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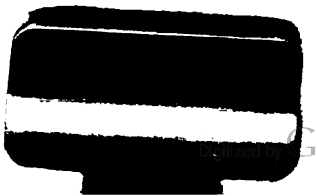

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61ST CONGRESS : : 2D SESSION

1909-1910

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

VOL. 131

WASHINGTON::GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE::1910

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 224.

COST OF MANUFACTURE OF GUNS, ETC., AT VARIOUS ARSENALS, 1909.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF GUNS AND OTHER ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

DECEMBER 7, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 6, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Acting Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, dated November 9, submitting, in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress approved August 18, 1890, statements of the cost of all type and experimental manufacture of guns and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns and other articles manufactured by the Government at the several arsenals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, November 9, 1909.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the act approved August 18, 1890, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of Congress, statements of the cost of all type and experimental manufacture of guns and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns and other articles manufactured by the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Respectfully,

JNO. T. THOMPSON,
Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., U. S. Army,
Acting Chief of Ordnance.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I.		
	Section 1.		
10	*Pairs submerged torpedo tubes (Sub M by 21 inches, mark I, 8, and 1*)	$25,367.00	$253,670.00
	For 8-inch guns, model of 1888:		
1	Circuit breaker, complete	6.61	6.61
1	Circuit breaker contact piece	4.96	4.96
1	Circuit breaker contact piece insulation	.65	.65
2	Dust covers	4.03	8.06
1	Filling-in disk	15.11	15.11
2	Lanyard extensions	6.93	13.86
2	Obturator nuts with clamping screws	17.43	34.86
1	Obturator nut clamping screw	1.18	1.18
1	Obturator spindle washer	3.10	3.10
3	Screw-drivers, bar, for breech-plate screws	5.36	16.08
5	Screw-drivers, bar, for bronze bushing screws, etc	3.11	15.55
	For 10-inch guns, model of 1888:		
1	Circuit breaker contact piece	3.75	3.75
2	Circuit breaker contact piece insulations	.50	1.00
9	Gas-check pads	4.23	38.07
6	Intermediate pinions	11.73	70.38
8	Rotating crank pinions	17.17	137.36
1	Safety-bar slide	12.05	12.05
1	Safety-bar slide housing	2.26	2.26
10	Trays, N. M	127.94	1,279.40
2	Tray back-latch catches	9.26	18.52
2	Tray latch pivots	2.07	4.14
1	Cover for tool chest for carriage tools	12.34	12.34
2	Covers for armament chests	6.13	12.26
1	Screw-driver, bar, for breech-plate screws	1.12	1.12
4	Partitions for files for armament chest	.48	1.92
5	Screw-drivers, bar, for hinge pin oil-hole screws, etc	4.16	20.80
5	Screw-drivers, bar, for tray back latch, pivot screws, etc	1.54	7.70
	For 10-inch guns, model of 1895:		
5	Gas-check pads	2.83	14.15
2	Pallets for breech-block locking device	13.24	26.48
	For 10-inch guns, model of 1900:		
10	Gas check pads	2.80	28.00
	For 12-inch guns, model of 1888:		
1	Tray spring bolt	8.50	8.50
2	Tray spring-bolt springs	3.22	6.44
	For 12-inch guns, model of 1895:		
6	Circuit-breaker contact pieces	1.48	8.88
8	Circuit-breaker contact piece insulations	.10	.80
8	Circuit-breaker contact piece screws	.15	1.20
8	Circuit-breaker contact piece screw insulations	.10	.80
4	Cranks	17.00	68.00
4	Crank set screws	.15	.60
1	Filling-in disk, special	28.88	28.88
15	Gas check pads	3.43	51.45
8	Obturator nut-clamp screws	.50	4.00
5	Operating crank spindles	4.65	23.25
4	Slide springs	.15	.60
8	Tray latch-catch springs	.10	.80
1	Threaded pin for lever pivot for breech mechanism	.72	.72
4	Combination armament chests	35.13	140.52
3	Wrenches, obturator nut	13.92	41.76
3	Partitions for files for armament chest	.48	1.44
	For 12-inch guns, model of 1900:		
1	Filling-in piece	25.00	25.00
1	Gas check pad	46.00	46.00
10	Safety-bar slide housing screws	.30	3.00
1	Steel strip for making the necessary correction in the tray	2.51	2.51
1	Split ring, front	20.00	20.00
1	Split ring, rear	20.00	20.00
1	Split ring, small	15.00	15.00
2	Fixed trays for powder chamber, complete with screws	90.80	181.60
2	Tray back latches	36.56	73.12
2	Tray back-latch catches	21.88	43.76
2	Partitions for files for armament chest	.48	.96
1	Dummy breech mechanism for 14-inch guns	1,839.78	1,839.78
	Section 2.		
	For 2.24-inch (6-pounder) gun, model of 1900:		
5	Trigger pins	.38	1.90
25	Trigger springs, new design	.57	14.25
8	Lanyards, short	2.52	20.16
	For 2.24-inch (6-pounder) gun, Driggs-Schroeder, Mark III:		
3	Firing-pin heads	3.93	11.79
1	Main bolt	26.86	26.86
2	Lanyards	4.39	8.78

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	***Section 2*—Continued.**		
	For 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1898:		
3	Extractors	$35.54	$106.62
24	Firing pins	5.13	123.12
24	Firing-pin heads	2.07	49.68
17	Firing-pin springs	.81	13.77
10	Locking bolts	2.80	28.00
10	Locking-bolt springs	.20	2.00
4	Operating-lever knobs	.72	2.88
2	Operating-lever knobs and rivets	2.02	4.04
55	Sear springs	.75	41.25
1	Spline screw for stud	.50	.50
1	Hardened steel stud (stop for block)	2.25	2.25
2	Hand extractors	2.92	5.84
2	Lanyard connections	.72	1.44
	For 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1902:		
2	Cocking stud springs	1.87	3.74
10	Firing cables (bracket to firing pin)	6.29	62.90
6	Firing pins	7.63	45.78
5	Firing-pin insulations	1.39	6.95
1	Firing-pin nut	.75	.75
1	Firing-pin guide	18.66	18.66
6	Hand lever latch springs	.37	2.22
3	Latch springs	.62	1.86
1	Link pivot with taper pin	30.86	30.86
1	Link-pivot pin and latch seat	15.40	15.40
6	Link-pivot taper pins	.50	3.00
3	Taper pins for firing-pin nuts	.60	1.80
3	Trigger pin collar pins	.80	2.40
3	Trigger springs	1.11	3.33
1	Copper bar	.43	.43
4	Lanyards	2.57	10.28
3	Punches, pin, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch	.99	2.97
32	3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1903	3,165.50	101,296.00
	For 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903:		
26	Firing mechanisms, complete	31.22	811.72
46	Trigger shafts	6.16	283.36
27	Trigger-shaft detents	.07	1.89
16	Combination armament chests	24.79	396.64
	For 4.72-inch gun, Armstrong:		
2	Connecting-rod guides	3.31	6.62
2	Filling-in piece insulations	.31	.62
2	Lanyard connecting rods	7.89	15.78
1	Lanyard eye nut	4.00	4.00
21	Sears	4.98	104.58
2	Sear caps	.85	1.70
	For 5-inch gun, model of 1897:		
1	Gear segment and screws	88.75	88.75
2	Safety bars	6.48	12.96
4	Trays, loading	12.61	50.44
	For 5-inch gun, model of 1900:		
1	Cable clamp	1.47	1.47
1	Pinion	28.51	28.51
	For 6-inch gun, model of 1897:		
2	Hinge-pin catches	1.50	3.00
2	Pinion pivot pins	.33	.66
1	Safety bar	7.46	7.46
1	Safety-bar pivot	1.24	1.24
2	Safety-bar operating studs	1.28	2.56
	For 6-inch gun, model of 1900:		
1	Block carrier	201.50	201.50
1	Contact piece insulation	.63	.63
4	Gear segment screws	1.45	5.80
1	Loading-tray pivot	8.51	8.51
1	Set screw for loading-tray pivot	.86	.86
2	Pinions	31.67	63.34
2	Partitions for files for armament chest	.48	.96
	For 6-inch gun, model of 1903:		
1	Firing cable	7.31	7.31
6	Latches	9.70	58.20
6	Partitions for files for armament chests	.48	2.88
8	6-inch guns, model of 1905	12,175.98	97,407.84
	For 6-inch guns, model of 1905:		
15	Contact-housing insulations	.18	2.70
30	Contact-housing and circuit-breaker screws	.10	3.00
31	Contact-housing screw insulations	.10	3.10
21	Contact-pin A insulations	.45	9.45
21	Contact-pin B insulations	.37	7.77
16	Contact-pin insulation washers	.04	.64

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	Section 2—Continued.		
	For 6-inch guns, model of 1905—Continued.		
15	Contact-pin B insulation washers	$0.29	$4.35
30	Firing cables, short	1.97	59.10
15	Firing levers	7.21	108.15
15	Firing-lever spring screws	.30	4.50
30	Gas check pads	2.65	79.50
15	Obturator spindle springs	4.13	61.95
15	Plunger detents	.55	8.25
	Section 3.		
	For 12-inch mortar, model of 1886:		
1	Circuit-breaker contact piece	4.97	4.97
1	Rotating crank-gear key	.98	.98
1	Rotating crank-lock housing, inner	5.31	5.31
1	Rotating crank-lock housing, outer	5.31	5.31
1	Rotating crank-lock stud	4.58	4.58
8	Rotating pinion bushings, inner	1.03	8.24
8	Rotating pinion bushings, outer	1.03	8.24
5	Translating crank handles	2.43	12.15
10	Trays, N. M	125.25	1,252.50
6	Tray back-latch handle pins	.08	.48
2	Tray latch handles, male	1.60	3.20
2	Tray latch handles, female	1.60	3.20
4	Partitions for files for armament chests	.94	3.76
	For 12-inch mortar, model of 1886–1890:		
4	Filling plates for trays	7.37	29.48
1	Tray, loading	15.00	15.00
	For 12-inch mortar, model of 1890:		
2	Circuit-breaker contact pieces	4.92	9.84
14	Clip springs	.36	5.04
50	Gas check pads	3.14	157.00
15	Rotating crank bushings	1.04	15.60
10	Rotating crank-lock housings	3.63	36.30
	For 12-inch mortar, model of 1890:		
50	Rotating crank-gear nuts	1.10	55.00
1	Rotating crank nut	2.30	2.30
10	Trays, N. M	118.11	1,181.10
1	Tray latch pivot	1.96	1.96
4	Tray spring bolt-shoes	4.12	16.48
5	Screw-drivers, bar, for crank-lock bronze bushing	1.93	9.65
5	Screw-drivers, bar, for lower pinion nuts	2.94	14.70
5	Screw-drivers, bar, for tray back-latch bolts	2.04	10.20
10	Screw-drivers, bar (spring-bolt shoe, etc.)	4.87	48.70
216	Sets of parts required to convert 12-inch mortar carriages, model of 1896 to model of 1896–MI	34.24	7,395.84
	Section 4.		
	For 1-pounder subcaliber guns for 6-inch guns, models of 1900 and 1903:		
4	Front adapters	14.00	56.00
4	Rear adapters	15.50	62.00
4	Rear-adapter shoes	4.00	16.00
4	Rear-adapter wedges	2.50	10.00
7	Wedge screws	.75	5.25
3	Storage chests B	39.19	117.57
3	Storage chests C	29.65	88.95
	For 1-pounder subcaliber guns for 6-inch guns, model of 1905:		
1	Front adapter	10.75	10.75
1	Rear adapter	12.50	12.50
1	Adapter clamp wedge	5.75	5.75
1	Clamp-wedge screw	.75	.75
1	Thread-clamp screw	.75	.75
	For 1-pounder subcaliber guns for 10-inch guns, models of 1888 and 1895:		
7	Adapter check plates	1.43	10.01
7	Adapter clamp wedges	2.07	14.49
7	Center supports	6.00	42.00
7	Clamp-wedge screws	2.34	16.38
7	Front adapters	10.29	72.03
7	Rear adapters	21.29	149.03
	For 1-pounder subcaliber guns for 12-inch guns, models of 1888 and 1895:		
6	Adapter clamp wedges	2.25	13.50
4	Adapter check plates	1.50	6.00
6	Center supports	14.29	85.74
6	Clamp wedge screws	1.00	6.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	Section 4—Continued.		
	For 1-pounder subcaliber guns for 12-inch guns, models of 1888 and 1895—Continued.		
6	Front adapters	$19.76	$118.56
6	Rear adapters	21.72	130.32
1	Gauge	8.00	8.00
1	Storage chest A	50.47	50.47
1	Wrench, clamping	2.00	2.00
	For 75 mm. subcaliber guns for 12-inch mortars:		
4	Chests, storage	16.10	64.40
8	Vent cleaners	.64	1.92
	For 1-pounder subcaliber guns for 8, 10, and 12-inch guns, all models:		
4	Hasps and buttons, complete, for subcaliber chests	2.06	8.24
5	Hinges, complete, for subcaliber chests	3.00	15.00
5	Thread clamp screws for 1-pounder and 18-pounder subcaliber guns	1.00	5.00
1	3-inch subcaliber saluting gun for 10-inch guns, models of 1888 and 1895	535.00	535.00
	For 3-inch subcaliber saluting gun for 10-inch guns, models of 1888 and 1895:		
1	Gun extractor		
1	Hand extractor for case		
1	Gauge, locating		
1	Handspike		
1	Obturator spindle plate		
2	Obturator spindle-plate screws		
1	Cleaning sponge and rod		
1	Wrench, adjusting		
1	Wrench, clamping		
1	3-inch subcaliber saluting gun for 12-inch guns, models of 1888 and 1895	447.40	447.40
	For 3-inch subcaliber saluting gun for 12-inch guns, models of 1888 and 1895:		
1	Gun extractor		
1	Hand extractor for case		
1	Gauge, locating		
1	Handspike		
1	Obturator spindle plate		
2	Obturator spindle-plate screws		
1	Cleaning sponge and rod		
1	Wrench, adjusting		
1	Wrench, clamping		
	Section 6.		
	For 3-inch saluting gun:		
2	Breech blocks, complete	212.55	425.10
1	Extractor	9.30	9.30
40	Firing arms	2.25	90.00
80	Firing pins	5.88	470.40
44	Firing springs	.30	13.20
1	Pallet screw	2.35	2.35
30	Small screws for securing locking screw to operating shaft	.12	3.60
66	Sears	2.72	179.52
11	Spring shoes	3.50	38.50
1	Stop bolt	3.90	3.90
25	Trigger shafts	8.06	201.50
109	Trigger shaft detents	.16	17.44
25	Extractors, hand	6.00	150.00
1	Cap square for pedestal mount	18.24	18.24
	Section 8.		
	For armament chests for seacoast guns and mortars:		
28	Handles for bar screw-drivers	.34	9.52
45	Handles for copper hammers	.20	9.00
17	Lanyards for seacoast mortars	.42	7.14
5	Metal scrapers	1.17	5.85
12	Rotating crank lock springs for 8, 10, and 12-inch guns, models of 1888	.41	4.92
32	Seacoast firing mechanisms, model of 1903	75.70	2,422.40
	For seacoast firing mechanism, model of 1903:		
57	Boxes	1.37	78.09
4	Firing cables, for 10-inch gun, model of 1888	7.20	28.80
2	Firing cables, for 10-inch gun, model of 1895–MI	6.72	13.44
8	Firing cables, for 12-inch gun, model of 1895	5.00	40.00
6	Firing leaves	13.86	83.16
3	Firing-leaf pivot pins	1.54	4.62
4	Slides	18.00	72.00
100	Slide catches with springs and rivets	3.82	382.00
50	Slide-catch springs	.46	23.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II.		
	Section 5.		
1	Boring and threading machine for inserting crank pins in 12-inch mortars, complete with motors	$1,307.04	$1,307.04
1	Set tools and appliances for the insertion of fixed trays in powder chamber of 12-inch gun, model of 1900	32.75	32.75
2	Hognose cutters for trunnion boring and threading machine	2.41	4.82
1	Bottoming tap for operating lever for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1898	5.75	5.75
	Section 6.		
1	Practice loading machine with elevating and traversing gears	1,391.12	1,391.12
	PART I—CLASS III.		
	Section 6.		
3,245	Soft steel caps	1.50	4,867.50
71	Fuse-hole bushings	.98	69.58
275	Fuse-hole plugs	.28	77.00
2,527	Rear plugs to be used with centrifugal plungers, base-detonating fuse, major caliber	.37	934.99
28	False base plugs	9.10	254.80
	PART I—CLASS IV.		
	Section 2.		
	For 2.95-inch mountain gun:		
1	Breech mechanism	378.00	378.00
2	Breech blocks, complete	114.13	228.26
5	Carrier axis pins with split pins	2.57	12.85
5	Extractor axis pins with split pins	1.82	9.10
5	Extractors	22.61	113.05
25	Firing pins	15.14	378.50
5	Guide plates	8.80	44.00
5	Hand levers	25.58	127.90
5	Hand-lever axis pins with split pins	2.05	10.25
3	Hand-lever catches	9.66	28.98
3	Locking bolts	5.77	17.31
52	Mainsprings	.25	13.00
25	Triggers	7.40	185.00
5	Trigger levers	5.40	27.00
78	Trigger springs	.13	10.14
1	3-inch mountain howitzer, model of 1907	2,093.94	2,093.94
	Section 3.		
	For 3-inch field gun, model of 1902:		
8	Breech mechanisms	389.44	3,115.52
26	Block stops	1.57	40.82
16	Caps	2.75	44.00
16	Cocking levers	3.75	60.00
15	Cocking-lever pins	.21	3.15
16	Cover-locking pins	1.00	16.00
16	Firing pins	6.00	96.00
16	Firing-pin springs	.15	2.40
16	Hinge pins	4.20	67.20
16	Hinge-pin catches	1.00	16.00
16	Latch bolts	1.40	22.40
16	Latch-bolt springs	.05	.80
53	Latch springs	.20	10.60
32	Oil-hole spring covers with screws	.15	4.80
28	Operating levers	51.37	1,438.36
19	Operating-lever pivots	5.38	102.22
16	Pivot keys	.60	9.60
2	Rear line sights with screws	6.79	13.58
16	Sears	2.00	32.00
32	Sear and trigger springs	.06	1.92
16	Taper pins for trigger arm	.05	.80
36	3-inch field guns, model of 1905	1,012.30	36,442.80
	For 3-inch field guns, models of 1904 and 1905:		
40	Block latches	2.50	100.00
40	Block-latch springs	.10	4.00
11	Breech mechanisms	339.17	3,730.87
40	Firing pins	5.60	224.00
40	Firing springs	.20	8.00
40	Firing-spring sleeves	1.80	72.00
40	Hinge-pin catches	1.10	44.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—Continued.		
	Section 3—Continued.		
	For 3-inch field guns, models of 1904 and 1905—Continued.		
40	Lever-latch springs	$0.10	$4.00
40	Locking bolts with nuts and pins	1.10	44.00
40	Locking-bolt springs	.15	6.00
8	Oil-hole covers and screws	.15	1.20
40	Pallet pins	.07	2.80
40	Sears	2.25	90.00
80	Trigger shaft detents	.10	8.00
4	3.8-inch field guns, model of 1907	3,231.09	12,924.36
8	3.8-inch howitzers, model of 1908	1,512.00	12,096.00
	For 3.8-inch howitzer, model of 1908:		
2	Breech mechanisms, complete, including block carrier	339.90	679.80
8	Block latches	3.82	30.56
8	Block-latch springs	.26	2.08
8	Firing pins	5.78	46.24
8	Firing springs	.47	3.76
8	Firing-spring sleeves	3.22	25.76
16	Hinge-pin catches	1.52	24.32
8	Lever-latch pivots	1.13	9.04
8	Lever-latch springs	.17	1.36
8	Locking bolts with nuts and pins	.67	5.36
8	Locking-bolt springs	.14	1.12
18	Operating lever pivot detents	.15	2.70
8	Sears	2.21	17.68
8	Trigger forks	4.87	38.96
16	Trigger shaft detents	.09	1.44
4	4.7-inch howitzers, model of 1907	2,321.14	9,284.56
	For 4.7-inch howitzer, model of 1907:		
1	Extractor	16.61	16.61
2	Firing pins	9.54	19.08
2	Firing springs	.52	1.04
4	Lever-latch pivots	1.69	6.76
	Section 4.		
2	Firing springs for 4.7-inch siege gun, model of 1904	15.71	31.42
	For 4.7-inch gun, model of 1906:		
12	Block latches	2.74	32.88
15	Block-latch springs	.16	2.40
1	Dummy breech mechanism	282.77	282.77
12	Firing pins	5.22	62.64
13	Firing-spring sleeves	3.37	43.81
15	Hinge-pin catches	2.07	31.05
15	Lever-latch springs	.12	1.80
13	Locking bolts with nuts and pins	.68	8.84
15	Locking-bolt springs	.11	1.65
12	Sears	3.22	38.64
15	Tray-latch springs	.66	9.90
24	Trigger-shaft detents	.10	2.40
	For 6-inch howitzer, model of 1906:		
1	Firing pin	10.26	10.26
2	Firing springs	.69	1.38
	For 6-inch howitzer, model of 1908:		
32	Block-latch springs	.36	11.52
32	Lever-latch pivots	1.02	32.64
32	Lever-latch springs	.05	1.60
32	Locking bolts, nuts and pins	.73	23.36
32	Locking-bolt springs	.10	3.20
64	Pivot detents	.15	9.60
32	Sears	3.20	102.40
32	Tray-latch springs	.08	2.56
	PART I—CLASS X.		
	Section 7.		
127	Wedges, large, for Laidley revolving targets, H. A	.02	2.54
1	Top beam for sliding target, 6 by 12 feet	4.06	4.06
24	Rails, outer, for Laidley revolving targets, V. A., 6 by 6 feet	.28	6.72
	Section 9.		
	For portable forges, Empire, modified for army use:		
140	Anvils	11.53	1,614.20
40	Aprons, leather	1.80	72.00
70	Anvil blocks	4.00	280.00
55	Boxes, shoeing	2.67	146.85

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS X—Continued.		
	Section 9—Continued.		
	For portable forges, Empire, modified for army use—Continued.		
65	Buckets, iron	$1.00	$65.00
70	Chests, anvil and block	6.10	427.00
70	Chests, forge	10.50	735.00
15	Chisels, handled	1.00	15.00
50	Clinching irons	.70	35.00
15	Fore punches and creasers	2.10	31.50
40	Fore punches	1.70	68.00
5	Hardies	.75	3.75
15	Knives, toe	.45	6.75
10	Pritchels	.30	3.00
40	Punches, nail	.30	12.00
50	Rakes, fire	.23	11.50
55	Shovels, fire	1.65	90.75
15	Tongs	1.24	18.60
70	Vises	13.24	926.80
	Section 10.		
2	Bronze bars, 1¾ inches diameter by 12 inches long, for making rotating crank-gear nuts for 12-inch mortars, model of 1890	2.00	4.00
	PART II—CLASS III.		
	Section 7.		
1	Pair miter gears for powder cutter	19.97	19.97
	PART II—CLASS IV.		
	Section 8.		
1	Set of gauges and tools used in capping and grooving armor-piercing projectiles	36.27	36.27
	2d D.		
	PART II—CLASS IV.		
	Section 1.		
1	Set of jigs and fixtures to secure interchangeability of parts for 3.8-inch howitzer, model of 1908	3,950.71	3,950.71
	Grand total		580,438.41

Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I.		
	Section 1.		
3	Firing leaf cords, with hooks, for lanyard attachments, 8-inch gun, model 1888, on disappearing carriage, model 1894	$2.85	$8.55
	For 8-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894.		
12	Bolts, dust guard to racer	.25	3.00
12	Bolts, dust-guard joints	.10	1.20
1	Sight binder screw	.16	.16
4	Sight standard gibs	.35	1.40
21	Retaining catches for traversing and retaining cranks	1.50	31.50
48	Rollers for traversing wheels	.23	11.04
6	Distance rings for rollers for traversing wheels	1.75	10.50
3	Sheaves, with bushings	6.20	18.60
4	Steel bushings, collars on piston rods	9.50	38.00
12	Copper gaskets for filling and vent plugs	.08	.96
1	Traversing chain	31.64	31.64
6	Crank fastenings, complete	2.38	14.28

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 8-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894—Continued.		
6	Filling plug instruction plates with screws	$0.42	$2.52
12	Filling and vent plugs	1.02	12.24
9	Cylinder plugs	1.50	13.50
9	Caps	3.00	27.00
5	Retraction ropes	4.35	21.75
12	Dust-guard bolts	.09	1.08
1	Azimuth pointer, complete	77.33	77.33
3	Firing leaf cords	2.85	8.55
3	Reel cords	2.25	6.75
	For 8-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
2	Distance rings of cast steel No. 2, with bronze No. 3 bearings	71.00	142.00
1	Pin for ratchet wheel pawl	3.76	3.76
15	Hand counterweights	6.52	97.79
1	Filler strip		1.00
4	Tap bolts ⅜ by 1½ inch	.14	.56
2	Tap bolts ⅜ by 1¾ inch	.29	.50
2	Crosshead-pawl springs	.80	1.68
12	Bolts, dust guard, ½ by ⅝ inch	.10	1.20
12	Bolts, dust guard, ½ by 1 inch	.10	1.20
1	Retraction rope	7.90	7.90
1	Thrust ball bearing for elevating worm shaft	12.00	12.00
4	Crosshead-pawl stops	1.00	4.00
	For ammunition trucks:		
1	Brake shaft	5.70	5.70
1	Filler piece for tray	3.93	3.93
	For 8-inch guns, common to all models.		
3	Rammers and staves	30.00	90.00
1	Sponge head, chamber	14.75	14.75
3	Shot tongs	25.00	75.00
	For 10-inch barbette carriage, model 1895.		
1	Throttling bar for outside of left cylinder	44.29	44.29
	For 10-inch gun, model of 1888, on disappearing carriage, model 1894.		
2	Pallets for repairing holes for elevating band set screw	2.16	4.32
	For 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894.		
18	Vulcanized fiber washers for pipe connections, 1¼ by ⅞ by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch	.05	.90
2	Vulcanized fiber washers for pipe connections, 1¼ by ⅞ by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch	.05	.10
10	Vulcanized fiber washers for pipe connections, 1¼ by ⅞ by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch	.05	.50
2	Sets prop brackets, hooks, and bolts	41.00	82.00
2	Supporting trays for subcaliber platforms		12.21
4	Bolts for supporting tray for subcaliber platform		
1	Bottom plate for counterweight	96.62	96.62
2	Pawl springs	3.50	7.00
1	Pawl-lever spring	4.76	4.76
2	Gibs for sight standard	5.00	10.00
12	Retaining catch screws, ¼ by ⅜ inch	.01	.12
6	Sheaves for retraction ropes with bushings	5.35	32.10
1	Elevation pointer	10.00	10.00
14	Retraction ropes	7.40	103.60
2	Sets gaskets, small, for front end of cylinder	.47	.94
2	Sets gaskets, large, for rear end of cylinder	1.47	2.94
24	Hand counterweights	2.58	61.92
1	Sight standard gib	3.75	3.75
	Accessories:		
6	Cylinder-head extractors	1.05	6.30
2	Wrenches for filling plugs	4.55	9.10
	For 10-inch guns, model 1895, on disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
2	Reel cords with rings and thimbles	2.25	4.50
	For 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
1	Retraction spur gear handle	24.32	24.32
2	Brake shoes (1 right, 1 left) for shot trucks	7.60	15.20
1	Traversing stop pin	.38	.38
1	Retraction rope	15.00	15.00
50	Telephone bolts	.15	7.50
45	Sets telautograph brackets for carriages 1 to 48	28.24	1,214.32

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896—Continued.		
25	Telephone bolts	$0.15	$3.75
1	Traversing-gear cover	11.87	11.87
2	Sets prop brackets, hooks, and bolts	41.00	82.00
16	Bolts, ¼-inch diameter, countersunk, for securing battery box to sighting platform	.12	1.92
1	Elevating rack buffer bolt, special	6.35	6.35
4	Dowel pins for azimuth pointers	.15	.60
1	Elevating hand set screw	5.42	5.42
21	Sets telautograph brackets for carriages after 48	20.30	426.30
2	Connecting and buffer pipes	22.22	44.44
12	Counterweights for twelfth layer	180.17	962.04
30	Counterweights for thirteenth layer	76.53	2,295.90
30	Buffer valves	54.55	1,636.52
30	Sets couplings, followers, pipe connections, cylinder plugs, pipe straps, connecting pipes, and buffer pipes	28.54	856.20
16	Pinch bar and crank hooks	1.67	26.72
1	Pawl for ratchet wheel for retraction	16.41	16.41
2	Sight standard adjusting collars with set screws and dowel screws complete	34.90	69.80
2	Firing-leaf cords with hooks for lanyard attachments	2.85	5.70
2	Range drums	2.05	4.10
2	Retaining catches for retraction cranks	4.29	8.58
16	Bolts, ¼-inch diameter, countersunk, for securing battery	.20	3.20
1	White metal ring for elevation disk	7.29	7.29
34	Traversing cranks	19.41	659.93
3	Counterbores for attaching buffer valves	6.00	18.00
70	0.5 conduits from junction box Ba to tee Ap	.58	40.60
70	0.375 conduits from tee Ap to side outlet elbow Av	.30	21.00
70	Tees 0.5 by 0.375 by 0.5 for reducing Ap	.05	3.50
70	Side outlet elbows 0.375 Av	.05	3.50
70	0.375 pipe plugs Au	.005	.35
4	Pieces 0.4 conduit, 9 inches long, right and left thread	.50	2.00
4	Pieces 0.375 conduit to fit from tee Ap to side outlet elbow Av at shade K	.25	1.00
4	¼-inch couplings Ar right and left	.02	.08
2	Crosshead pawls (right and left), with bushings and pins	51.67	103.34
1	Stop for safety firing switch	2.98	2.98
2	Yokes for casters, with bronze bushings	9.11	18.22
1	Traversing stop pin	1.48	1.48
12	Sets gaskets, small, for front end of cylinder	.67	8.04
12	Sets gaskets, large, for rear end of cylinder	.73	8.76
5	Extractors for gun lever and suspension rod pins	1.39	6.95
2	Sight holder clamp screws	1.70	3.40
1	Stop for safety firing switch	3.10	3.10
1	Screw for retraction rope guard	.44	.44
2	Crosshead-pawl stops	1.18	2.36
2	Firing leaf cords, with hooks	.34	.68
50	Bolts, dust guard	.11	5.50
4	Retraction ropes	7.70	30.80
1	Set lanyard guides, complete	9.56	9.56
1	Crank, with brass sleeve	12.16	12.16
2	Screws for racer step to racer	.08	.16
30	Separators	3.45	103.50
30	Separator bolts	.99	29.70
1	Equalizing pipe to go between throttling valve and emptying coupling	8.74	8.74
4	Brass strips, 0.025 thick, 1.5 wide, 62 inches long	.20	.80
1	Counterweight cable, with pins	1.08	1.08
3	Top plates, with bushings	15.14	45.42
3	Braces for handles, with rivets	1.96	5.88
1	Pistol bolt for firing pistol	1.02	1.02
68	Liners for slot for piston heads	.33	22.44
17	Bushings for rear stuffing boxes	6.10	103.70
1	Steel ring	4.10	4.10
1	Firing leaf cord	2.85	2.85
1	Reel cord	2.25	2.25
2	Sets gaskets for retraction motor casing	3.25	6.50
2	Traversing gear guards	5.43	10.86
9	Sets motor brackets, brackets for gears, shafts, etc	210.22	1,891.98
1	Disk for buffer valve	10.92	10.92
4	Buffer pipes	9.12	36.48
	Accessories:		
1	Cylinder head extractor	2.70	2.70
1	Screw-driver (U 45 AL)	2.80	2.80
	For ammunition trucks:		
6	Top plates with bushings	11.93	71.58
4	Stops	2.40	9.60
1	Bronze stop	2.40	2.40

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1901.		
1	Subcaliber loading platform	$288.98	$288.98
4	Twisted hooks Cg	.75	3.00
4	Thimbles Ch	.20	.80
4	Rubber washers for J lamp fitting	.12	.48
2	Junction boxes Ba, with covers	9.42	18.84
2	Junction boxes Bc, with covers	13.69	27.38
4	Rubber washers for H fittings	.03	.12
1	Brace, right R	5.86	5.86
1	Set taper pins	.25	.25
8	Sets telautograph brackets	40.42	333.36
8	Sets telephone braces, separators, and bolts		
15	Sets gaskets, large	4.06	60.90
15	Sets gaskets, small	4.01	60.15
4	Firing leaf cords and hooks	2.85	11.40
4	Pawl springs	.87	3.48
5	Retraction ropes	4.24	21.20
4	Safety-latch springs	.89	3.56
½	Set dust-guard bolts		8.08
4	Sets filling and drain plugs	3.91	15.64
½	Set floor-plate screws		6.56
½	Set name and direction plate screws		1.80
½	Sets oil-hole plugs		3.08
4	Reel cords	1.75	7.00
1	Set spring covers		1.44
8	Gaskets, front cylinder head	1.32	10.56
8	Gaskets, rear cylinder head	1.46	11.68
16	Gaskets, filling plugs	.46	7.36
16	Gaskets, pipe connections	.62	9.92
12	Gaskets for throttling-bar bolts	.39	4.68
1	Firing pistol, complete		45.00
4	Twisted hooks Ca for 2 cables	1.04	4.16
4	Thimbles Cc for 2 cables	.37	1.48
1	Elevating band and elevating-band set screw		165.55
8	Sets pointers, with dowel pins and tap bolts, brackets, and spur pinion studs	22.55	180.40
	Accessories:		
1	Socket wrench for filling and controller bracket	7.00	7.00
	Common to all models.		
	For 10-inch guns:		
24	Rammers and staves	35.00	840.00
1	Rammer staff, wood part only	3.18	3.18
23	Sponges and staves, bore	38.90	894.70
23	Sponges and staves, chamber	21.00	483.00
5	Sponge heads	16.15	80.75
2	E staves	9.25	18.50
2	Pair shot tongs	25.00	50.00
	For ammunition trucks, 10-inch guns:		
4	Handles, wood	.25	1.00
4	Springs	.15	.60
4	Sets oil plugs	.25	1.00
2	Tipping arms	16.72	33.44
3	Rear frames with rivets	9.65	28.95
54	Sets ties, stiffeners, and rivets	.91	49.14
50	Pairs ties, with rivets	.78	39.00
51	Pairs stiffeners, with rivets	.13	6.63
3	Ammunition trucks, for 10-inch guns, complete	73.49	220.47
1	Hydraulic stop		68.99
16	Caster wheels	5.68	90.68
21	Truck wheels	16.89	152.01
7	Caster ball bearings	6.52	45.64
1	Brake spring	30.14	30.14
2	Foot-brake levers	15.07	30.14
1	Brace and rivet between handle of shot truck	2.73	2.73
1	Caster for ammunition truck	9.57	9.57
	For 12-inch gun, model 1888, on barbette carriage, mode 1898.		
2	Loading trays	45.89	91.78
10	Retaining catches for shot hoist crank	3.80	38.00
1	Stationary electric hoist, complete, except crank-shaft pinion and ratchet wheel	538.05	538.05
50	Bolts, dust guard	.12	6.00
6	Bronze bushings for crank shaft of crane hoist, with bronze pin	5.00	30.00
1	Crane block hook with nut and split pin for experimental shot hoist	7.50	7.50
	Accessories:		
1	Wrench for stuffing box gland	15.76	15.76
1	Wrench for scroll spring	2.99	2.99
	For ammunition trucks:		
4	Handle, wood	1.50	6.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 12-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
1	Hand counterweight	$6.20	$6.20
27	Sets conduits, fittings, terminal boxes, etc., for illuminating firing and power circuits	382.56	10,329.12
10	Sets gaskets, large	3.70	37.00
10	Sets gaskets, small	3.66	36.60
8	Gaskets for front cylinder head	.74	5.92
8	Gaskets for rear cylinder head	1.30	10.40
8	Gaskets for covers on retraction motors	.19	1.52
4	Tray supports	5.00	20.00
50	Bolts, dust guard	.12	6.00
6	Pawl springs	4.35	26.10
1	C junction box, with cover and necessary screws	4.40	4.40
27	Sets parts for alteration of electrical fittings	19.50	526.50
10	Crosshead pawl buffer springs	3.60	36.00
	Accessories:		
4	Extractors for cylinder heads	2.22	8.88
	For 12-inch guns, model 1895, on disappearing carriage, model 1897.		
3	Tray supports for ammunition trucks	9.45	28.35
2	Reel cords with rings and thimbles	2.25	4.50
2	Firing leaf cords with hooks, complete	2.85	5.70
	For 12-inch disappearing carriage, model 1897.		
1	Tripping arm with rivets	35.00	35.00
1	Bronze collar and taper pin for elevating shaft	4.66	4.66
1	Throttling-valve latch	3.00	3.00
1	Pawl spring for lanyard attachment	.79	.79
2	Crosshead pawl springs	2.50	5.00
1	Firing cable for primer to safety firing switch	7.37	7.37
2	Sets prop studs, hooks, and bolts	10.48	20.96
1	Dowel pin for elevating pointer	2.25	2.25
24	Safety-latch dogs with pins	5.30	127.20
2	Firing leaf cords for lanyard attachments	2.85	5.70
5	Contact fork connections	.67	3.35
8	Crosshead pawl springs	4.12	32.96
2	Brass sleeves for repair of flexible conduits	.50	1.00
10	Straps, with bolts, of	.69	6.91
1	Bronze collar and taper pin for traversing shaft	4.66	4.66
2	Straps with bolts Dc	2.83	5.66
4	Gaskets, rear, for cylinder head	2.19	8.76
4	Sets prop studs, hooks with bolts	3.94	15.76
39	Bolts, dust-guard	.13	5.07
3	Sets gaskets, large, for rear end of cylinder	2.19	6.57
12	Gaskets for filling plugs	.07	.84
1	Retaining catch with necessary rivets	1.20	1.20
	Connections between junction box C and signal corps outlet box.		
10	Pieces conduit, 1¼-inch	4.16	41.60
20	Short nipples	.15	3.00
10	Bushings, 1¼-inch	.25	2.50
20	Couplings, 1¼-inch	.06	1.20
	Connections between junction box Cc and signal corps outlet boxes.		
2	Pieces conduit, 1¼-inch	5.87	11.74
2	Bushings, 1¼-inch	.25	.50
2	Short nipples, 1¼-inch	.15	.30
4	Couplings, 1¼-inch	.06	.24
2	Straps, complete	.98	1.96
4	Tap bolts, 0.75 by 1.75 inches	.27	1.08
2	Steel blocks 2¾ by 3¾ by 5 inches	1.29	2.58
	Accessories:		
14	Roller axle extractors	2.75	38.50
10	Cylinder-head extractors	1.42	14.20
16	Blades for cross-handle screw-drivers	.32	5.12
4	Wrenches, box, for drain plugs (U 44 AS)	2.75	5.50
8	Wooden handles, large, for double end screw-drivers	1.15	9.20
1	Screw-driver, steel (U 45 A1)		2.25
	For ammunition trucks:		
1	Tipping arm with rivets	36.00	36.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 12-inch disappearing carriage, model 1901.		
6	Firing leaf cords and hooks	$2.85	$17.10
6	Lanyards with hooks	1.96	11.76
18	Pawl springs	1.71	30.78
6	Retraction ropes	16.41	98.46
4	Set dust-guard bolts	15.84	11.88
6	Sets filling and drain plugs	2.98	17.88
2	Set floor plate screws	20.00	16.00
2	Set name and direction plate screws	1.80	1.44
1	Set oil hole plugs	4.62	4.62
6	Reel cords	2.25	13.50
1½	Sets spring covers	9.60	4.80
12	Cylinder-head gaskets	.66	7.92
24	Filling-plug gaskets	.12	2.88
42	Pipe-connection gaskets	.09	3.78
24	Throttling bar bolt gaskets	.17	4.08
1	Set prop studs, hooks, and bolts	10.50	10.50
4	Dowel pins for azimuth pointers	.05	.20
8	Safety latch dogs with pins	5.30	42.40
1	Pawl bolt	12.56	12.56
5	Sets gaskets, large	2.19	10.95
5	Sets gaskets, small	5.13	25.65
8	Twisted hooks	1.25	10.00
8	Thimbles	.55	4.40
8	Rubber washers for J lamp fittings	.14	1.12
1	Buffer valve, complete		24.32
1	Set connecting pipes, couplings, pipe connections, followers, cylinder plugs, pipe straps, and throttling tubes	12.00	12.00
1	Coupling nut for connecting 3-inch flexible metallic hose	1.49	1.49
4	K reflectors		12.27
2	R sockets		
2	Circuit-breaker springs	.75	1.50
2	Straps	.30	.60
4	Safety-latch dogs, with necessary pins	4.52	18.08
2	Branches of firing circuits, complete, primer to safety firing switch	7.68	15.36
2	Branches of firing circuits, complete, ground on gun to safety firing switch	6.66	13.32
2	Contact-fork connections	.68	1.36
20	Springs, pawl buffer	3.50	70.00
4	Gaskets, rear, for cylinder head	1.30	5.20
2	½-inch conduit pipes between junction boxes C and Bc	4.07	8.14
2	Sets gaskets, large, for cylinder head	2.19	4.38
8	Gaskets for filling plugs	.06	.48
25	Filling and drain plugs	.65	16.25
10	Sets connecting pipes, coupling pipe connections followers, cylinder plugs, etc	148.80	1,488.00
10	Buffer valves, complete		
4	Prop studs	7.29	29.16
4	Filler pieces (2 right, 2 left) for subcaliber loading platform	7.61	30.44
1	Throttling-valve latch	2.52	2.52
1	Set firing cables, complete		9.84
4	Gaskets, for hand-hole covers	.32	1.28
4	Hooks for subcaliber firing	2.24	8.96
	For 12-inch disappearing carriage, models 1897 and 1901.		
6	Front top pieces		
12	Straps		150.00
6	Strips ¼ by 1 by 19 inches		
18	Tap bolts ⅜ by ½ inch		
50	Telephone brackets	25.00	1,250.00
33	Telautograph brackets	26.85	886.05
16	Straps and bolts (P 45 Q)	.10	1.60
24	Retraction ropes	12.64	303.36
6	Pawl springs	4.25	25.50
2	Firing pistols		1,827.23
2	Firing pistol brackets		
2	Batteries with boxes and firing cables, complete		
2	Safety firing switches with clip and lever bases		
2	Lanyard attachments with cams and filling pieces		
2	Complete systems for electric power for retraction and lighting		
	For ammunition trucks, 12-inch guns.		
6	Braces	2.75	16.50
3	Tipping arms	17.10	51.30
6	Tipping nut trunnions	.17	1.02

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 12-inch guns, common to all models.		
4	Rammers and staves	$26.96	$107.84
1	Rammer head	5.75	5.75
34	Sponges and staves, bore	35.00	1,190.00
2	Sponge heads	17.71	35.42
10	Scrapers with sockets	4.43	44.30
10	Slush brushes with handles	15.22	152.20
20	B staves	4.75	95.00
20	E staves	11.25	225.00
2	Shot tongs	25.00	50.00
	For ammunition trucks, 12-inch guns, common to all models.		
6	Wood handles	2.00	12.00
6	Springs	.42	2.52
6	Sets oil plugs	.92	5.52
5	Tray supports for ammunition truck	9.50	47.50
1	Caster yoke	24.32	24.32
1	Caster	24.00	24.00
12	Tipping nut trunnions	4.81	27.26
15	Tipping arms	36.00	540.00
	For 15-pounder Driggs-Seabury mounts, model 1898.		
2	Bolts, washer head, for pivot socket clamping wedge	1.47	2.94
1	Pivot clamping lever	22.85	22.85
4	Counterweight chains	7.50	30.00
10	Electric light pin plugs	.73	7.30
4	Filling hole screws for cylinders	.45	1.80
1	Set lamps with cables and plug connections for night sights	18.12,	18.12
2	Steel springs for ratchet pawl of ratchet lever	.85	1.70
8	Counterweight chains	7.50	60.00
12	Leather gaskets for rear end of cylinder	1.14	13.68
4	Bronze castings for recoil cylinder bushings to go round piston rods at front of cylinders	18.24	72.96
7	Pivot clamping wedges	16.00	112.00
4	Pivot yoke ball washers complete	4.50	18.00
2	Steel springs for ratchet pawls	1.00	2.00
2	Pivot socket clamp bolts	1.97	3.94
1	Chain for racking down system	8.93	8.93
4	Upper shield braces	17.70	70.80
4	Lower shield braces	19.93	79.72
4	Gaskets, leather, for cylinder heads	.60	2.40
1	Spring for lifting ratchet lever	1.80	1.80
	Accessories:		
4	Wrenches for cylinder filling plugs	3.10	12.40
2	Wrenches for pivot clamping bolts	3.56	7.12
5	Wrenches, double, for cylinder glands and piston rod nuts	7.75	38.75
	For 15-pounder barbette carriages, model 1903.		
24	Cup washers for compression grease cups	.17	4.08
2	Lighting cables for night sights (with plug connections)	28.24	56.48
6	Plunger nuts for grease cups	.15	.90
2	Brass covers, with brass cones for night sights	2.75	5.50
1	Piston rod	43.50	43.50
1	Throttling rod	24.57	24.57
1	Throttling ring	11.28	11.28
1	Throttling ring locking screw	.25	.25
3	Battery boxes, complete	41.46	124.44
	Accessories:		
6	Wrenches for filling and drain plugs and square screw-driver	5.88	35.28
2	Spanner wrenches for recoil cylinder head and follower	3.75	7.50
1	Tit wrench for throttling ring	2.50	2.50
1	Wrench for square screw-driver	4.16	4.16
2	Wrenches for filling and drain plugs	3.15	6.30
37	15-pounder barbette carriages, model 1903	3,115.00	115,255.00
	For 15-pounder barbette carriage, model 1903.		
1	Traversing and elevating shaft bearing, with bushings, pins, and bolts		15.81
1	Shoulder rest, left, complete		
1	Bolt for shoulder guard to cradle	.18	.18
12	Sets filling and drain plugs	4.10	49.20
12	Sets spring covers	.65	7.80
3	Sets oil-hole plugs	.65	1.95
24	Cylinder-head gaskets	.72	17.28
24	Gaskets for filling and drain plugs	.18	4.32
82	Cast-steel wrenches for recoil cylinders	8.96	734.72

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 15-pounder barbette carriages, model 1903—Continued.		
1	Cradle	$250.00	$250.00
13	Sets leveling plates	4.18	54.34
2	Hand-hole plate gaskets for pedestal	.60	1.20
	Accessories:		
1	Sample paulin	30.08	30.08
	For 15-pounder rapid-fire gun, common to all models.		
40	Sponges and staves	15.00	600.00
	For 4-inch Driggs-Schroeder pedestal mounts.		
4	Drain plugs with flexible vulcanized fiber washers for cylinders	1.40	5.60
	Accessories:		
2	Wrenches for stuffing boxes	2.75	5.50
2	Wrenches for cylinder head and gland	3.50	7.00
2	Wrenches for adjusting nut on elevating worm shaft	3.75	7.50
4	Single wrenches for filling plugs	1.25	5.00
	For 4-inch Driggs-Schroeder rapid-fire guns.		
2	Sponges and staves	11.00	22.00
	For 4.72-inch barbette carriages, Armstrong.		
2	Battery boxes for lighting	28.33	56.66
4	Battery boxes for firing	28.33	113.32
4	Brass sockets for connection blocks of battery boxes of night sights	.23	.92
2	Pieces rubber for shoulder rest	7.10	14.20
1	Worm screw for rear sight sliding bar	8.35	8.35
12	Spring washers for bolts supporting shield to mount	.10	1.20
	For 4.72-inch Armstrong rapid-fire guns, common to all models.		
4	Rammers and staves	17.50	70.00
4	Slush brushes with handles	8.25	33.00
	For 6-inch barbette carriage, model 1898.		
25	Sets sleeves, bushings, and contact-fork connections	1.18	29.50
2	Elevation and range scales with screws	14.79	29.58
10	Sets gaskets, large	3.10	31.00
10	Sets gaskets, small	4.16	41.60
2	Firing-pin cables and connections complete	5.35	10.70
2	Sleeves for firing-pin cables	.44	.88
2	Firing-pin cable-locking pins	3.27	6.54
2	Firing-pin cables without terminals, for firing pistol to contact clip	1.07	2.14
2	Firing cables without terminals, for firing pistol at battery	1.07	2.14
2	Firing cables for battery to platform terminal	1.07	2.14
6	Ratchet levers, complete	25.70	154.20
3	Lifting pin shafts	12.50	37.50
	For 6-inch rapid-fire gun, model 1897, on barbette carriage, model 1898.		
1	Sample breech cover		7.11
	For 6-inch barbette carriage, model 1903.		
12	Handles with vulcanite bushings for battery box	.90	10.80
4	Tap bolts for elevating rack to cradle	1.09	4.36
4	Elevating pointers with bolts	19.11	76.44
3	Bronze handles with vulcanized bushings for rheostats of lighting circuits	2.02	6.06
2	Firing cables without terminals, for firing pistol to contact clip	1.07	2.14
2	Firing cables without terminals, for firing pistol to battery	1.07	2.14
2	Firing cables for battery to platform terminal	1.07	2.14
	For 6-pounder parapet mount, Driggs-Schroeder.		
4	Turn-buckles	3.54	14.16
4	Lock nuts	.83	3.32
1	Handspike and fastening attached to handspike for trail	14.70	14.70
2	Pintles	5.63	11.26
14	Anchor bolts	.70	9.80
14	Anchor plates	.34	4.76
10	Filling hole screws	.85	8.50
1	Steel spring for shoulder bar	3.61	3.61
	Accessories:		
10	Socket wrenches for traversing arc bolts	4.70	47.00
3	Wrenches for cylinder head	7.61	22.83

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, Driggs-Schroeder.		
4	Sponges and rods	$14.50	$58.00
	For 6-pounder Driggs-Seabury rapid-fire guns.		
12	Sponges and staves	14.50	174.00
	For 6-inch barbette carriage, model 1900.		
6	Sets gaskets for cylinder head	.42	2.64
4	Gaskets for filling plugs	.10	.40
4	Gaskets for drain plugs	.10	.40
1	Handle for resistance core in battery box	4.19	4.19
3	Handles with bushings for rheostat box	2.93	8.79
1	Bolt for cap square to yoke	3.50	3.50
4	Binding posts for ground in firing circuit	.30	1.20
1	Battery box with cells		12.16
8	Firing cables without terminals for firing pistol to contact clip	1.07	8.56
8	Firing cables without terminals for firing pistol to battery	1.07	8.56
8	Firing cables for battery to platform terminal	1.07	8.56
6	Rheostat handles and necessary insulating bushings	7.60	45.60
1	Steel casting for sight brackets for 3-inch sight (right)	80.00	80.00
1	Trigger for firing pistol	1.10	1.10
1	Firing cable, short, 16 inches long, with connection to firing pistol	1.25	1.25
1	Hard-rubber bushing for rheostat shaft	1.23	1.23
5	Sets gaskets, large	.97	4.85
5	Sets gaskets, small	.46	2.30
4	Hand-hole plate gaskets for pedestal	.30	1.20
	For 6-pounder rapid-fire gun, Driggs-Seabury model 1898.		
1	Screw for elevating clamp	7.97	7.97
	For 6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1898.		
1	Throttling-bar bolt	1.85	1.85
6	Pawl springs	.85	5.10
1	Traversing stop	4.50	4.50
33	Throttling-bar bolts	.25	8.25
2	Wrenches for stuffing boxes	3.75	7.50
6	Retraction ropes	9.55	57.30
4	Brass strips to place behind throttling bars	.45	1.80
3	Screws for traversing spur-gear cover	.12	.36
2	Sets safety latches	24.85	49.70
2	Ball-bearing washers for elevation worm	13.44	26.88
1	Sight-standard pin, with nut, bronze	5.76	5.76
52	Bolts, dust guard	.09	4.68
5	Gaskets, large (sets)	1.79	8.95
5	Gaskets, small (sets)	1.90	9.50
	For 6-inch guns, model 1903, on disappearing carriage, model 1903.		
2	Reel cords, with hooks and thimbles	2.25	4.50
2	Firing-leaf cords, with hooks, complete	2.85	5.70
	For 6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1903.		
2	Retraction cables with loops	12.00	24.00
12	Telautograph brackets	15.23	183.36
78	Sets telephone brackets, braces, and bolts	10.60	826.80
79	Z junction boxes, covers, bolts, straps, couplings, nipples, pipes, wiring, etc	27.62	2,163.98
6	Retraction ropes	12.00	72.00
6	Dowel pins for azimuth pointers	.10	.60
3	Tap bolts, brass, for covers of elevating shaft bracket	.20	.60
2	Subcaliber platforms	298.99	597.98
2	Crosshead pawl springs	.60	1.20
2	Retraction crank-spring catch	3.48	6.96
2	Reinforce pieces with necessary keys and bolts for repairing rear lugs on top carriages	38.00	76.00
1	Safety firing-switch clip base	10.00	10.00
4	Battery boxes with cells	34.30	137.20
2	Shoulder rest bracket (left)	7.35	14.70
50	Bolts, dust-guard	.09	4.50
1	Firing cable from firing switch to firing pistol	.35	.35
7	I sockets	1.67	11.69
2	Sets terminal attachment to firing switch	7.15	14.30
22	Twisted hooks for 2 cable	1.23	27.06
22	Thimbles, 2 cable	.35	7.70
1	Electric lamp guard, complete	10.81	10.81
1	Disk for buffer valve		

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1903—Continued.		
2	Sleeves for repairing firing cable	$0.28	$0.56
2	A reflectors	1.73	3.46
2	Nuts for reflectors	.98	1.96
2	E lamp springs	.40	.80
3	Gaskets for rear end of cylinder (fiber)	.28	.84
3	Gaskets for rear end of cylinder (copper)	.47	1.41
1	Set gaskets for filling plugs	.39	.39
1	Set drain plugs for rear cover	.39	.39
1	Set drain plugs for drip pan	.18	.18
9	Sockets to fit ¼-inch pipe	.20	1.80
1	Set felt strips for inner dust guard	1.13	1.13
1	Set felt strips for outer dust guard	1.24	1.24
5	Throttling bar bolts	1.28	6.40
36	Screws, countersunk head, 0.625 by 1.25 inches, for firing pistol bracket	.18	6.48
16	Bronze liners with piston heads	6.25	100.00
4	Bronze counter recoil buffers	9.12	36.48
6	Twisted hooks for use on telescopic sight cradler	1.79	10.74
5	D lamp shades	1.40	7.00
1	Elevating shaft gear		10.87
	For safety firing switch:		
1	Lever	12.09	12.09
1	Lever base	5.17	5.17
1	Lever stop	9.58	9.58
2	Clips, right	.23	.46
2	Clips, left	.23	.46
4	Firing leaf cords with hooks	2.85	11.50
1	Bracket with bolts for repair of gear lug on top carriage	29.19	29.19
	For subcaliber loading platform:		
2	Sets filler collars	4.50	9.00
2	Sets roller collars	3.00	6.00
2	Blades for safety firing switch	2.51	5.02
4	Reel cords with rings and thimbles	2.25	9.00
1	Set firing cables, complete	30.78	30.78
2	Roller lifting hooks	1.39	2.78
1	Set gaskets, complete	2.37	2.37
2	Counterweight hooks	1.49	2.98
7	6-inch disappearing carriages, model 1906 MI, Comp	19,263.00	134,841.00
	For 6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1905.		
1	Battery box with cells	12.16	12.16
10	Sets telephone braces and bolts	3.91	39.10
9	Firing leaf cords and hooks	2.85	25.65
9	Safety latch pawl springs	.69	6.21
1½	Set dust guard bolts	17.04	19.17
9	Sets filling and drain plugs	3.91	35.19
1½	Sets floor plate screws	15.36	17.28
1½	Sets name and direction plate screws	2.56	2.88
1½	Sets oil-hole plugs	11.64	12.09
9	Reel cords and parts	2.25	20.25
2½	Sets spring covers	2.80	6.30
18	Gaskets, buffer cylinder head	.71	12.78
9	Gaskets, cylinder head	.61	5.49
36	Gaskets, filling and drain plug	.16	5.76
27	Gaskets, drain plug	.16	4.32
27	Gaskets, pipe connection	.16	4.32
5	Sets gaskets, large	1.75	8.75
5	Sets gaskets, small	2.03	10.15
	For ammunition truck, 6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1905.		
9	Handles, wood	1.00	9.00
	For 6-inch rapid-fire gun, common to all models		
1	B staff with male part of coupling	5.67	5.67
27	Sponges and staves	23.60	637.20
2	Brass rods for sponge heads	1.50	3.00
	For 12-inch altered gun-lift carriage.		
2	Piston rods		
4	Nuts for piston rods		
4	Front and rear cylinder heads and gaskets		
6	Piston-rod brackets and bolts		
1	Loading platform bracket, right, with bolts		4,555.75
8	Throttling bars with bolts and gaskets		
1	Combination recoil and buffer valve		
4	Front and rear stop blocks and bolts		

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 12-inch altered gun-lift carriage—Continued.		
4	Strap bolts with bolts		
4	Fillers and keys		
4	Piston-rod supports and pins		
2	Chassis brackets and bolts		
8	Equalizing and throttling pipes with connections		
2	Buffer valves		$2,995.30
8	Cylinder heads with stuffing boxes, complete		
8	Throttling bars, 4 each, with bolts		
1	Hand taps for throttling bars		
4	Pistons and rods with nuts		
1	Worm wheel, 18 teeth		
1	Traversing spur gear, 27 teeth		
1	Miter for elevating shaft, 17 teeth		161.46
1	Rear gear, 17 teeth		
1	Bevel gear, 22 teeth	$41.60	41.60
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1891.		
16	Sets felt for buffer depression cushions	1.80	28.80
10	Removable floor plates	6.90	69.00
8	Strips for azimuth circle	1.86	14.88
80	Countersunk brass screws ¼ by ¾ inch	.15	12.00
2	0.75-inch bolts 2.5 inches long, for elevating rack to distance ring	.25	.50
4	Bushings for hand-wheel pinion	1.75	7.00
4	Nut tighteners, shot-elevating screw	1.50	6.00
1	Azimuth pointer, with screws and dowels	8.63	8.63
2	Washers and pins for safety lanyard pulley	.10	.20
2	Lifting bolts for stuffing box packing rings	.89	1.78
7	Hexagonal nuts 1¼ by 5 inches	.30	2.10
1	Hexagonal nut 1¼ by 7¼ inches	.30	.30
132	Steel plates for side frames	.35	46.20
528	Countersunk screws for steel plates	.06	31.68
1	Mortar stop	1.84	1.84
2	Sets buffers for cross transom	1.09	2.18
	Accessories:		
12	Securing pins for shot trucks	1.62	19.44
1	Cylinder-head extractor	2.80	2.80
6	Handles for bar screw-drivers	.62	3.62
4	Lifting hooks	.35	1.40
2	Drifting bolts	.30	.60
2	Nut tighteners	.60	1.20
1	Screw-driver	4.94	4.94
2	Spanner wrenches	8.87	17.74
1	Wrench for lock nut on spring compressor screw	35.87	35.87
1	Wrench for inserting crank pins in trunnions	22.60	22.60
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, MI and MII.		
448	Tap bolts, 1¼ by 4½ inches, side frames to racer	.35	179.20
64	Dowels and nuts	.30	19.20
64	Keys	.40	25.60
32	Steel plates, 1/16 by 3 by 11 inches	.25	8.00
508	Steel disks, 1/16 by 3½ inches	.15	76.20
64	Cover plates	.75	48.00
256	Screws, brass, machine, for cover plates	.12	30.72
32	Side frames, right, with cap squares, bolts, and set screws	180.00	5,760.00
40	Bronze bushings for left end of elevator shaft	3.50	140.00
16	Base brackets	7.50	120.00
40	Reflectors	1.25	50.00
96	Pieces balata for counter-recoil buffers		84.91
2	Lifting bolts for stuffing box packing ring	1.32	2.64
1	Base for 360° contact	3.62	3.62
1	Safety-firing switch, complete, with yoke, plunger, and rollers	31.91	31.91
16	Keys for fulcrum pins	1.58	25.28
1	Equalizing pipe (2 sections)	8.97	8.97
24	Bolts, dust guard	.37	8.88
24	Bolts, dust-guard joints	.15	3.60
8	Azimuth pointer lamp reflectors	.25	2.00
64	Bolts for drip pans	.12	7.68
24	Elevating hand wheels, complete	21.00	504.00
4	Sets parts for handles for wheels	6.25	25.00
1	Experimental bracket with necessary bolts, etc., for attaching elevating quadrant to end of cross-head crank pin	20.73	20.73
1	Elevating rack	122.59	122.59
8	Elevating pointers with screws for use with elevating scale of elevating rack	7.49	59.92
2	Lanyard washers with screws	1.91	3.82

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, MI and MII—Continued.		
1	Housing base for 360° contact	$4.90	$4.90
8	Contact fork connections	1.02	8.16
5	Tap bolts for bracket ¾ inch by 2¼ inches	.23	1.15
1	Oil pipe complete for pintle surface	2.80	2.80
32	Copper gaskets for valve-seat surface of grease cups	.22	7.04
32	Screws for drip pans	.18	5.76
16	Sets gaskets for filling plugs	.09	1.44
16	Sets gaskets for emptying plugs	.04	.64
16	Sets gaskets, large, for cylinder head	3.90	62.40
2	Oil pipes for pintle surface, complete	1.76	2.52
1	Base for 360° contact system	3.99	3.99
32	Cast-steel filler disks	3.41	109.12
50	Short lanyards	.38	19.00
32	Drain plugs for traversing-gear pedestal bracket	.25	8.00
6	Traversing-crank screws	.23	1.38
16	Elevation stops with screws	1.16	18.56
4	Lanyard pulleys	4.25	17.00
64	Board covers	21.12	1,351.68
64	Sets wooden strips for board covers	.56	35.84
1	Traversing worm wheel	23.45	23.45
72	Buffer washers for buffer pins	.30	21.60
2	Elevating clamp direction plates with screws	3.50	7.00
12	Lanyards with hooks and washers	3.68	44.16
1½	Sets drip-pan bolts	2.38	3.57
1½	Sets dust-guard bolts	8.62	12.93
12	Sets filling and drain plugs	4.21	50.52
1½	Sets floor-plate screws	23.32	34.98
1½	Sets name and direction plate screws	.76	1.14
1½	Sets oil-hole plugs	1.54	2.31
12	Lanyard hooks	.17	2.04
24	Gaskets, cylinder-head	.47	11.28
12	Gaskets, drain-plug	.12	1.44
12	Gaskets, emptying plugs	.12	1.44
24	Gaskets, equalizing pipes	.16	3.84
48	Gaskets, filling-plug	.10	4.80
2	Sets oil pipes, brackets, bushings, screws, straps, etc., for distance ring.	7.80	15.60
80	Sets parts for alteration 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896 to model 1896 MI	1,266.40	101,312.00
4	Top carriages	780.00	3,120.00
22	Elevation stops	1.47	32.34
44	Screws for elevation stops	.10	4.40
2	Plungers for safety-firing switch	1.79	3.58
96	Buffer plates, steel, 6 by 8 by ½ inch	.26	24.96
128	Floor-plate screws	.11	14.08
54	Removable floor plates	18.00	972.00
1	Ladder brace with bolts	2.25	2.25
1	Crank handle, without sleeves	3.22	3.22
3	Locking studs	1.86	5.58
1	Spring separator	2.52	2.52
216	Contact fork connections	.20	43.20
13	Floor plates (outside)	13.00	403.00
1	Racer insulating tube		2.15
1	Bolt and nut ¾ by 1¾ inches		.15
2	Bolts and nuts ¾ by 2¾ inches	.20	.40
50	Lanyards	2.35	11.75
2	Cylinder heads	54.11	108.22
96	Cushions, balata	.78	75.47
2	Lock studs	.36	.72
1	Arrangement for protection of 360° contact	186.42	186.42
45	Sets gaskets, large	2.28	102.60
35	Sets gaskets, small	2.25	78.75
1	Racer, cast steel	287.24	287.24
1	Top carriage with cap square	780.00	780.00
96	Dowel screws	.20	19.20
48	Bushings for traversing rollers	1.20	57.60
144	Screws for traversing rollers	.25	38.00
16	Azimuth pointers	6.00	96.00
32	Fiber washers for equalizing pipes	.05	1.60
6	Bolts for distance rings	.40	2.40
8	Bolts, pit ladder to brace	.40	3.20
1	Set fixtures for machining throttling grooves in recoil cylinder	30.90	30.90
6	Fulcrum pins	12.32	73.92
	Accessories:		
1	Taper reamer for side frames	10.84	10.84
1	Boring bar		
1	Double-end tap wrench		42.58
1	Bar for traversing rack and tools		

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—Continued.		
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, MI and MII—Continued.		
	Accessories—Continued.		
9	Screw-drivers, large, double 0.5 by 1 inch	$5.70	$51.30
9	Screw-drivers, small, 0.25 by 0.375 inch	3.18	28.62
1	Screw-driver, U 45 N	2.58	2.58
1	Screw-driver, U 45 AL	2.80	2.80
1	Spanner wrench for hydraulic cylinder head	11.52	11.52
	For ammunition trucks, 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, MI and MII.		
3	Handles, wood	2.37	7.11
3	Springs	.50	1.50
3	Sets oil plugs	.75	2.25
12	Truck wheels	20.30	243.60
1	Loading tray	3.00	3.00
26	Caster wheels	8.80	228.80
64	Nuts, hexagonal, 0.875 inch	.04	2.56
1	Copper ring for ball bearing	1.34	1.34
1	Bronze bushing for truck wheel	2.41	2.41
	For 12-inch mortars, common to all models.		
4	Rammers and staves	27.40	109.60
1	Rammer staff, wood part only	3.52	3.52
90	Sponges and staves	26.61	2,394.90
	For ammunition trucks, 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1908.		
36	Truck wheels	6.85	246.60
	Section 4.		
50	Sponge heads, for 1-pounder subcaliber tubes	1.45	72.50
	Section 8.		
212	Oil plugs	.04	8.48
9	Sets oil plugs	.75	6.75
650	Holders for asbestos receptacles	.36	234.00
1	Experimental retaining pin for crank	1.25	1.25
280	Lamp-holder springs	.14	39.20
25	Cup leathers for grease cups	.35	8.75
38	Lanyards for lanyard attachments	3.25	123.50
15	Gaskets for covers of electric motors of Holtzer-Cabot type	1.36	20.40
48	Gaskets for covers of electric motors of General Electric type	.17	8.16
	For lighting circuits for 6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1898, 10-inch disappearing carriage, 1896, and 12-inch disappearing carriage, 1897.		
4	R sockets	.58	2.32
8	Q electric lamp springs	.13	1.04
	Miscellaneous tools for armament chests.		
4	Counterweight hooks	.70	2.80
5	Screw-drivers, U 45 AL	3.53	17.65
1	Extractor for gun lever and suspension rod pins	2.08	2.08
	Accessories:		
25	Sponge and rammer props	7.20	180.00
7	Sponge tubs, small	6.13	42.91
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 2.		
	Maneuvering material.		
8	Anchor stakes	1.73	13.84
16	Bolts, thread and nut at each end, 1¼ inches by 4 feet	.56	8.96
4	Bolts, thread and nut at each end, 1 by 22 inches	.47	1.88
12	Bolts, thread and nut at each end, 1 by 14 inches	.21	2.52
10	Blocks, oak, 10 by 2 by 18 inches	.38	3.80
40	Blocks, maneuvering, 12 by 2 by 44 inches	.35	14.00
120	Blocks, maneuvering, 12 by 4 by 44 inches	.45	54.00
50	Blocks, maneuvering, 12 by 6 by 44 inches	.75	37.50
4	Crowbars, 6 foot	5.80	23.20
3	Capstans, complete	152.00	456.00
1	Capstan head		45.00
12	Capstan bars	3.67	44.04
4	Dog chains	9.45	37.80
3	Garrison gins, complete	350.00	1,050.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 2—Continued.		
	Maneuvering material—Continued.		
61	Handspikes, maneuvering	$1.47	$89.67
6	Holdfasts, iron	2.25	13.50
3	Legs for garrison gin	56.23	168.69
1	Pry pole for garrison gin	58.24	58.24
1	Pry pole for piper gin	36.27	36.27
1	Piper gin, complete		375.00
5	Pinch bars, 5 feet	5.58	27.90
4	Pinch bars, 7 feet	8.84	35.36
2	Hand carts	80.00	160.00
1	Sling cart, hand	280.00	280.00
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 3.		
2	Copper blocks, 4 inches square by 1 inch thick	6.18	12.36
1	Iron casting for chuck face plate, for 3-jaw combination scroll gear chuck	3.12	3.12
2	Cast-iron platens	34.83	69.66
2	Surface plates, 24 by 36 by 4 inches	28.12	56.24
3	Angle plates, 8 by 10 by 12 by ¾ inches	14.18	42.54
3	Angle plates, 4 by 6 by 6 by ¾ inches	5.56	16.68
3	Sets coppr jaws for 5-inch vise	1.14	3.42
40	Handles for mauls	.75	30.00
29	Mauls, metal heads, wood faces	3.22	93.38
1	Counterbore, 2½ by ¾ inch pilot	5.30	5.30
3	Idlers for portable drills	45.00	135.00
1	Counterbore, 1.75 inches diameter, 1-inch pilot	4.67	4.67
2	Counterbores, 2.6875 inches diameter, 1-inch pilot	9.18	18.36
2	Wrenches, for 2.5-inch pipe tap	12.70	25.40
1	Hard-wood block, support for anvil	2.20	2.20
1	Rack to hold iron bars (in 3 pieces)	14.40	14.40
2	Counterbores 1.625 inches by 0.653 inch	1.75	3.50
1	Counterbore 2.5 by 1.25 inches	2.25	2.25
6	Chisels, cold, 30 inches long	1.50	9.00
1	2.25 square-nose drill	11.33	11.33
1	Guide for drill	26.37	26.37
	Targets.		
15	Pyramidal targets	165.00	165.00
	For pyramidal targets.		
7	Upper frames, complete	82.60	578.20
2	Prows, complete	8.38	16.76
19	Iron plates	.62	11.78
32	Screw eyes	1.65	52.80
3	Sleeves, brass	.23	.69
3	Ferrules, brass	.23	.69
150	Ropes, 25 feet by 0.375 inch	1.47	220.50
16	Boards, 14 feet by 8 by 1 inches	.60	9.60
3	Sets strips, for covers	.48	1.44
157	Strips	.48	75.36
20	Sills	14.50	290.00
20	Planks	3.20	64.00
10	Screw bolts for flagstaff	1.65	16.50
12	Staples, heavy	.15	1.80
10	Crossplecces	3.05	30.50
101	Covers	32.75	3,307.75
43	Red flags	2.23	95.89
110	Uprights	1.82	200.20
60	Gallons mixed paint for covers	3.60	216.00
153	Gallons mixed paint for woodwork	1.50	229.50
3,540	Feet sheathing	.08	282.30
16	Red streamers	7.32	117.12
8	Thimbles for bridles	.20	1.60
8	Thimbles for bridle to eyebolt	.20	1.60
67	Prow planks	.90	60.30
28	Side prow cleats	.27	7.56
11	Center prow cleats	.21	2.31
17	Eyebolts with nuts	1.00	17.00
35	Apex blocks	7.90	276.50
4	Canvas covers with wooden strips	33.25	133.00
19	Wire ropes, complete	2.46	46.76
26	Diagonal braces	1.62	42.12
26	Transoms	3.03	78.78
141	Screw bolts and washers	.04	5.64
77	Flagstaffs	1.58	121.66
13	Wrought-iron bands	2.23	28.99
24	Material targets, complete	107.89	2,589.36

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 3—Continued.		
	For pyramidal targets—Continued.		
6	Braces	$1.68	$10.08
1	Cleat	.80	.80
24	Iron braces with bolts and nuts	1.68	40.32
44	Eyebolts with nuts and washers	.05	2.20
44	Rings for bridles	.32	14.88
3	Upper structures, complete	49.91	149.73
9	Cast-iron balls, 50 pound	3.50	31.50
9	Pennants	7.32	65.88
15	Brass pulleys	1.83	27.45
10	Pins for pulley blocks	.20	2.00
9	Pulley blocks to transom	1.72	15.48
20	Sills	12.04	240.80
16	Crosspieces	1.10	17.60
16	Prow braces	1.43	22.88
80	Braces	1.68	134.40
285	Covers	8.91	2,539.35
45	Transoms	2.38	107.10
195	Diagonal braces	1.07	208.65
87	Prow cleats	.80	69.60
272	Prow boards	.20	54.40
71	Prow planks	1.43	101.53
146	Uprights with blocks	1.35	197.10
119	Longitudinals	2.24	266.56
126	Stiffeners	.80	100.80
1,600	Lath	.02	32.00
130	Strips	1.30	42.90
75	Pipe braces	1.68	126.00
7	Sets of parts for modification	78.36	548.52
28	Struts	.42	11.76
105	Planks	1.05	110.23
18	Bolts, square head, nuts and washers, 5.625 by 0.5 inch	.03	.54
24	Bolts, square head, nuts and washers, 4.375 inches	.05	1.20
200	Foot strips	1.30	260.00
24	Girths, 1 by 5 by 24 inches	2.24	53.76
6	Target frames, complete	74.90	449.40
1	Center transom	2.36	2.36
1	Front transom	2.36	2.36
44	Gallons mixed paints for covers	1.125	49.50
235	Gallons mixed paints for woodwork	1.05	246.75
3	Sets wooden strips for covers	4.26	12.78
11	Prows	11.40	125.40
	Miscellaneous for targets.		
140	Bridles for pyramidal and material targets	7.35	1,029.00
	PART I—CLASS II.		
	Section 6.		
12	Dummy projectiles for 6-inch rapid-fire guns	29.50	354.00
	For dummy projectiles, 6-inch guns.		
2	Caps	2.50	5.00
16	Plungers	.10	1.60
	For dummy projectiles, 8-inch guns.		
14	Rear bands	6.20	86.80
	For 10-inch guns.		
10	Dummy projectiles	75.00	750.00
	For dummy projectiles, 10-inch guns.		
1	Power extractor	40.10	40.10
1	Yoke for power extractor	5.12	5.12
8	Rear bands	7.90	63.20
	For 12-inch guns.		
3	Dummy projectiles	85.00	255.00
	For dummy projectiles, 12-inch guns.		
4	Rear bands	10.00	40.00
1	Cap	5.75	5.75

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II—Continued.		
	For dummy projectiles, 12-inch mortars.		
17	Rear bands	$9.50	$161.50
	Miscellaneous for dummy projectiles.		
1	Rear band, design A	15.28	15.28
1	Rear band for dummy projectiles, design B	14.02	14.0
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 1.		
7	Caps, with spline screws, for 6-inch cast-iron projectiles	2.50	17.50
119	Spline screws, for 6-inch cast-iron projectiles	.15	17.85
17	Spline screws, for 8-inch cast-iron projectiles	.15	2.75
27	Caps for 12-inch cast-iron projectiles with spline screws	5.75	155.25
1	Cap, cast-iron, for 1,000-pound cast-iron mortar shell	5.00	5.00
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 2.		
	For 2.95 (75 mm.) Vickers-Maxim mountain carriage.		
10	Eyebolts for lifting rings	1.90	19.00
10	Piston locks		
10	Lock screws		
10	Lock rivets		190.27
10	Lock springs and washers		
	PART II—CLASS II—SECTION 1.		
1	Cabinet to hold specimens for student officer	65.28	65.28
	PART II—CLASS II—SECTION 7.		
4	Brass ordnance escutcheons	46.50	186.00
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 3.		
	Patterns for counterbalance device, 10-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1896.		
1	Pulley guide and core box		
2	Guide-pulley bushings		
2	Pulley-bracket bushings (½ patterns)		
2	Guide heads		127.65
2	Washers		
1	Counterbalance weight and core box		
1	Rope drum (2 parts) and 3 core boxes		
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 5.		
2	Jaws for "Old man"	3.00	6.00
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 7.		
4	Vulcanizers, complete for rubber tiring plants	292.23	1,168.92
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 11.		
1	Straightedge, 10-foot	21.50	21.50
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 1.		
	Clinometer rests.		
4	3-inch (15-pounder) rapid-fire guns	34.54	138.16
3	5-inch rapid-fire guns	20.76	62.28
4	6-inch rapid-fire guns	21.18	84.72
4	8-inch guns	23.63	94.52
4	10-inch guns	26.09	104.36
4	12-inch guns	30.10	120.40
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 2.		
	For 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1901.		
1	Roller path leveling gauge	31.90	31.90
1	Fixture for leveling base ring	13.13	13.13
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896.		
1	Fixture for truing traversing racks		
1	Jig, No. 2, for cutting slot in top carriage		
1	Bar for facing traversing racks and tools		
1	Bolt, 0.5 inch		
6	Cutters, 0.5 inch		
1	Wrench for 1.5-inch bolt on side frames	1 set.	412.80
1	Jig for locating elevating gears		
1	Bushing for jig elevating gears		
1	Upper support, jig elevating gears		
1	Lower support, jig elevating gears		
1	Jig, No. 1, for cutting slot in top carriage		

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 2—Continued.		
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1908.		
2	Base ring pintle gauges, complete	$17.40	$34.80
2	Racer liner calipers, complete	12.85	25.70
2	Foundation bolt-hole gauges, outer	79.75	159.50
2	Foundation bolt-hole gauges, inner	55.24	110.48
2	Traversing rack seat calipers, including plugs, complete	21.79	43.58
2	Racer gauges	26.19	52.38
4	Traversing roller gauges	21.79	87.16
2	Roller path leveling gauges, complete	34.35	68.70
2	Base ring gauges, complete	33.54	67.08
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 3.		
1	Inspecting instrument for lighting cavities of projectiles	13.70	13.70
4	Lamps for inspecting instrument for lighting interior cavities of projectiles	.35	1.40
	PART II—CLASS V—SECTION 4.		
39	Bolts, ¼ inch, for securing rheostats	.12	4.68
2	Tap bolts, 1 by 1.75 inches	.50	1.00
4	Tap bolts, ¼ by 1.5 inches	.50	2.00
6	Studs, 13 by ¾ by 1 inch, thread at each end	.40	2.40
3	Pieces brass for experimental identification board	3.65	11.95
	PART II—CLASS V—SECTION 5.		
	Castings for 15-pounder (3-inch) barbette carriages, model 1903.		
3	Front sight brackets, right	3.06	9.18
6	Cradles	12.14	242.80
8	Rear sight brackets	2.65	21.20
	Castings for Maxim, caliber 30, pack outfit.		
250	Pommels	.75	187.50
800	Hook hinges	.37	296.00
300	Cantles	.75	225.00
	Castings for 15-pounder, barbette carriage, model 1902.		
26	Front sight bracket supports	1.10	28.60
26	Rear sight bracket supports	1.40	36.40
	For 75 mm. gun sight.		
1	Casting for rear sight bracket support		
1	Casting for front sight bracket support		
1	Forging for front sight bracket	.....	82.77
1	Forging for rear sight bracket		
1	Forging for shank		
	Castings for 3-inch mountain howitzer, model 1908.		
1	Shoulder guard base	2.68	2.68
1	Cradle head	5.35	5.35
1	Pintle bearing	33.22	33.22
1	Top-carriage body	22.82	22.82
1	Top-carriage cap square, right	1.70	1.70
1	Top-carriage cap square, left	1.70	1.70
1	Elevating nut body	9.00	9.00
1	Trail hinge, rear, right	6.53	6.53
1	Trail hinge, rear, left	6.53	6.53
1	Trail fastener, right	9.15	9.15
1	Trail fastener, left	9.15	9.15
1	Trail fastening cap	1.75	1.75
	Forgings for 3.8-inch field howitzer carriage, model 1908.		
8	Axle arms, right (included in axle cost).		
8	Axle arms, left (included in axle cost).		
8	Elevating bearings, left	7.80	62.40
32	Shield brackets, right and left	13.30	425.60
8	Lunette brackets	35.83	286.64
5	Middle bands	83.34	416.70
8	Cradle heads	100.98	807.84
4	Cylinder heads, front	2.56	10.24
4	Cylinder heads, rear	2.56	10.24
8	Cylinder liners	36.75	294.00
3	Cylinder retaining rings	1.06	3.18
3	Elevating shafts	5.31	15.93
1	Forging for piston and rod	90.00	90.00
1	Axle	35.54	35.54
1	Recoil cylinder	32.94	32.94
2	Elevating racks	18.04	36.08

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS V—SECTION 5—Continued.		
	For 4.7-inch siege limber, model 1905.		
16	Top carriages	$9.35	$149.60
	Castings for 4.7-inch siege carriage, model 1908.		
5	Elevating shaft brackets	8.45	42.25
5	Elevating-nut brackets, right	11.43	57.15
6	Elevating-nut brackets, left	9.57	57.42
1	Pintle bearing	56.28	56.28
12	Axle bearings, right	2.60	31.20
13	Axle bearings, left	8.48	110.24
12	Spade brackets, right	3.03	36.36
12	Spade brackets, left	1.93	23.16
12	Traveling lock frames	7.59	91.08
12	Spade key brackets	4.39	52.68
12	Lunette transoms	1.77	21.24
12	Trail and reenforce plates	2.40	28.80
12	Pintle bearings	24.63	295.56
12	Trunnion bands	19.48	233.76
12	Cradle bands, rear	9.40	112.80
12	Cradle bands, front	7.40	88.80
12	Traversing brackets	6.03	72.36
12	Traversing yokes	2.57	30.84
13	Elevating yoke transoms	1.07	13.91
13	Elevating yoke sides, right	1.18	15.34
13	Elevating yoke sides, left	3.82	49.66
12	Pintle yokes	16.06	192.72
12	Brake-shaft brackets, right	11.06	132.72
12	Brake-shaft brackets, left	10.83	129.96
24	Brake beams	16.32	391.68
12	Rear-sight bracket supports	1.25	15.00
12	Fasteners, female	2.08	24.96
24	Top-shield brackets	.41	9.84
12	Traversing screw brackets	1.46	17.52
12	Traversing-screw bracket caps	1.19	14.28
24	Traveling lock legs	1.72	41.28
24	Cylinder covers	1.95	46.80
12	Stops	.95	11.40
18	Loading trays	1.80	32.40
6	Elevating-gear brackets	8.40	50.40
9	Loading trays	5.00	45.00
2	Top shield brackets	2.00	4.00
1	Elevating-yoke bracket	10.00	10.00
15	Block carrier castings for 4.7-inch field howitzer, model 1908	7.06	105.90
	Castings for 4.7-inch siege limber caisson.		
48	Pole sockets	3.28	157.44
	Castings for 4.7-inch barbette carriage, Armstrong.		
1	Foundation ring	84.60	84.60
	Castings for 5-inch barbette carriage, model 1908.		
1	Sight bracket, right, for 3-inch sight, model 1904	39.90	39.90
1	Castings to represent 6-inch wire-wrapped gun, model 1908	524.36	524.36
	For 6-inch wire-wrapped gun, model 1908.		
4	Block carriers	7.06	28.24
4	Castings (8 loading trays)	5.25	21.00
	Castings for 6-inch howitzer carriage, model 1908.		
2	Rear brackets	62.57	125.14
5	Spade brackets, right	11.85	11.85
5	Spade brackets, left	11.85	11.85
5	Rear traveling locks	6.40	32.00
10	Loading trays (each consisting of 3 trays)	3.25	32.50
	Castings for 6-pounder gun, Driggs-Seabury, on 5-inch breech-loading howitzer carriage, model 1900.		
2	Cradle adapters	60.78	121.56
	For 6-inch rapid-fire gun, model 1900.		
3	Block carriers	13.23	39.69

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS V—SECTION 5—Continued.		
	For 6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1906.		
25	Castings for sight arm bracket lugs	$1.04	$26.00
	Castings for 6-inch gun, model 1905.		
8	Trunnion hoops	90.00	726.16
7	Loading trays	32.12	224.84
1	Block carrier	16.33	16.33
1	Hinge ring	7.46	7.46
	Castings for 6-inch siege howitzer, model 1908.		
11	Block carriers	8.00	88.00
	Forgings:		
1	Recoil cylinder	122.80	122.80
1	Cylinder liner	59.20	59.20
1	Recoil valve	47.52	47.52
5	Axles, nickel alloy steel	59.50	297.50
1	Cradle guide	241.40	241.40
4	Loading trays	3.40	13.60
	Castings for 6-inch howitzer carriage, model 1908.		
8	Seat supports, right	33.33	266.64
8	Seat supports, left	18.70	149.60
1	Loading tray (3 trays)	4.18	4.18
	Forgings:		
4	Cradle heads	71.00	284.00
1	Piston and piston rod	21.50	21.50
1	Trunnion, right	68.71	68.71
	Forgings for 8-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894.		
4	Traversing wheel axles	22.33	89.32
	For 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1894.		
	Castings:		
16	Piston liners	.70	11.20
4	Female buffers	23.74	94.96
4	Collars	3.69	14.76
	Forgings:		
4	Male buffers	1.79	7.16
	Forgings for 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
73	Rope loops	5.60	408.80
	Castings for 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
73	Pulley brackets for counterbalance device	8.17	596.41
73	Pulley bracket cap squares	3.40	248.20
	Castings for 10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1901.		
1	Sight arm for 3-inch sight, model 1904	51.86	103.72
20	Buffer liners in cylinder heads	18.60	372.00
	For 12-inch disappearing carriage, model 1901.		
	Castings:		
2	Sight arms for 3-inch sight, model 1904	28.35	56.70
2	Buffer liners in cylinder heads	37.78	75.56
	Forgings:		
2	Sleeves, counter-recoil buffer	29.99	59.98
20	Collars for male part of counter-recoil buffers	10.25	205.00
	For 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, MI and MII.		
	Castings:		
1	Distance ring	535.00	535.00
9	Nuts for mortar crank-pin forgings	.58	5.22
	Forgings:		
38	Crank pins	8.77	333.26
	Castings for 12-inch mortar, wrapped, model 1908.		
14	Hinges (6 J)	9.79	137.06
14	Trays (7 D)	6.91	96.74

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS V—SECTION 5—Continued.		
	Castings for 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1908.		
18	Axle brackets (22 CI)	$1.50	$27.00
18	Axle brackets (22 DI)	1.65	29.70
36	Brake shoes (22 G)	.85	30.60
36	Shot traps (22 E)	5.34	192.24
36	Caster wheels (22 BI)	6.36	228.96
36	Truck wheels (22 CI)	6.75	243.00
36	Casters (22 BI)	5.21	187.56
	Castings for 14-inch wire-wrapped gun.		
5	Hinges	13.08	65.40
5	Trays	11.00	55.00
	Miscellaneous castings.		
40	Closing cap wrenches for pressure gauge outfits	.36	14.40
2	Hoods for breech illuminating device for S. C. guns	10.60	21.20
32	Pole sockets	3.31	115.92
40	Testing levels	1.00	40.00
13	Range drums	14.90	193.70
2	Steel ingots, 10 by 10 by 27 inches		
6	Cradles for mounts for United States magazine rifle	4.54	27.24
25	Eye plugs (tools for loading projectiles with explosive D)	.95	23.75
2	Cradles for pressure gauges for 30-caliber, model 1906, bore cartridges	2.99	5.98
5	Sets castings and forgings for "old man" or drilling post	10.89	54.45
20	Tap wrenches	.75	15.00
20	Wrenches for false base plugs	2.21	44.20
10	Centering collars, 5-inch shell	1.08	10.80
10	Centering collars, 6-inch shell	.95	9.50
10	Centering collars, 7-inch shell, No. 106	1.12	11.20
10	Centering collars, 7-inch shell, No. 125	1.20	12.02
20	Eye plugs	.67	13.40
10	Bottom blocks for holding projectiles	1.70	17.00
1	Holder		1.50
	Miscellaneous castings.		
4	Bending blocks	9.50	38.00
	For projectile gauges.		
	Ring gauges—		
9	2.935 inches by 2.95 inches		
13	3.765 inches by 3.8 inches		
15	4.685 inches by 4.7 inches		
10	9.985 inches by 10 inches		
16	11.985 inches by 12 inches		
	Snap gauges—		
6	2.13 inches by 2.38 inches by 2.24 inches		
12	2.8 inches by 3.25 inches by 3 inches		342.45
12	3.64 inches by 4 inches by 3.8 inches		
12	4.49 inches by 5 inches by 5 inches		
12	5.75 inches by 6.25 inches by 6 inches		
12	6.75 inches by 7.31 inches by 10 inches		
12	7.69 inches by 8.65 inches by 8 inches		
12	9.625 inches by 10.4 inches by 10 inches		
12	11.56 inches by 12.4 inches by 12 inches		
	Castings for 2-inch telescopic sights, model 1906.		
8	Rear-sight brackets	4.70	37.60
8	Front-sight brackets	2.17	17.36
9	Sight shanks	1.30	11.70
	PART II—CLASS V.		
	Section 16.		
10	Boxes for 20 C. S. common shell, 4.72-inch Armstrong	.50	5.00
60	Boxes for 120 C. S. strong head, 4.72-inch Armstrong	.50	30.00
206	Boxes for shell, strong head, 6-inch Armstrong	.60	123.60
60	Boxes for 6-inch A. P. shot	.60	36.00
	Total		467,297.44

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 1.		
	Accessories, etc., for 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch guns.		
5	Covers, muzzle, for 8-inch gun, model of 1888	$1.82	$9.10
2	Paulins for 8-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1896	88.97	177.94
10	Covers, breech, for 10-inch gun, model of 1900, disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1901	8.13	81.30
20	Covers, muzzle, for 10-inch gun, model of 1888	3.50	70.00
5	Covers, tompions and muzzle, for 10-inch gun, model of 1900	5.44	27.20
1	Set dummy cartridges, 10-inch gun	17.34	17.34
16	Canvas covers, sections, for dummy cartridges (simulating smokeless powder), for 10-inch gun, model of 1888	1.92	30.72
2	Paulins for 10-inch gun, disappearing carriage, model of 1894	177.85	355.70
10	Paulins for 10-inch gun, disappearing carriage, model of 1896	189.09	1,890.90
5	Covers, breech, for 12-inch guns, model of 1895 on disappearing carriage	9.62	48.10
10	Covers, muzzle, for 12-inch guns, model of 1895	3.80	38.00
2	Dummy cartridges for 12-inch gun, model of 1888 and 1895	35.02	70.04
88	Covers for dummy cartridges for 12-inch mortar	1.25	110.00
4	Paulins for 12-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1897	180.90	723.60
9	Paulins for 12-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1901	180.90	1,628.10
4	Covers for telescopic sights, model of 1904, for 12-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1897	6.14	24.56
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 2.		
	Accessories, etc., for rapid-fire guns.		
10	Covers, sponge, for 6-pounder rapid-fire gun, Driggs-Seabury model of 1898	.31	3.10
53	Cases for 2-inch telescopic sight	13.70	726.1
145	Covers, breech, for 15-pounder rapid-fire gun, models of 1898, 1902, 1903	2.00	290.00
10	Covers for 2-inch telescopic sights, mounted on right-hand side of 15-pounder barbette carriage, model of 1903	1.59	15.90
1	Cover for range drum for 15-pounder barbette carriage	1.82	1.82
1	Paulin for 15-pounder rapid-fire gun, model of 1902, barbette carriage, model of 1902, Bethlehem	23.36	23.36
10	Paulins for 15-pounder rapid-fire gun, on Driggs-Seabury mounts	15.98	159.80
19	Paulins for 15-pounder rapid-fire gun, barbette carriage, model of 1903	35.15	667.85
75	Covers, tompion and muzzle, for 15-pounder gun, models of 1898, 1902, 1903	1.28	96.00
2	Paulins for 4-inch Driggs-Seabury rapid-fire gun	19.00	38.00
25	Covers, tompion and muzzle, for 4.72-inch gun	3.51	87.75
2	Covers, breech, for 5-inch rapid-fire gun, model of 1897, on barbette carriage, model of 1896	2.80	5.60
29	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sights, model of 1904, sight cradle and bracket, 5-inch rapid-fire gun	4.75	137.75
8	Canvas covers for dummy cartridges, for 5-inch rapid-fire gun, model of 1900, sections	1.03	8.24
2	Paulins for rapid-fire gun, 5-inch, model of 1900, barbette mount, model of 1903	71.72	143.44
8	Covers, breech, for 6-inch rapid-fire gun, model of 1897 MT	3.35	26.80
10	Covers, breech, for 6-inch gun, model of 1900, on disappearing carriage	6.13	61.30
2	Covers, breech, for 6-inch rapid-fire gun, model of 1900, on barbette carriage, model of 1903	8.53	17.06
27	Covers, breech, for 6-inch rapid-fire gun, model of 1903, disappearing carriage	6.96	187.92
31	Covers for 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1904, for 6-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1903	5.60	173.60
6	Covers for dummy cartridges for 6-inch rapid-fire gun, model of 1900.	1.50	9.00
30	Covers, sponge, for 6-inch gun	.59	17.70
35	Covers, tompion and muzzle, for 6-inch rapid-fire gun, models of 1900, 1903, 1905	2.92	102.20
10	Covers, tompion and muzzle, for 6-inch gun, model of 1897	3.16	31.60
2	Paulins for 6-inch gun, disappearing carriage, model of 1898	68.65	137.30
13	Paulins for 6-inch gun, disappearing carriage, model of 1903	100.53	1,306.89
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 3.		
	Accessories, etc., for mortars.		
10	Covers, breech, for 12-inch mortar, model of 1890	5.87	58.70
50	Covers, muzzle, for 12-inch mortar, model of 1890	4.02	201.00
1	Extractor head for dummy cartridge for 12-inch mortar, model of 1890	2.25	2.25
1	Hollow circular built-up section for dummy cartridge for 12-inch mortar, model of 1890	2.03	2.03
50	Lanyards for mortars	1.00	50.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 6.		
	Accessories, etc., for 3-inch saluting gun.		
100	Covers, breech	$3.06	$306.00
40	Carpet sponge covers	.27	10.80
10	Lanyards	3.36	33.60
70	Sponges	1.94	135.80
24	Sponge heads, complete, with pins	.33	7.92
65	Tompions, leather	1.03	66.95
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 6.		
	Ammunition for artillery of position.		
1,700	Cartridge storage cases, galvanized iron, for 8-inch gun, model of 1888	2.62	4,454.00
650	Lids for cartridge storage cases, zinc, for 8-inch gun	}	1,333.50
400	Paper lid linings for 8-inch gun, for cartridge storage cases	}	
700	Sealing strips for cartridge storage cases for 8-inch gun	.035	24.50
3,200	Handles for cartridge storage cases for 8-inch gun	.36	1,152.00
2,367	Cartridge storage cases, galvanized iron, for 10-inch gun, models of 1888 and 1895	3.73	8,828.91
1,250	Lids for cartridge-storage cases, zinc for 10-inch gun	}	337.50
1,000	Paper lid linings for cartridge-storage cases, for 10-inch gun	}	
1,300	Sealing strips for cartridge-storage cases, for 10-inch gun	.044	57.20
2,000	Handles for powder cans, assembled with clips and reinforces, 10-inch gun, for cartridge-storage cases	.36	720.00
1,800	Cartridge-storage cases, galvanized iron, for 12-inch rifle, models of 1888 and 1895	3.85	6,930.00
600	Covers for cartridge-storage cases for 12-inch gun	.35	210.00
200	Sealing strips for cartridge-storage cases for 12-inch gun	.046	9.20
2,899	Cartridge-storage cases for 12-inch mortar	2.95	8,552.05
350	Covers for cartridge-storage cases for 12-inch mortar	.27	94.50
500	Sealing strips for cartridge cases for 12-inch mortar	.043	21.50
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 1.		
	For Vickers-Maxim gun, caliber .30.		
106	Wheel mounts, model of 1905	536.00	56,816.00
	For caliber .30 pack outfits, American model.		
6	Ammunition boxes	.84	5.04
1	Ammunition box, experimental	19.77	19.77
1	Blinder	3.31	3.31
10	Cases, barrel	4.90	49.00
1	Corona	5.76	5.76
4	Covers, gun	5.97	23.88
21	Cruppers	8.61	180.81
20	Halter bridles	5.85	117.00
21	Hangers, ammunition	6.16	129.36
7	Hangers, gun	12.83	89.81
26	Hangers, tripod	14.96	388.96
13	Pack frames	11.83	153.79
750	Paulins	2.49	1,867.50
48	Straps, cincha, for belly cincha	.29	13.92
24	Straps, filling cup	.22	5.28
1	Tool chest for blacksmith's and saddler's tools, for machine-gun platoon	27.04	27.04
10	Boot sticks	.75	7.50
10	Cantles	2.80	28.00
2	Braces, rear top, for ammunition hanger	.28	.56
10	Pommels	2.80	28.00
922	Ribs for aparejo	.04	36.88
18	Rib sticks	.04	.72
10	Saddle bars	.13	1.30
50	Saddle braces	.32	16.00
10	Saddle brace bars	.09	.90
20	Saddle brace bar boards	.11	2.20
20	Saddle side bar boards	.17	3.40
58	Staples and plates for attaching pack frames to aparejos	.07	4.06
750	Thongs, aparejo cincha	.13	97.50
750	Thongs, crupper	.12	90.00
1,540	Thongs, rawhide for machine gun platoon	.06	92.40
10	Top sticks	1.16	11.60
20	Spiders, cincha	1.14	22.80
10	Sobrejalma supporting sticks	.28	2.80
1	Chest, forge, for tools	20.20	20.20

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 1—Continued.		
	For caliber .30 pack outfits, English model.		
4	Arch frames	$5.88	$23.52
5	Breechings	2.64	13.20
5	Collars, breast	2.56	12.80
20	Hooks, right and left	.09	1.80
9	Panels	9.61	86.49
5	Side plates	.136	.68
20	Straps, breeching	.36	7.20
20	Straps, breast collar	.36	7.20
20	Straps, crupper	.26	5.20
20	Straps, loin	.24	4.80
20	Straps, martingale	.37	7.40
20	Straps, load	1.98	39.60
20	Straps, neck	.40	8.00
12	Bill hooks for Vickers-Maxim automatic gun, caliber 37 mm	3.62	43.44
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 2.		
	Accessories and pack outfits for mountain guns, caliber 75 mm.		
10	Aparejo bodies, complete	25.14	251.40
8	Axle rests	1.19	9.52
301	Blinders	3.31	996.31
40	Brushes, cleaning	.94	37.60
22	Sponge brushes and rods	8.37	184.14
40	Cinchas, ammunition	4.94	197.60
25	Cinchas, aparejo	5.46	136.50
15	Cinchas, belly	2.32	34.80
15	Cinchas, load	5.41	81.15
15	Coronas	5.77	86.55
11	Covers, breech	4.05	44.55
17	Covers, front sight	.56	9.52
11	Covers, muzzle	1.17	12.87
17	Covers, rear sight	3.37	57.29
22	Cradle cleaners	3.47	76.34
15	Cruppers	8.61	129.15
11	Drag ropes	9.84	108.24
318	Pack frames	10.50	3,339.00
10	Handles, piston, right and left	9.22	92.20
11	Wheel hangers	10.72	117.92
200	Hangers, auxiliary ammunition, English pack saddle	1.29	258.00
200	Lacings, crupper	.12	24.00
200	Lacings, latigo, for aparejo cinchas	.15	30.00
66	Lash loops	.58	38.28
33	Lifting rods	4.58	151.14
22	Oil cans, tubular	.83	18.26
50	Packs, dummy	3.78	189.00
20	Leather buffer cap packing	.11	2.20
30	Packing, filling plug, leather	.09	2.70
113	Packing, leather, cup shape	.69	77.97
51	Packing, piston rod	.43	21.93
36	Pads, trail	3.60	129.60
13	Pins, linch	2.30	29.90
44	Picket ropes, 50-foot sections	2.25	99.00
22	Piston rod protectors	1.09	23.98
55	Pouches, gunners	2.09	114.95
8	Reins for combination halter bridle	1.23	9.84
910	Ribs, aparejo	.04	36.40
9	Sobrejalmas	7.03	63.27
70	Sticks, boot	.76	53.20
962	Sticks, rib	.04	38.48
74	Sticks, top	1.17	86.58
50	Straps, belly cincha	.29	14.50
100	Straps, girth	.92	92.00
52	Straps, implement	.49	25.48
60	Straps, latigo, for aparejo cinchas	.04	2.40
260	Thongs, aparejo cincha	.13	33.80
300	Thongs, rawhide, 30 by ⅛ inch	.05	15.00
6	Tool pockets with inside pockets	9.18	55.08
6	Tool pockets with inside straps	6.40	38.40
1	Tripod hanger frames	10.63	10.63
22	Tubular oil can carriers and straps	2.39	52.58
3	Washers, drag	4.40	13.20
32	Braces, saddle, front	.27	8.64
8	Braces, saddle, rear	.27	2.16
5	Braces, rear, top	.41	2.05
1	Catch, spring, for piston rod, with screw washer	15.91	15.91
10	Cantles	1.95	19.50
25	Hooks, front, for pack frames	.06	1.50

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 2—Continued.		
	Accessories and pack outfits for mountain guns, caliber 75 mm.—Con.		
25	Hooks, rear, for pack frames	$0.06	$1.50
3	Keys with twisted dog chain	9.24	27.72
24	Top stick keys	.12	2.88
4	Elevating joint pin stop screws	.46	1.84
580	Eyepieces for combined packing-box hanger	.27	156.60
4	Pins, split, for sleeve	.01	.04
8	Joint pin set screws	.57	4.56
10	Pommels	2.05	20.50
20	Tie bars (10 right, 10 left) for pack frames	.47	9.40
20	Rings, D, load cincha	.18	3.60
2	Rings, 3-inch	.04	.08
9	Screws for spring catch	1.20	10.80
250	Staples and plate for fastening pack frames to sparejo	.07	17.50
1	Portable chest for carpenter's and harness maker's tools	26.00	26.00
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3.		
	3-inch field gun, carriages, limbers, accessories, etc.		
12	Gun carriages, 3-inch, model of 1902, Nos. 354 to 365	2,091.84	25,102.08
15	Adjusting screws with check nut	1.24	18.60
40	Apron hinges	.86	34.40
63	Apron hinge pins, carriage, model of 1902	.33	20.79
15	Apron latches, complete	7.93	118.95
12	Apron latch pins, carriage	.09	1.08
35	Apron latch springs	.23	8.05
24	Apron latch staples	1.25	30.00
21	Axle bracket fastenings	8.81	185.01
4	Axle seats	2.19	8.76
104	Axle seat cushions	2.42	251.68
4	Bolts and nuts, long, for axle seat	.48	1.92
10	Bolts and nuts, sets, for axle-seat supports	.80	8.00
2	Bolts and nuts, shield brace	.63	1.26
10	Bolts, nuts, and washers, sets, for main shields	.63	6.30
10	Bolts and nuts, sets, for seat-arm support	.41	4.10
120	Bolts, nuts, and washers for sight quadrant case brackets	.44	52.80
20	Bracket studs	.50	10.00
30	Bracket stud nuts	.13	3.90
1	Bracket stud split pin	.01	.01
2	Brake connecting rods	2.40	4.80
14	Brake levers	30.42	425.88
21	Brake segments, complete	12.79	268.59
8	Copper gaskets for filling and drain plugs, cylinder head	.16	1.28
22	Cradle brushes	7.31	160.82
10	Cylinder end studs	6.95	69.50
15	Cylinder end stud nuts	2.10	31.50
60	Drain plugs, cylinder	1.19	71.40
6	Dust guards	1.53	9.18
60	Elevating crank shaft split pins	.31	18.60
15	Elevating pins	.90	13.50
34	Elevating screw covers	1.22	41.48
1	Elevating and traversing lock lug and rivets	11.68	11.68
60	Elevating and traversing lock springs	1.98	118.80
60	Filling plugs, piston rod	1.22	73.20
30	Firing handles, model 1904–5	2.92	87.60
15	Firing-handle hubs, model 1904–5	9.07	136.05
25	Firing-handle pins, model 1904–5	.16	4.00
15	Firing-handle plugs, model 1904–5	.86	12.90
25	Firing-handle plungers	.37	9.25
8	Firing-handle springs	.36	2.88
30	Firing shafts, model 1904–5	8.94	268.20
56	Firing-handle springs	.36	20.16
10	Firing-handle thimbles	1.01	10.10
2	Front wing nuts with studs	.50	1.00
20	Fulcrum pins	.72	14.40
30	Handle return springs	.51	15.30
20	Handspikes	10.12	202.40
64	Handspike bolts	.62	39.68
5	Handspike fastenings	1.72	8.60
14	Handspike fulcrums	7.08	99.12
1	Hasp complete, for panoramic sight case	.49	.49
2	Hasps with hasp hinge for quadrant case	.49	.98
3	Headless screws for piston rod	.17	.51
12	Head retainers, with interior unfinished	3.87	46.44
1	Inner elevating screw	11.53	11.53
7	Lunette brackets	13.50	94.50

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3—Continued.		
	3-inch field gun, carriages, limbers, accessories, etc.—Continued.		
60	Oil can boxes	$0.40	$24.00
180	Oil hole spring covers, with screws and washers	.18	32.40
202	Oil valves, complete	1.24	250.48
4	Panoramic sight case cover hinges	.49	1.96
8	Panoramic sight packing blocks	1.04	8.32
1	Pin, for recoil lug	.68	.68
15	Piston rod nuts	2.34	35.10
1	Range quadrant case	24.80	24.80
4	Range quadrant case cover hinges	.48	1.92
12	Range quadrant sight case bolts	.02	.24
8	Range quadrant packing blocks	1.19	9.52
2	Rear wing nuts with studs	.39	.78
30	Recoil indicators	.19	5.70
8	Recoil indicator throws	.63	5.04
8	Recoil indicator throw hinges	1.60	12.80
3	Recoil lug pins	.68	2.04
1	Retaining ring with hasps	14.57	14.57
4	Retaining ring bolts and nuts	2.75	11.00
4	Retaining ring bolt pins	.29	1.16
62	Retaining ring hasp split pins and cords	.16	9.92
20	Seats, trail	1.15	23.00
12	Seat arms	1.05	12.60
33	Seat arm guards	.63	20.79
4	Seat arm supports	.93	3.72
4	Segment racks, sets	5.26	21.04
136	Shaft return springs	.51	69.36
64	Shaft trip collars	4.93	315.52
2	Shield braces	.80	1.60
12	Shield brace bolts and nuts	1.15	13.80
4	Shoulder guards	2.50	10.00
40	Spade edges	1.66	66.40
8	Split pins, 0.125 by 4.5 inches	.01	.08
1	Split pin for recoil indicator throw hinge	.01	.01
8	Taper pins for elevating gear	.34	2.72
6	Tie rod pins	.25	1.50
1	Top shield fastening	2.47	2.47
52	Top shield hinge pins, outer	.44	22.88
22	Top shield hinge pins, center	.44	9.68
1	Trail seat support, right	3.46	3.46
2	Traversing and elevating lock hinges	6.43	12.86
1	Traversing and elevating lock link	.54	.54
10	Traversing gear cases	34.15	341.50
16	Traversing gear bushings	4.58	73.28
8	Traversing handwheels	4.59	36.72
30	Traversing link pivots with nuts	3.15	94.50
28	Traversing nuts	3.03	84.84
30	Traversing shafts	9.32	279.60
56	Traversing shaft bearings	5.57	311.92
1	Traversing shaft bushing	4.58	4.58
68	Trip collar pins	1.85	125.80
68	Trip latches	3.01	204.68
68	Trip latch pins	.46	31.28
71	Trip latch plungers	3.72	264.12
131	Trip latch springs	.16	20.96
30	Tube covers with hinge pins	5.20	156.00
30	Tube cover latches	1.31	39.30
260	Tube cover latch pins	.08	20.80
60	Tube cover latch springs	.49	29.40
2	Tube support plates	6.70	13.40
8	Washers, felt, for rear cradle head	.07	.42
6	Washers for shield bolt	.12	.72
8	Washers, vulcanized fiber, for cylinder heads	.33	2.64
	3-inch gun field limbers and parts.		
128	Field limbers, 3-inch, model of 1902	662.50	84,800.00
192	Ammunition-chest shot bolts, right and left	.76	145.92
196	Ammunition-chest connection pins	.40	78.40
62	Ammunition-chest door-lock hasps	1.90	117.80
160	Ammunition-chest door-lock hasps, bolts and springs	2.73	436.80
10	Brackets, ax head	1.20	12.00
10	Brackets, shovel blade	1.60	16.00
464	Brake shoes	1.41	654.24
668	Brake shoe bolts	.52	357.76
40	Chain fastenings	.45	18.00
75	Doubletrees	10.40	780.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3—Continued.		
	3-inch gun field limbers and parts—Continued.		
50	Doubletree bolts	$0.50	$25.20
151	Doubletree bolt nuts	.20	30.20
137	Doubletree hooks	2.04	279.48
48	Rivets for doubletree hooks	.01	.48
45	Doubletree nipples	.67	30.15
31	Doubletree nipple nuts	.32	9.92
13	Doubletree rods	4.27	55.51
13	Doubletree rod pins	.24	3.12
2	Doubletree stay rods	1.95	3.90
2	Doubletree straps	.35	.70
1	Doubletree strap pin	.24	.24
1	Hand-rail tube, front and rear bracket	2.22	2.22
99	Hub caps	4.57	452.43
198	Hub liners	3.33	659.34
40	Limber props, complete	4.82	192.80
124	Limber prop chains	.80	99.20
228	Lock washers	.51	116.28
224	Neck-yoke pads	.38	85.12
410	Oil cans, tubular	11.05	4,530.50
72	Oil-can nozzles	.47	33.84
42	Leather washers for tubular oil cans	.02	.84
46	Pintles, complete	19.67	904.82
40	Pintle bearing bolts and nuts	.57	22.80
96	Pintle springs	1.72	165.12
208	Pintle latch springs	1.30	270.40
10	Poles	23.91	239.10
1	Pole band with bolt and nut	1.14	1.14
42	Pole clamps with bolts and nuts	12.10	508.20
4	Pole clamp bolts	.48	1.92
1	Pole clamp eye	.09	.09
45	Pole covers, copper	1.13	50.85
121	Pole ferrules	10.94	1,323.74
210	Pole pads	1.50	315.00
1	Pole pin	.38	.38
1	Pole pin reinforce	.17	.17
375	Pole props	8.80	3,300.00
13,824	Rope strap fasteners	.05	691.20
6	Rivets, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	.01	.06
164	Singletrees	4.55	746.20
7,080	Straps, limber blanket	.48	3,398.40
7,080	Straps, picket rope, lower	.26	1,840.80
1	Tie rod, rear	1.07	1.07
6	Wheels	33.93	203.58
42	Wheel fastenings, complete, including hasps	6.06	254.52
480	Wheel fastenings without hasps	4.13	1,982.40
680	Wheel fastening hasps	1.93	1,312.40
80	Pieces for axle washers	.21	16.80
51	Wheel fastening dust guards	2.11	107.61
	3-inch gun caissons and parts.		
122	Field caisson, 3-inch, model of 1902	1,158.32	141,315.04
120	Ammunition chest door lock bars	5.06	607.20
1	Axle, round	63.65	63.65
3	Axle bracket hinge pins	.33	.99
60	Apron hinges, end	1.33	79.80
60	Apron hinges, center	1.40	84.00
204	Apron hinge pins	.33	67.32
8	Apron hinge pin washers	.05	.40
72	Apron latches, complete	6.76	486.72
76	Apron latch springs	.24	18.24
66	Apron staples	1.63	107.58
42	Brake beams	8.02	336.84
80	Brake beam pins	.45	36.00
3	Brake connecting rods	8.53	25.59
37	Brake levers	15.45	571.65
20	Brake segments	14.45	289.00
1	Brake segment bracket with bolt and nut	13.33	13.33
1	Brake shaft	14.77	14.77
28	Segment racks	3.78	105.84
66	Caisson props	7.49	494.34
126	Caisson prop chains and hooks	1.28	161.28
80	Connecting rod pins	.32	25.60
56	Fuse setter brackets	19.15	1,072.40
21	Fuse setter bracket hinge pins	.38	7.98
66	Fuse setter latches	6.72	443.52
8	Fuse setter latch hinge pins	.34	2.72
10	Fuse setter latch plungers	.17	1.70

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3—Continued.		
	3-inch gun caissons and parts—Continued.		
96	Fuse setter latch springs	$0.24	$23.04
4	Fuse setter rod hinge pins	.47	1.88
3	Lower rods	.87	2.61
3	Upper rods	1.07	3.21
6	Hand rails	1.72	10.32
4	Lock bar wing nuts	.47	1.88
50	Lunettes	6.49	324.50
10	Lunette brackets	11.05	110.50
80	Lunette nuts	.22	17.60
109	Pintles, complete with bolts, including bearings	19.67	2,144.03
70	Pintle bearings	5.25	367.50
60	Pintle bearing bolts and nuts	.57	34.20
114	Pintle latches	2.96	337.44
73	Pintle latch pins	.17	12.41
132	Pintle springs	1.95	257.40
2	Spare pole brackets	1.52	3.04
33	Spare pole fastenings	2.40	79.20
60	Spare pole fastening washers	.34	20.40
25	Split pins $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches	.01	.25
347	Strap fasteners	.03	10.41
1	Strap, axe fastening	.29	.29
3	Straps, grip	.36	1.08
3	Straps, paulin	.30	.90
2	Straps, wrench	.29	.58
	3-inch gun forge limbers and parts.		
10	Field forge limbers, 3-inch, model of 1902	652.31	6,523.10
40	Hand-rail brackets	.45	18.00
22	Hand-rail tubes	1.77	38.94
10	Hasp hinges, chest	2.43	24.30
40	Lid hinges, chest	1.93	7.72
10	Lid props	1.39	13.90
10	Lid-prop brackets	.99	9.90
10	Lid-prop guides, left	2.96	29.60
20	Oil can support latch springs	.49	9.80
20	Oil can support covers	1.74	34.80
10	Packing for anvils, wood sets	1.88	18.80
10	Packing for forges, wood sets	3.10	31.00
10	Packing for rivet sets, wood sets	.38	3.80
10	Packing for small tools, wood sets	2.39	23.90
20	Shot bolts, right and left	.76	15.20
10	Sledge-handle brackets	.49	4.90
10	Sledge holders	.89	8.90
10	Turn-buckles, with pins and washers	1.09	10.90
1	Fastening for chisel, cold iron	.17	.17
1	Fastening for chisel, hot iron	.17	.17
1	Fastening for clinching iron	.32	.32
1	Fastening, flatter	.17	.17
1	Fastening for hammer, hand	.17	.17
1	Fastening, hardie	.23	.23
2	Fastenings, ratchet drill	.13	.26
1	Fastening, riveting hammer	.17	.17
2	Fastenings, screw wrench, No. 2	.17	.34
1	Fastening, shoeing hammer	.17	.17
20	Fastenings, sledge strap	.04	.80
10	Sledge straps	.47	4.70
10	Sledge strap shoes	.13	1.30
	3-inch gun battery wagons and parts.		
10	Gun battery wagons, 3-inch, model of 1902	777.51	7,775.10
1	Brake lever	12.30	12.30
1	Brake segment	1.97	1.97
2	Boards for front end	5.06	10.12
2	Boards for front edge of front door	.38	.76
2	Chain fastenings for door, right and left	.92	1.84
5	Chests, supply, battery mechanics	15.00	75.00
2	Covers, canvas, for top of battery wagon	1.13	2.26
1	Door, top, rear section	10.25	10.25
61	Floor plates for holding spare breech mechanism boxes	.27	16.47
3	Hasps	1.67	5.01
5	Lunette brackets	11.05	55.25
146	Oil cans, 5-gallon	12.79	1,867.34
4	Stopcock body plugs, with chains, for 5-gallon oil can	1.43	5.72
20	Front oil can supports	1.50	30.00
20	Middle oil can supports	1.05	21.00
20	Rear oil can supports	1.70	34.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3—Continued.		
	3-inch gun store wagons and limbers.		
10	Gun store wagons, 3-inch, model of 1902, Nos. 91 to 94	$725.00	$7,250.00
10	Field store wagon limbers, 3-inch, model of 1902	668.72	6,687.20
1	Brake lever for store wagon	12.30	12.30
10	Brake segments for store wagon	5.55	55.50
1	Oil can bar for store wagon	.63	.63
4	Sets chest packing, complete, for store limber	Lot.	84.21
	Implements and accessories for 3-inch gun carriages, caissons, limbers, etc.		
21	Bags, canvas, coal	3.38	70.98
1,300	Buckets, watering	1.84	2,392.00
31	Brushes, slush	1.82	56.42
20	Buckets, water, galvanized steel	1.76	35.20
1	Case and strap for battery commander's ruler	.70	.70
9	Cases for battery commander's telescope, model of 1905	21.44	192.96
7	Cases for tripods for battery commander's telescope, model of 1905	6.92	48.44
5	Carrying cases for observation telescope, field	26.00	130.00
116	Cases for hand fuse setters	3.42	396.72
24	Chests for cleaning material and small stores	9.37	224.88
6	Chests for miscellaneous spare parts	22.76	136.56
5	Chests, packing, for spare breech mechanism	5.11	25.55
5	Chests, packing, for spare breech mechanism, model 1904-5 guns	5.21	26.05
36	Chests, packing, for spare sights	3.25	117.00
20	Covers, breech	1.75	35.00
129	Covers for fuse setters	1.26	162.54
52	Covers for rear sight brackets	.74	38.48
52	Covers for rear sight shank	1.20	62.40
75	Covers, spare wheel hub	1.80	135.00
50	Covers, sponge	.29	14.50
39	Covers, tompion and muzzle	1.27	49.53
50	Cyclometers	35.88	1,794.00
60	Drifts, copper, large	.72	43.20
60	Drifts, copper, small	.36	21.60
10	Chests, carpenters'	57.32	573.20
73	Funnels for oiling wheels	2.06	150.38
350	Funnels, filling, cylinder	1.39	486.50
10	Grindstones with stands, complete	18.50	185.00
104	Lanyards	2.68	278.72
40	Lock washer holders	.64	25.60
503	Paulins, 12 by 12 feet	14.61	7,348.83
256	Lantern bracket pads	.28	71.68
40	Pouches for spare parts	3.05	122.00
60	Punches, small, steel	.22	13.20
272	Picket ropes	3.72	1,011.84
1	Rammer staff, handle end	1.23	1.23
60	Spring compressors	4.28	256.80
15	Sponges	.50	7.50
75	Sponges and rammers, complete	7.28	546.00
26	Sights, muzzle bore	1.51	39.26
26	Sights, breech bore	.79	20.54
40	Tool kits, canvas	1.88	75.20
40	Wrenches, spanner, carriage	6.40	256.00
268	Wrenches, spanner, caisson	5.42	1,452.56
60	Wrenches, screw slot	.64	38.40
60	Wrenches, range quadrant	1.22	73.20
60	Wrenches, filling and drain plug	2.16	129.60
1	Filling and drain plug wrench for converted 3.2-inch field carriage, model of 1907	1.76	1.76
	Parts for construction of truck for 30-inch electric control searchlight outfit, Engineer Corps (same as 3-inch material).		
1	Axle with axle washer	63.65	63.65
1	Doubletree, complete	10.40	10.40
2	Brake beams, complete, with shoes and bolts	8.02	16.04
2	Brake beam pins	.45	.90
2	Brake connecting rods, complete, with ends and pins	8.54	17.08
1	Brake lever	15.45	15.45
1	Brake segment, complete	14.45	14.45
1	Brake segment bracket and bolt	13.34	13.34
1	Brake shaft, complete, with cranks	14.77	14.77
3	Brake shaft bearings, complete	3.03	9.09
2	Hand rail tubes, complete, with bracket for forge limber chest	2.22	4.44
1	Neck yoke, complete	9.46	9.46
1	Pole, complete	23.91	23.91

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Parts for construction of truck for 30-inch electric control searchlight outfit, Engineer Corps (same as 3-inch material)—Continued.		
1	Pole prop	$8.80	$8.80
2	Singletrees, complete	4.55	9.10
4	Wheels, complete, 56-inch	33.93	135.72
4	Wheel fastenings, complete	6.06	24.24
	3.8-inch field gun carriages, caissons, limbers, etc.		
1	Gun store limber, 3.8-inch, model of 1902, No. 2	670.65	670.65
1	Gun store wagon, 3.8-inch, model of 1902, No. 2	690.00	690.00
1	Gun battery wagon, 3.8-inch, model of 1902, No. 2	921.23	921.23
1	Gun forge limber, 3.8-inch, model of 1902, No. 2	691.85	691.85
2	Chests for spare breech mechanism, model of 1904	5.23	10.46
2	Chests for miscellaneous spare parts	22.76	45.52
10	Covers, spare wheel hub	1.80	18.00
4	Funnels, filling, cylinder	1.39	5.56
40	Lantern bracket pads	.28	11.20
56	Lanyards	2.68	150.08
8	Neck-yoke pads	.37	2.96
96	Oil cans, limber	6.32	606.72
16	Pole ferrules	10.94	175.04
34	Pole props	8.80	299.20
2	Sights, breech bore	.69	1.38
2	Sights, muzzle bore	1.36	2.72
	3.8-inch field howitzer carriage, caisson, limber, spare parts.		
4	Chests for spare sights	3.25	13.00
8	Oil-can boxes	.40	3.20
8	Wrenches, screw slot	3.10	24.80
1	Recoil valve, experimental	152.60	152.60
	Carriages and equipments for 4.7-inch field howitzers.		
1	Howitzer carriage, 4.7-inch, model of 1908	8,500.00	8,500.00
1	Howitzer carriage limber, 4.7-inch, model of 1908	1,200.00	1,200.00
1	Bronze lower end for elevating shaft	10.65	10.65
1	Bronze upper end for elevating shaft	11.13	11.13
1	Elevating nut bracket, left	13.50	13.50
1	Elevating nut bracket, right	13.50	13.50
1	Cover, breech	4.96	4.96
4	Covers, sponge	.37	1.48
1	Cover, tompion and muzzle	2.34	2.34
8	Lanyards	.56	4.48
4	Lock washer holders	1.00	4.00
33	Oil cans, 5-gallon each	13.00	429.00
4	Sponges and rammers	22.93	91.72
4	Tool kits, canvas	1.98	7.92
4	Wrenches, 1-inch and ¾-inch open-box cradle, cap bolts	9.70	38.80
4	Wrenches, 1¾ inches with pins, spring cylinder covers	5.74	22.96
4	Double spanners, wheel hub and cylinder head	13.55	54.20
4	Wrenches, screw slot	3.10	12.40
4	Wrenches, spanner socket, valve rod gland	9.74	38.96
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 4.		
	Equipments, accessories, and spare parts for 4.7-inch siege carriages, limbers, etc., model of 1906.		
1	Adjusting screw	1.07	1.07
16	Apron latches, complete	4.41	70.56
16	Apron latch springs	.23	3.68
4	Brake levers	37.29	149.16
8	Brake lever springs	3.94	31.52
2	Brake rod pins	.41	.82
1	Brake rod springs	2.00	2.00
4	Brake segments	16.63	66.52
48	Brake shoes	2.46	118.08
32	Brake shoe pins	.82	26.24
2	Check nuts	.30	.60
1	Cylinder cover	8.05	8.05
8	Cylinder cover hinge pins	.25	2.00
4	Elevating pins	3.50	14.00
4	Elevating bevel gear keys	4.94	19.76
2	Elevating screw covers	5.13	10.26

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 4—Continued.		
	Equipments, accessories, and spare parts for 4.7-inch siege carriages, limbers, etc., model of 1906—Continued.		
2	Elevating and traversing lock springs	$0.18	$0.36
1	Elevating bevel gear, 4.7-inch gun carriage pilot, model of 1904	16.09	16.09
1	Elevating gear bracket, 4.7-inch gun carriage pilot, model of 1904	69.20	69.20
1	Elevating screw, inner, 4.7-inch gun carriage pilot, model of 1904	23.70	23.70
1	Elevating screw, outer, 4.7-inch gun carriage pilot, model of 1904	19.50	19.50
1	Firing handle	13.00	13.00
1	Firing handle shaft	10.16	10.16
16	Filling and drain plugs	1.04	16.64
4	Handle return springs	.46	1.84
24	Lock washers	.76	18.24
8	Lunette bushings	7.86	62.88
48	Oil hole spring covers and screws	.18	8.64
4	Piston rod nuts	3.93	15.72
4	Recoil cylinder latches and pins	4.50	20.00
8	Recoil indicators	.19	1.52
20	Rings, Garlock's waterproof hydraulic packing, ⅝-inch	.05	1.00
50	Rivets, assorted	.01	.50
4	Shaft return springs	.46	1.84
2	Spade edges	10.68	21.36
24	Spade edge rivets	.01	.24
100	Split pins, assorted	.01	1.00
2	Spring covers, No. 1, with screws	.05	.10
5	Spring compressors	119.00	595.00
1	Spring rod connection	14.12	14.12
8	Top shield fastening pins	.28	2.24
2	Top shield brace pins with chains	4.07	8.14
2	Trip latches	2.49	4.98
4	Trip latch springs	.14	.56
26	Wheel fastenings, complete	3.69	95.94
4	Wheel fastening hasp hinge pins	.75	3.00
4	Wheel hooks	6.45	25.80
	4.7-inch siege limbers and parts.		
4	Siege limbers for 4.7-inch siege material, No. 6 to 9	1,200.00	4,800.00
1	Doubletree	14.00	14.00
1	Doubletree pivot nut	.42	.42
32	Hub caps	4.70	150.40
76	Hub liners	9.00	684.00
2	Neck yokes	9.46	18.92
1	Pole body	23.91	23.91
1	Pole prop	8.80	8.80
12	Pole pads	1.50	18.00
2	Singletrees	5.60	11.20
2	Wheel fastening hasps	7.82	15.64
	Siege limber caissons and parts.		
8	Cartridge hooks	2.50	20.00
4	Doubletree pins and nuts	1.45	5.80
4	Lunettes	8.13	32.52
8	Lunette pins	.82	6.56
4	Pintle latches	2.96	11.84
8	Pintle-latch springs	1.30	10.40
4	Pintle springs	1.72	6.88
25	Pole ferrules	10.94	273.50
	Implements and accessories for 4.7-inch siege material.		
5	Chests for spare sights	3.25	16.25
5	Chests, carpenters'	57.32	286.60
9	Covers, sponge	.45	4.05
8	Covers, rear sight bracket	.74	5.92
16	Covers, rear sight shank	1.20	19.20
12	Chisels, cold, ¾ by 8 inches	.62	7.44
12	Drifts, copper, large	.72	8.64
12	Drifts, copper, small	.36	4.32
2	Funnels, filling, wheel	2.06	4.12
40	Lanyards	2.68	107.20
37	Pole props	8.80	325.60
110	Picket ropes	3.72	409.20
4	Pouches, leather, for spare parts	3.05	12.20
12	Punches, steel, small	.37	4.44
20	Sponges and rammers	3.27	65.40
8	Wrenches, filling and drain plug	1.65	13.20
8	Wrenches, nut	.70	5.60
12	Wrenches, screw slot	3.10	37.20

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 4—Continued.		
	Accessories and parts for 5-inch siege guns, carriages, etc.		
25	Gunner's pouches, siege and seacoast	$4.35	$108.75
3	Vent drills	.37	1.11
14	Vent punches	.73	10.22
40	Washers, fiber, for wheels	.42	16.80
90	Washers, leather	.10	9.00
	Equipments, accessories, and parts for 6-inch siege howitzer carriage.		
4	Hub caps	5.32	21.28
4	Hub liners	9.00	36.00
1	Drift, copper, large	.72	.72
1	Drift, copper, small	.36	.36
1	Chisel, cold, ¾ by 8 inches long	.62	.62
1	Sponge cover	.49	.49
1	Lanyard	2.36	2.36
1	Pouch for spare parts	3.05	3.05
1	Punch, small	.36	.36
18	Picket ropes	3.72	66.96
1	Sponge and rammer, complete	29.64	29.64
1	Spring rod with spring-rod head for right cylinder	22.00	22.00
1	Tool kit	1.88	1.88
1	Spanner for 60-inch wheel (42A)	6.45	6.45
1	Spanner wrench (42K)	13.40	13.40
1	Wrench, double	12.95	12.95
1	Wrench, internal	5.54	5.54
1	Wrench, screw slot	3.10	3.10
1	Spanner, double	15.00	15.00
	Accessories and parts for 7-inch siege guns, carriages, etc.		
16	Nipple caps	.80	12.80
64	Oil plugs	.36	23.04
14	Vent drills	.37	5.18
16	Screw plugs for spring centers	.72	11.52
28	Vent punches	.73	20.44
80	Washers, fiber, for wheels	.42	33.60
180	Washers, leather	.10	18.00
	Platforms, parts for platform wagon, etc.		
3	Platforms for siege guns	174.00	522.00
6	King bolts	1.45	8.70
12	Pole bolts	.42	5.04
430	Sand bags	.71	305.30
32	Tamps, iron	1.49	47.68
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 6.		
	Ammunition for obsolete mobile artillery.		
3,600	Blank cartridges, 1¼-pound charge for 12-pounder gun (bags and filling)	.08	288.00
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 8.		
	Artillery harness and parts.		
160	Sets harness, lead	113.96	18,233.60
1,360	Harness sacks	4.58	6,228.80
90	Breast straps	1.39	125.10
157	Bridles, curb, near horse	3.75	588.75
133	Bridles, curb, off horse	5.23	695.59
160	Cinchas, wheel	1.69	270.40
180	Collar straps	.51	91.80
390	Collar pads	2.65	1,033.50
300	Connecting straps	.63	189.00
360	Hooks, breast-strap	.23	82.80
360	Hooks, side strap, wheel	.12	43.20
360	Hooks, collar strap or back strap	.11	39.60
650	Lead rein rollers and straps	.22	143.00
600	Lead rein rollers without straps	.10	60.00
100	Lead rein straps	.13	13.00
90	Martingales with cincha straps	2.77	249.30
90	Side straps for breeching	.71	63.90
5,410	Surcingles	.86	4,652.60
966	Traces, wire, lead	3.48	3,361.68

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 8—Continued.		
	Artillery harness and parts—Continued.		
2	Traces, wire, lead, black	$3.48	$6.96
1,534	Traces, wheel, model 1906	4.05	6,212.70
2	Traces, wheel, wire, black	3.63	7.26
824	Whips	2.71	2,233.04
2	Whips, black	2.71	5.42
1	Whip, to be provided with modified type of spring hook	6.38	6.38
500	Mogul spring loops	.06	30.00
500	Loop hooks, ring	.17	85.00
500	Locking straps and links	.35	175.00
	PART I—CLASS V—SECTION 1.		
	Parts for observation tower, model of 1908.		
1	Battery commander's telescope bracket	15.45	15.45
1	Guy ropes, set	3.75	3.75
1	Hook clamp	19.15	19.15
1	Panoramic sight bracket	15.95	15.95
1	Pole clamp, No. 1	22.60	22.60
1	Pole clamp, No. 2	27.70	27.70
1	Pole socket with base, complete	87.20	87.20
1	Rope ladder	10.88	10.88
1	Seat	1.50	1.50
1	Seat bracket	29.81	29.81
	Parts for reel and cart for fire control.		
1	Wireman's staff	2.99	2.99
1	Tumbler spring	.38	.38
1	Heavy wheel fastener hasp	5.32	5.32
563	Pouches for Weldon range finders	.67	377.21
1	Base for battery commander's telescope, for model of 1905 instrument	21.44	21.44
32	Cases, carrying, for tripods, for battery commander's telescope, model of 1904	6.92	221.44
1	Case, sample carrying, for tripod, for battery commander's telescope, model of 1904	6.12	6.12
24	Carrying cases for tripods of observation telescopes	9.73	233.52
50	Telescope caps for observation telescope, field, model of 1908	.55	27.50
1	Leather case and strap for battery commander's ruler	.70	.70
	PART I—CLASS V—SECTION 3.		
	Mobile artillery targets and parts.		
4	Fixed-appearing targets, complete	6.55	26.20
1,000	Covers for kneeling silhouettes (A)	1.22	1,220.00
2,000	Covers for standing silhouettes (B)	1.61	3,220.00
500	Covers for mounted silhouettes (movable targets)	2.10	1,050.00
60	Frames for fixed or appearing targets	4.18	250.80
8	Bases, pipe	2.69	21.52
10	Eyebolts for levers	.25	2.50
10	Eyebolts for uprights	.22	2.20
9	Levers, pipe	.70	6.30
125	Pasters, boxes, target (500 per box)	.10	12.50
20	Movable target sleds	3.30	66.00
24	Uprights, pipe	.63	15.12
20	Split pins	.01	.20
40	Bent pins	.02	.80
74,000	Paper silhouettes D M..	8.93	660.82
24,000	Paper silhouettes H M..	13.42	322.08
4,000	Paper silhouettes N M..	17.39	69.56
5,000	Paper silhouettes N1 M..	36.61	183.05
4,500	Paper silhouettes O M..	40.41	181.85
4,500	Paper silhouettes P M..	38.12	171.54
	PART I—CLASS VI—SECTION 3.		
25	Powder bags, 50 pounds	.26	6.50
	PART I—CLASS VII—SECTION 5.		
	Hand arms and appendages.		
1	Sheath for bolo	1.65	1.65
3,288	Scabbards for hospital corps knives	1.62	5 326.56

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 1.		
	Infantry equipments and their components.		
48,763	Adapters for waist belts	$0.03	$1,462.89
2	Sets blanket roll straps	.44	.88
3,000	Blanket bags, khaki, United States Marine Corps	1.58	4,740.00
3,500	Blanket bag coat straps, russet, pairs	.61	2,135.00
3,500	Blanket bag shoulder straps, russet, pairs	.67	2,345.00
10,000	Blanket bag thongs, long	.01	100.00
400	Buttons for gunslings	.0111	4.44
2,200	Brass wire "D" rings, ½-inch	.01	22.00
720	Brass wire double hooks ..... C.	1.80	12.96
1,902	Canteens, tin	.40	760.80
2,500	Canteens without letters "U. S."	.40	1,000.00
2,500	Canteens, khaki, United States Marine Corps	.40	1,000.00
1	Canteen, aluminum, infantry, experimental		70.82
12	Canteens, infantry, aluminum, experimental ..... Lot.		33.47
1	Canteen with web strap sewed to cover	.60	.60
1	Canteen, combination, aluminum		60.35
1	Canteen, copper		1.78
1,000	Canteen corks and chains	.03	30.00
5,620	Canteen covers, duck	.11	618.20
23,807	Canteen straps, web	.27	6,427.89
28,800	Canteen strap snap hooks	.07	2,016.00
1,400	Canteen straps, infantry, black leather	.36	504.00
2,818	Canteen-haversack straps	.64	1,803.52
44,450	Boxes, cartridge, McKeever, caliber .30	1.40	62,230.00
1	Cartridge belt, caliber .45, leather, special		4.63
89,000	Cartridge belt fasteners	.07	6,230.00
117,453	Cups, aluminum, model 1908	.20	23,490.60
48,454	Forks	.045	2,180.43
101	Forks, steel, tinned, with aluminum handle	.19	19.19
34,685	Gun slings, model 1907	.74	25,666.90
10,921	Haversacks, model 1908	1.34	14,634.14
3,000	Haversacks, khaki, model 1904, United States Marine Corps, with snap hooks	1.21	3,630.00
40	Haversacks, special	2.27	90.80
40	.....do.....	1.84	73.60
5,912	Hooks, snap, haversack	.08	472.96
1,773	Hooks, for model 1907 gun sling	.03	53.19
1,201	Hooks for first-aid packets	.0163	19.58
2,000	Keepers for web belts	.14	280.00
2	Kits, Preston, mess	Lot.	175.83
24,954	Knives	.12	2,994.48
4,013	Loops for 1907 gun slings	.06	240.78
3,054	Meat cans	.6026	1,840.34
25,700	Meat cans, tin	.20	5,140.00
162,159	Pouches for first-aid packets, model 1907	.12	19,459.08
1,000	Plates, belt, N. C. O., with hasps	.23	230.00
28,954	Spoons	.035	1,013.39
19,101	Spoons, aluminum	.07	1,337.07
32,300	Waist belts	.82	26,486.00
4,000	Web belts, white	.075	300.00
119	Waist belts, hospital corps, 36-inch	.79	94.01
1,500	Waist belt buckles	.06	90.00
12	Bronze wedges for Patterson gun carrier, experimental	.16	1.92
5,084	Pieces webbing for attaching "D" rings to haversacks	.01	50.84
25	Nelson wire cutters (blued)		200.00
2	Attachments for cartridge belt for Nelson wire cutter		
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 2.		
	Cavalry equipments and their components.		
3,229	Canteen straps, cavalry	.29	936.41
16,638	Cartridge boxes, caliber .38 revolver	.59	9,816.42
1	Cover and strap for canteen, cavalry, experimental	1.36	1.36
14,223	Holsters, revolver, caliber .38	1.25	17,778.75
4	Holsters for Colt's revolver, caliber .45, model 1909	1.25	5.00
209	Holsters for Savage automatic pistol, caliber .45	1.52	317.68
1	Holster for Luger automatic pistol, caliber .30		1.30
126	Holsters, revolver, caliber .45, long barrel	1.33	167.58
1	Holster, revolver, pigskin, caliber .45, long barrel	1.75	1.75
12	Holsters, revolver, with belt attachments	3.65	43.80
10	Buttons, revolver holster	.02	.20
500	Thongs for revolver holsters	.0867	43.35
99	Lanyards, revolver, for enlisted men	.32	31.68
2	Saber belts, complete	1.45	2.90
5	Saber belts, complete, black	2.70	13.50
88	Saber belts, slides	.06	5.28
1	Saber knot	.58	.58
4	Saber shields, experimental	1.09	4.36
4,902	Spurs	.25	1,225.50
4,410	Spur straps	.17	749.70

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 3.		
	Artillery equipments and their components.		
2,700	Knapsacks, artillery	$4.33	$11,691.00
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 4.		
	Band equipments and their components.		
50	Saber attachments for drum major of mounted band, cavalry	.96	48.00
305	Waist belts for bands, artillery	1.24	378.20
200	Waist belts, infantry band	1.27	254.00
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 5.		
	Horse equipments and their components.		
2,050	Bridles, curb, complete, model 1909	9.05	18,552.50
1	Bridle headstall, model 1909 bridle	3.02	3.02
2	Bridle reins for model of 1909 bridle	1.40	2.80
228	Bridle headstalls, model of 1909	1.75	399.00
228	Bridle reins, model of 1902	1.00	228.00
10,820	Bridles, watering	1.36	14,715.20
600	Cantles for saddles with rivets	.32	192.00
1,190	Chains, halter	.67	797.30
3,976	Cinchas, hair	1.49	5,924.24
372	Cincha straps	.39	145.08
11,000	Coat straps for saddles, cantle	.26	2,860.00
11,500	Coat straps for saddles, pommel	.22	2,530.00
26	Cruppers, experimental	6.48	168.48
266	Curb bits, model 1892	1.07	284.62
220	Curb chains and hooks	.27	59.40
3,424	Currycombs	.54	1,848.96
1	Halter, complete, experimental	2.26	2.26
1,658	Halter headstalls	2.70	4,476.60
5,035	Halter straps	.68	3,423.80
3,422	Horse brushes	1.19	4,072.18
1,061	Horse covers	3.95	4,190.95
2,075	Horse covers, blanket lined	7.74	16,060.50
80	Horse hoods	2.38	190.40
750	Lariats	.72	540.00
2	Lariat straps	.13	.26
4,228	Links	.24	1,014.72
1,583	Nosebags, model of 1908	1.14	1,804.62
753	Picket pins	.39	293.67
600	Pommels, with rivets, for saddles	.24	144.00
3,481	Quarter straps, adjustable	3.49	12,148.69
790	Quarter straps, self-adjusting	3.57	2,820.30
4	Quarter straps, safes, for cavalry saddles	.31	1.24
600	Rawhide covers with thongs, cavalry saddles	1.96	1,176.00
21	Saber straps	.171	3.59
1,117	Saddles, cavalry	19.99	22,328.83
1	Saddle, cavalry, with long side bars, open stirrups and sweat leathers	21.80	21.80
10	Saddles, special, experimental	46.45	35.00
4	Saddles, McClellan, experimental, side bars will be carried 3 inches farther to rear than usual	.....	464.50
1	Saddletree, wood, 12-inch, McClellan, covered with leather	.....	17.20
1	Saddletree, McClellan, wood, without covering	.....	1.85
5,430	Cloths, saddle, for enlisted men	2.60	14,118.00
913	Saddlebags, pairs	6.97	6,356.64
15	Saddlebags, pommel, special	4.22	63.30
1,669	Saddle covers	2.46	4,154.94
1	Scabbard, rifle	4.10	4.10
4	Scabbards, rifle, experimental	4.30	17.20
3,010	Side straps for saddlebags	.20	602.00
5,500	Stirrups, hooded	.90	4,950.00
11	Stirrups, hooded, with guidon socket	1.52	16.72
5,135	Stirrup straps	.66	3,389.10
498	Stops, leather, for coat straps	1.06	527.88
4,216	Surcingles	.86	3,625.76
20	Sets metal trimmings for saddles for enlisted men	.71	14.20
15	Sets rifle holders, experimental	15.23	228.45
769	Cavalry bridles, model 1906, experimental	7.87	6,052.03
150	Bits, curb, model 1906, experimental	1.87	280.50
150	Bits, bridoon, model 1906	1.29	193.50
3	Brow bands, cavalry bridle, model 1906, experimental	.20	.60
6	Brow band ornaments, cavalry bridle, model 1906, experimental	.13	.78
50	Buckles, bronzed, ½-inch, metal parts for curb bridles, model 1906, experimental	.04	2.00
50	Buckles, bronzed ⅝-inch, metal parts for curb bridles, model 1906, experimental	.04	2.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 5—Continued.		
	Horse equipments and their components—Continued.		
450	Buckles, bronzed, ¾-inch, metal parts for curb bridles, model 1906	$0.04	$18.00
6	Crown pieces for curb bridles for cavalry bridle, model 1906, experimental	.46	2.76
50	Curb chains, model 1906	.27	13.50
100	Curb hooks, metal parts for curb bridle, model 1906, experimental	.07	7.00
9	Cheek pieces, for cavalry bridle, model 1906, experimental	.34	3.06
50	Curb bit thongs for curb bridle, model 1906, experimental	.01	.50
4	Reins for curb bridle, cavalry, model 1906, experimental	1.04	4.16
2	Reins for cavalry bridoon bridle, model 1906, experimental	1.15	2.30
	Polo horse equipments and their components.		
618	Saddletrees covered with pigskin and collar leather	32.84	20,295.12
1,296	Stirrup straps	1.51	1,956.96
1,256	Stirrups	1.13	1,419.28
643	Girths, 3½ inches wide	1.50	964.50
643	Girths, 5 inches wide	2.21	1,421.03
669	Pairs polo boots	1.72	1,150.68
669	Breast straps and martingales	2.53	1,692.57
636	Numnahs	3.87	2,461.32
619	Nosebands, caveson	2.08	1,287.52
30	Stirrup straps for English pigskin saddles	.78	23.40
60	Felt pads for English pigskin saddles	2.02	121.20
50	Bids, snaffle, bridoon	1.41	70.50
	Parts for horse equipments.		
11,640	Bridle snaps, watering	.10	1,164.00
12,900	Brow band ornaments	.03	387.00
11,825	Foot staples, high, C.	1.27	150.18
13,025	Foot staples, low, C.	1.27	165.42
14,325	Foot staples, semicircular, C.	2.24	320.88
720	Brass wire end hooks	.01	7.20
1,770	Saddlebag studs	.02	35.40
17,051	Ovals for saddles	.02	341.02
950	Ovals for saddlebags	.02	19.00
2,672	Saddle shields	.02	53.44
2,000	Snap hooks for lariats	.045	90.00
5,640	Rings, brass, 1½ inches, C.	1.45	81.78
3,200	Rings, 4 inches	.0249	79.68
400	Sets metal trimmings for saddlebags	.18	72.00
450	Sets metal trimmings for officers' saddles	.95	427.50
100	Sets metal trimmings for officers' bridles	.36	36.00
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 6.		
	Officers' equipments, and their components.		
1	Belt, cartridge, with loops for Colt's revolver, caliber .38, special		4.27
3	Belts, pairs, shoulder, pigskin, officer's	3.67	11.01
8	Belts, saber, officer's, pigskin, 30 to 35 inches	5.00	40.00
120	Cases, dispatch	11.20	1,344.00
13	Cases, dispatch, pigskin	14.05	182.65
33	Cases, map, with isinglass front for officers' dispatch case	3.62	119.46
1	Holster, open, special		2.13
1	Leggings, puttee, pigskin, pairs	8.95	8.95
2,429	Spurs, officers'	.56	1,360.24
2,154	Spur straps, officers'	.28	603.12
564	Spur straps, black	.28	157.92
1	Breast strap and martingale, hunting design, special		6.84
1,200	Bridle headstalls, model 1902	1.67	2,004.00
1	Bridle headstall, black leather		3.19
1,251	Bridle reins, model of 1902	1.11	1,388.61
1	Bridle reins, black leather		1.22
88	Bridle reins, ¾-inch for double bridle	.76	66.88
85	Combination halter bridles	5.52	469.20
1	Combination halter-bridle without curb bit and chain	3.57	•3.57
7	Bridle reins for combination halter-bridle	1.56	10.92
5	Halter straps for combination halter-bridle	.56	2.80
1	Crupper		1.35
1,002	Halter headstalls	3.50	3,507.00
1,002	Halter straps	.60	601.20
3	Quarter straps, adjustable	3.50	10.50
301	Saddles, McClellan	19.99	6,016.99
13	Saddles, combined McClellan-Whitman	24.94	324.22
568	Saddles, Whitman	25.73	14,614.64
1	Saddletree, Whitman, rawhide covered, 12-inch seat	7.12	7.12

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IX—SECTION 6—Continued.		
	Officers' equipments, and their components—Continued.		
1,002	Saddlebags	$6.97	$6,983.94
52	Stirrups, white metal, with rubber tread	1.07	55.64
115	Sweat leathers, pairs	1.89	217.35
3	Sweat leathers, pairs, special	3.44	10.32
1	Saddle cloth, dress, general officers, without insignia		8.60
185	Saddle cloths, dress, staff, without insignia	6.76	1,250.60
40	Saddle cloths, Engineer Corps, dress, without insignia	6.00	240.00
500	Saddle cloths, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, dress, with insignia	5.40	2,700.00
583	Saddle cloths, dress, without insignia	5.06	2,961.64
400	Saddle cloths, service, with figures	4.45	1,780.00
1,123	Saddle cloths, service, without insignia	4.13	4,637.99
1	Set yellow leather binding for dress saddle cloth		.95
1,406	Saddle cloth figures	.05	70.30
	Insignia for officers' saddle cloths:		
30	Aid-de-camp to brigadier-general, dress	.93	27.99
40	Aid-de-camp to brigadier-general, service	.54	21.60
22	Aid-de-camp to major-general, dress	.93	20.46
74	Chaplain	.42	31.08
4	Coat of arms	2.05	8.20
20	For general staff, dress	1.08	21.60
6	For general staff, service	1.60	9.60
140	Medical department, dress	.81	113.40
570	Medical department, service	.54	307.80
100	Medical reserve corps, dress	.81	81.00
100	Medical reserve corps, service	.35	35.00
30	Stars, dress	.44	13.20
50	Stars, service	.42	21.00
750	Buckles, wire, brass, ⅝-inch, for leggings	.02	15.00
12	Buckles, for officers' spur straps	.15	1.80
2	Cheek pieces, bridle	.40	.80
2	Crown pieces, for curb bridle	.44	.88
1	Throat latch, bridle	.30	.30
1	Chin strap for halter	.20	.20
1	Crown piece for halter	.13	.13
1	Nose band for halter	.13	.13
90	Halter bolts, bronzed	.005	.45
54	Halter squares, adjustable quarter strap	.14	7.56
50	Loops, stirrup strap, pairs	.07	3.50
6	Marking tags, bronze, bridle	.73	4.38
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 1.		
65	Arm lockers, for caliber .38 revolvers	6.66	432.90
100	Arm lockers, model 1903 rifle	7.70	770.00
10	Post chests for spare parts for revolvers, caliber .38	27.54	275.40
10	Post chests for spare parts, model of 1903 rifle	41.28	412.80
3	Chests, packing, for spare parts for 1,000 arms, model 1903 rifle	2.15	6.45
1	Chest, packing, for spare parts and appendages for 100 arms for model 1903 rifle		2.40
1	Chest, packing, for spare bayonets and appendages for 1,000 arms, model 1903 rifle		2.60
3	Arm racks for revolvers, caliber .38	44.55	133.65
	Fencing equipments.		
379	Masks, cavalry	5.66	2,145.14
1,156	Masks, infantry	6.02	6,959.12
347	Plastrons, cavalry	4.26	1,478.22
2,720	Plastrons, infantry	5.29	14,388.80
1,303	Gloves, right-hand	2.71	3,531.13
1,196	Gloves, left hand	2.71	3,241.16
100	Gloves, left hand without cuffs	1.37	137.00
200	Gloves, right-hand, without cuffs	1.37	274.00
1,079	Singlesticks	.46	496.34
500	Singlestick blades	.13	65.00
200	Saber blades	.40	80.00
20	Saber guards	.08	1.60
4,000	Covers, leather, for fencing bayonets	.8625	3,450.40
	Intrenching tools and their carriers.		
8,401	Shovels	.50	4,200.50
17,080	Pick mattocks	.55	9,394.00
4	Hand-ax helves	.31	1.24
3,450	Carriers for hand axes	.84	2,898.00
15,980	Carriers for pick mattocks	1.10	17,578.00
38,840	Carriers for shovels	.89	34,567.60

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Insignia and prizes for small-arms gunnery practice.		
3,941	Expert rifleman's badges	$1.21	$4,768.61
1,059	Expert rifleman's badges, bronze	.65	688.35
522	Bars, silver, for expert rifleman's badges	.60	313.20
206	Bars, expert rifleman's badges, bronze	.45	92.70
20	Distinguished marksman's badges	32.39	647.80
38	Distinguished pistol-shot badges	26.47	1,005.86
498	Gunner's badges, field artillery	.67	333.66
1,836	Gunner's badges, coast artillery	.87	1,597.32
10,000	Marksman's pins	.45	4,500.00
3,000	Marksman's pins, bronze	.10	480.00
1,500	Marksman's pins, pistol	.19	285.00
2,000	Marksman's pins, special course "A"	.50	1,000.00
500	Pistol-expert badges	.61	305.00
4,500	Sharpshooter's badges	.96	4,320.00
1,000	Sharpshooter's badges, bronze	.38	380.00
1,500	Sharpshooter's badges, pistol	.34	510.00
735	Bars, silver, for sharpshooter's badges	.48	352.80
102	Bars for sharpshooter's badges, bronze	.39	39.78
	PART 1—CLASS X—SECTION 5.		
	Marking, stencil, and etching outfits.		
1	Stamping outfit, special		80.00
268	Stencil outfits	2.13	570.84
221	Stencil plates, canteen	.25	55.25
34	Stencil plates, haversack	.75	25.50
65	Stencils, Ordnance Department insignia	.17	11.05
1	Stencil plate, headquarters property stencil		.63
3	Stencil plates: "Machine Gun Platoon"	1.25	3.75
1	Stencil plate: "School of Musketry"		1.13
10	Stencils, Nos. 0 to 9, for numbering guns 8-inch caliber and larger	.09	.90
3	Stencil plates "letters"	.05	.15
1,100	Boxes stencil paste	.10	110.00
101	Marking outfits	6.20	626.20
50	Ink pads for marking outfits	.15	7.50
12	Inking sticks for marking outfits	.06	.72
4	Figures for marking outfits	.03	.12
1	Letters, sets, A to M		.96
4	Stamps, militia, marking outfits	1.31	5.24
3	Stamps, assembled for marking outfits	1.72	5.16
10	Stamps, band	.65	6.50
6	Stamps, N. C. S	.65	3.90
17	Stencils, sets, Nos. 0 to 9, marking outfits	.30	5.10
	For etching outfit:		
1	Bottle acid		.23
4	Blotters, lot	.01	.01
240	Stencils, lot	2.71	2.71
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 6.		
300	Targets, sliding, 6 by 6 feet	35.94	10,782.00
80	Targets, sliding, 6 by 12 feet	45.65	3,652.00
	Parts for sliding targets:		
42	Braces	.47	19.74
99	Braces, for frame supports	.13	12.87
15	Carriages, 6 by 6 feet	2.82	42.30
850	Clamps, sash cord	.29	246.50
36	Cross sills	.60	21.60
24	Diagonals, 6 by 6 feet	.23	5.52
32	End posts	.43	13.76
12	Eyebolts	.30	3.60
300	Frames, 6 by 6 feet	1.34	402.00
80	Hooks, fastening	.25	20.00
60	Plates, bottom	.40	24.00
50	Pulleys and fittings	1.16	58.00
36	Rails, 6 by 6 feet	.41	14.76
6	Rods, slide	1.36	8.16
50	Rollers	.55	27.50
100	Roller brackets	.21	21.00
1,500	Sash-cord pieces, sliding	.195	292.00
	Parts for Laidley targets:		
60	Axle blocks	.38	22.80
60	Corner braces, frames, horizontal	.21	12.60
11	Lever blocks	.85	9.35
2	Pulleys	.30	.60
140	Wedges, large	.03	4.20

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 7.		
	Paper targets, skirmish targets, silhouettes, etc.		
50,000	Targets, paper A, model 1903	$0.05	$2,500.00
50,300	Targets, paper A1	.06	3,018.00
27,300	Targets, paper B	.05	1,365.00
25,300	Targets, paper C, model 1903	.09	2,277.00
35,000	Targets, paper X, model 1903	1.70M	59.50
8,500	Targets, paper, group G, 1903	.0512	435.20
500	Targets, paper to be one-fourth size army A target	.016	8.00
5,000	Centers for paper targets C 1903	.08	400.00
6,000	Silhouettes D, cloth	.20	1,200.00
9,000	Silhouettes E cloth	.11	990.00
150	Silhouettes, cloth board D1, black	.27	40.50
150	Silhouettes, cloth board D1, O. D	.27	40.50
150	Silhouettes, cloth board, E1, black	.18	27.00
150	Silhouettes, cloth board, E1, O. D	.18	27.00
18,168	Pasters, black, boxes	.06	1,090.08
4,000	Pasters, black, in tin boxes	.14	560.00
33,650	Pasters, white, boxes	.055	1,850.75
2,000	Pasters, white, in tin boxes	.13	260.00
1,400	Frames, light interior, 6 by 6 feet	1.28	1,792.00
1,017	Frames, target, light interior, 4 by 6 feet	1.16	1,179.72
20	Bottom pieces, skirmish target frames, D	.30	6.00
20	Bottom pieces, skirmish target frames, E	.30	6.00
450	Targets, gallery practice, 50-foot range	4.11	1,849.50
1	Target, for sight drill		111.70
	Accessories for small-arms target practice.		
500	Flags, danger	.83	415.00
500	Flags, ricochet	.74	370.00
566	Flags, streamer, without halyards	6.10	3,452.60
800	Marking disks and staves, short range	.76	608.00
200	Marking disks and staves, middle range	1.18	236.00
300	Marking disks and staves with Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5	.82	253.38
309	Marking disks and staves with Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9	.82	253.38
371	Marking disks and staves, short range, Nos. 2 to 9 for pistol	1.51	560.21
10	Sets marking disks, short range	.43	4.30
25	Sets marking disks, middle range	.85	21.25
11	Sets marking disks, long range	1.34	14.74
100	Staves, spare, for marking disks, short range	.34	34.00
198	Staves, spare, for marking disks, middle range	.35	69.30
200	Marking rods, disks, and brushes, sets	.70	140.00
	Blacksmiths' tools.		
32	Aprons, leather	1.64	52.48
2	Bags, nail, canvas	.67	1.34
32	Boxes, shoeing, leather	1.71	54.72
50	Chisels, cold, hand	.30	15.00
105	Clinch cutters	1.68	176.40
225	Drills, flat, ¼-inch, ⅜-inch, and ½-inch	.44	99.00
80	Forges and bellows	33.46	2,676.80
22	Fore punches and creasers, handled	2.83	62.26
20	Hammers, sledge, 11-pound	.62	12.40
100	Handles, file, aluminum, 5-inch, flat	.31	49.60
122	Irons, clinching	.76	92.72
22	Knives, toe	.72	15.84
97	Pritchels	.59	57.23
97	Punches, nail	.25	24.25
45	Punches, round	.65	29.25
10	Punches, square, hand	.56	5.60
22	Rakes, fire	.33	7.26
60	Rivet sets, 1/16, ⅛, ¼, ½, and ⅝	.48	28.80
22	Shovels, fire	1.57	34.54
50	Wrenches, forge	.78	39.00
	Saddlers' tools.		
325	Bags, canvas, small stores	.83	269.75
2	Thread bags	.31	.62
2	Tack bags	.30	.60
1	Bag, leather, for wax	.89	.89
150	Cases, leather, needle	.16	24.00
11	Sewing palms, 3-inch	.68	7.48
76	Stitching clamps	1.43	108.68
6	Stitching horses, saddlers'	8.79	52.74

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 7—Continued.		
	Carpenters' tools.		
10	Plates, auger handle	$0.31	$3.10
50	Brass wire double hooks, round loops, for shelter-tent guy ropes	.04	2.00
2	Rings, brass, ⅞ inch, bronzed	.03	.06
48	Rings, 1¾ inches, bronzed	.04	1.92
9,000	Buckles, bar, ⅝ inch	.04	360.00
1,973	Bar buckles, ¾ inch	.04	78.92
1,585	Buckles, ¾ inch, Saalbach	.035	55.48
5,598	Buckles, brass wire, ¾ inch C.	1.27	71.09
1,093	Buckles, ¾-inch bar	.04	43.72
	Cleaning and preserving supplies.		
1	Cleaning material box, complete, experimental	.....	61.58
1	.....do	.....	99.46
150	Company chests for cleaning material without contents, infantry	1.80	270.00
2,944	Button brushes	.29	853.76
6,480	Button sticks	.10	648.00
2,120	Boxes whiting	.135	286.20
920	Cleaning plates	.08	73.60
4,907	Boxes, russet leather dressing	.28	1,373.96
1,877	Boxes scouring material	.27	506.79
	Paints, etc.		
1,600	Paint, pounds, black, quick drying, in 5-pound cans	.24	384.00
470	Paint, pounds, brown, for steel horse collars, in 2-pound cans	.21	98.70
2,600	Paint, pounds, olive drab, first coat, in 5-pound cans	.12	312.00
7,150	Paint, pounds, olive drab, second coat, in 5-pound cans	.14	1,001.00
7,655	Paint, pounds, olive drab, third coat, in 5-pound cans	.115	880.33
50	Paint, pounds, red, 5-pound cans	.09	4.50
265	Paint, pounds, white, quick drying, 5-pound cans	.12	31.80
75	Paint, cans, blue, ½ pound, each	.13	9.75
75	Paint, cans, vermilion, ½ pound each	.18	13.50
75	Paint, cans, white, ½ pound each	.14	10.50
	Miscellaneous articles.		
500	Cans, empty, 1 pint, for sperm oil	.13	65.00
500	Cans, empty, 1 pint, for linseed oil	.14	70.00
1,000	Cans, empty, 1 quart, for cosmic	.15	150.00
1,964	Cans for oils, assorted	.183	359.41
1	Tin can, 2 pounds	.....	.44
1	Aluminum can with compartments, 1 for salt and 1 for pepper	Lot.	48.68
1	Aluminum can with top or slide for sugar		
100	Boxes, packing, knock-down, No. 3	2.39	239.00
50	Boxes, packing, knock-down, No. 5	1.20	60.00
1	Display case for infantry, cavalry, and horse equipment	.....	196.17
1	Chest for officers' horse equipment	.....	16.03
1	Field desk	.....	115.51
2	Wheels for Laidley sling wagon lot.	.....	96.22
1	Steel stamp, ½-inch letters, bearing inscription "A-13-1"	.....	6.00
	Test tools.		
4	Sets of test tools consisting of: 4 brake shaft bushings, No. 1, 3-inch caisson, 1902 lot. 4 brake shaft bearings, No. 8, 3-inch caisson lot. 4 brake segment bushings, No. 31, 3-inch caisson, 1902 lot. 4 brake segment brackets, No. 14, 3-inch caisson, 1902 lot.	.....	128.70
2	Sets test tools, complete for 6-inch howitzer carriage, model 1908 lot.	.....	14,442.22
1	Set test tools consisting of: 1 drill jig for apron, 6-inch howitzer carriage, model 1908 lot. 1 drill jig for top shield, 6-inch howitzer carriage, model 1908 lot. 1 drill jig for main shield, 6-inch siege howitzer carriage, model 1908 lot.	.....	466.26
1	Set test tools for 4.7-inch siege carriage, model 1906 set.	.....	7,494.38
	Total	.....	1,276,129.11

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 1.		
1	Set bore sights for 6-inch gun, model of 1903.....each..	$8.65	$8.65
1	Set bore sights for 8-ich gun, model of 1888.....do....	9.25	9.25
1	Set bore sights (breech only) for 12-inch gun, model of 1905..do....	9.25	9.25
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 2.		
1	Front night sight, complete, for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1902, on barbette carriage.....each..	30.75	30.75
2	Bore sights, complete, for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903.....each..	8.00	16.00
1	Upright blade for front sight of 4.72-inch gun, Armstrong...do....	10.10	10.10
1	Bore sight for 6-inch gun, Armstrong.....do....	8.95	8.95
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 3.		
1	Bore sight for 12-inch mortar, model of 1886-1890 MI.....each..	10.25	10.25
93	Elevation quadrants, model of 1906, for 8, 10, and 12-inch mortar carriages.....each..	42.00	3,906.00
2	Screws to fasten elevation quadrants to mortar.....do....	.67	1.34
2	Jigs for locating quadrant to 12-inch mortar carriage.....do....	113.50	227.00
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 4.		
30	Subcaliber cartridge and drill cartridge kits for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903.....each..	79.75	2,392.50
30	Subcaliber cartridge and drill cartridge kits for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, models of 1898 and 1902.....each..	75.00	2,250.00
	For subcaliber cartridges for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns:		
140	Extractor springs.....do....	.30	42.00
140	Extractor-spring screws.....do....	.19	26.60
	For subcaliber cartridges, seacoast guns:		
270	Extractor springs.....each..	.17	45.90
270	Extractor-spring screws.....do....	.08	21.60
10	Subcaliber cartridge and drill cartridge kits for 2.24-inch (6-pounder) guns.....each..	45.85	458.50
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 8.		
54	2-inch telescopic sights.....each..	430.45	23,244.30
43	Lamp brackets, with dimmers, complete, for 2-inch telescopic sights, model of 1906.....each..	6.80	292.40
184	Lamp brackets, with dimmers, complete, for 3-inch telescopic sights, model of 1904.....each..	7.70	1,416.80
1	Objective shutter for 3-inch telescopic sight, model of 1904.....do....	8.85	8.85
	For 3-inch telescopic-sight cradle:		
1	Deflection scale.....do....	6.70	6.70
6	Fillister head screws.....do....	.20	1.20
10	Dew caps for telescopic sights, model of 1898.....do....	.27	2.70
50	Screws for same.....do....	.03	1.50
6	Springs for sight retainers for telescopic sights, model of 1898...do....	.36	2.16
1	Closing screw, telescope level holder, for telescopic sight, model of 1898 M.....each..	1.32	1.32
1	Horn scale, interior, for telescopic sight, model of 1899, type A, each.....each..	3.45	3.45
4	Carrying straps for case of telescopic sight, model of 1899.....each..	.25	1.00
4	Sight arms for 3-inch sights, model of 1904, for 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. H., model of 1901.....each..	168.50	674.00
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 1.		
8	Submarine plotting boards.....each..	245.70	1,965.60
1	Name plate for submarine plotting board.....do....	1.00	1.00
1	Coupler for submarine plotting board.....do....	2.50	2.50
1	Main azimuth circle strip for submarine plotting board.....do....	3.80	3.80
29	Whistler-Hearn plotting boards, model of 1904.....each..	405.15	11,720.35
	Parts of plotting boards:		
5	Couplers.....do....	1.60	8.00
10	Canvas covers.....do....	1.40	14.00
22	Index boxes.....do....	14.00	308.00
3	Gun arms.....do....	14.47	43.41
3	Primary arms.....do....	9.18	27.54
3	Secondary arms.....do....	8.10	24.30
1	Secondary arm, steel, special.....do....	15.00	15.00
1	Auxiliary arm, steel, special.....do....	11.85	11.85
100	Subdial indicators.....per 100..	7.55	7.55
3	Strips for main azimuth circle.....each..	4.95	14.85
25	Strips for main azimuch circle, not stamped.....do....	.14	3.50
1	Strip for gun-arm azimuth circle.....do....	2.70	2.70
25	Strips for gun-arm azimuth circle, not stamped.....do....	.14	3.50

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Parts of plotting boards—Continued.		
55	Locking levers and springs ..... each..	$0.76	$19.00
150	Locking-lever springs ..... per 100..	15.65	23.48
50	Locking-lever studs ..... do....	2.40	1.20
50	Azimuth subdial indicator screws ..... each..	.03	1.50
3	Travel scale pointers ..... do....	.16	.48
10	Mortar-arm azimuth gear tally pinions ..... do....	1.35	13.50
10	Mortar-arm azimuth gear dial pinions ..... do....	2.86	28.60
10	Shoes for gun-arm clamp ..... do....	.19	1.90
15	Locking studs, complete ..... do....	1.08	16.20
150	Dial-box screws ..... per 100..	2.45	3.68
30	Zone-scale clamp slide nuts ..... each..	.16	4.80
30	Zone-scale clamp slides ..... do....	.35	10.50
100	Pivot keys ..... do....	.08	8.00
200	Index-box adjusting screws ..... per 100..	2.70	5.40
100	Guard adjusting set screws ..... do....	4.31	4.31
100	Tally indicators ..... do....	7.55	7.55
150	Worm guard screws ..... per 100..	3.24	4.86
150	Worm stand screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
150	Worm index screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
150	Longitudinal adjusting vernier screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
150	Tally indicator screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
150	Gun-arm azimuth subdial locking screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
100	Index pointers ..... do....	5.39	5.39
150	Base line vernier screws ..... do....	5.38	8.07
150	End piece main azimuth strip screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
150	Azimuth tally subdial screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
150	Tally subdial pointer screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
150	Tally pointer screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
50	Tally subdial pointers ..... do....	8.60	4.30
50	Tally pointers ..... do....	8.60	4.30
50	Coupler clips ..... do....	16.15	8.08
50	Pin wrenches ..... do....	5.40	2.70
150	Index dial screws ..... do....	5.38	8.07
150	Locking plate screws ..... do....	3.24	4.86
25	Gun-arm clamps ..... each..	.65	16.25
52	Adjusting screws for index boxes ..... do....	.04	2.08
51	Base line screws ..... do....	.08	4.08
325	Latch stop springs ..... per 100..	2.35	7.64
10	Spanner wrenches ..... each..	.27	2.70
30	Screw-drivers ..... do....	.28	8.40
20	Steel pointers for travel scale ..... do....	.08	1.60
100	Reference strip screws ..... per 100..	4.30	4.30
100	Zone scale to range scale screw ..... do....	4.30	4.30
100	Mortar-arm stud to range scale screw ..... do....	4.30	4.30
5	Mortar plotting boards, model of 1906 ..... each..	390.65	1,953.25
1	Mortar plotting board, experimental, Capt. Le Vert Coleman design ..... each..	720.00	720.00
	Parts of mortar plotting boards:		
1	Coupler ..... do....	1.67	1.67
1	Mortar arm ..... do....	23.11	23.11
1	Strip for mortar arm azimuth circle ..... do....	1.65	1.65
1	Dial pinion ..... do....	1.20	1.20
1	Dial box intermediate gear ..... do....	1.60	1.60
1	Mortar-arm azimuth gear dial pinion ..... do....	2.60	2.60
1	Index pinion ..... do....	.65	.65
12	Sets (3 to a set) taps ..... set..	2.26	27.12
43	Deflection boards for guns, model of 1905 ..... each..	96.50	4,149.50
	Parts of deflection boards for guns:		
145	Wind scales ..... do....	3.00	435.00
149	Range time scales ..... do....	2.38	135.66
149	Drift scales ..... do....	3.24	184.68
124	Range time scales for subcaliber projectiles, 2,000 foot-seconds, muzzle velocity ..... each..	2.38	295.12
144	Drift scales for subcaliber projectiles, 2,000 foot-seconds, muzzle velocity ..... each..	3.24	466.56
53	Range time scales for subcaliber projectiles, 2,100 foot-seconds, muzzle velocity ..... each..	2.38	126.14
53	Drift scales for subcaliber projectiles, 2,100 foot-seconds, muzzle velocity ..... each..	3.24	171.72
1	Leaf ..... do....	5.30	5.30
100	Flathead screws ..... per 100..	4.30	4.30
100	Screws for drift slide ..... do....	4.85	4.85
20	Wing screws for time-range scale ..... each..	.22	4.40
6	Deflection boards, model of 1906, for 12-inch mortars ..... do....	155.90	935.40
	Parts of deflection boards, model of 1906 (for 12-inch mortars):		
2	Deflection scales ..... each..	4.05	8.10
49	Name plates with screws ..... do....	.70	34.30
144	Drift scale slides ..... do....	4.94	711.36
48	Stops for drift scale slides ..... do....	.32	15.36

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 1—Continued.		
33	Pratt range boards, model of 1905....each..	$75.70	$2,498.10
	Parts of Pratt range boards, model of 1905:		
20	Trammels....do....	.54	10.80
20	Trammels for upper reading....do....	.54	10.80
20	Trammels for lower reading....do....	.54	10.80
20	Counterweight chains....do....	.32	6.40
20	Clamping screws....do....	.33	6.60
850	Screws....per 100..	3.24	27.54
2	Rods for canvas....each..	2.68	5.36
50	Centering studs, in chart mount, for twine....per 100..	5.40	2.70
1	Fire commanders' plotting board....each..	657.10	657.10
50	Range correction dial pointer screws for fire commanders' plotting board....per 100..	4.30	2.15
1	Range-finding device, experimental, Capt. H. J. Hatch, Coast Artillery Corps design....each..	158.20	158.20
239	Time range boards, model of 1908....do....	29.20	6,978.80
28	Wind component indicators....do....	33.05	925.40
	Parts of wind component indicators:		
40	Dial clamping screws....do....	.16	6.40
50	Clamping screws for target arms....do....	.10	5.00
100	Bracket screws....per 100..	6.46	6.46
150	Target arm screws....do....	3.60	5.40
150	Plate screws....do....	3.60	5.40
50	Pivot screws....do....	8.62	4.31
2	Harbor chart scale arms....each..	4.65	9.30
1	Male center screw for difference chart scale arm....do....	.65	.65
1	Pivot and socket for 24-inch scale arm....do....	1.32	1.32
33	Prediction scales....do....	5.40	178.20
75	Mine prediction rulers....do....	5.07	380.25
34	Set forward rulers....do....	5.70	193.80
	Parts of Swasey depression position finder:		
1	Lens for eyepiece....do....	2.90	2.90
1	Safety catch....do....	.70	.70
6	Filler strips for range drum lamp brackets....do....	.69	4.14
1	Level scale....do....	3.35	3.35
22	Sets of parts for improving the illumination....do....	20.92	460.24
50	Contact brushes....do....	.34	17.00
1	Upper contact ring, complete, with screws....do....	1.20	1.20
13	Column cables....do....	.45	5.85
36	Azimuth-drum lamp brackets....do....	3.38	121.68
2	Range-drum lamp brackets....do....	3.35	6.70
1	Range-drum lamp-bracket cover....do....	1.35	1.35
3	Glasses for range drum....do....	.32	.96
1	Azimuth-circle lamp-bracket screw....do....	.55	.55
6	Micrometer lamp-bracket screws....do....	.05	.30
1	Set screws for range-drum cover....do....	1.18	1.18
3	Eye end detaching screws....do....	.27	.81
12	Screws for range drum lamp bracket....do....	.07	.84
150	Prism-holder screws....per 100..	4.30	6.45
150	Worm-box spring screws....do....	4.30	6.45
150	Micrometer-box screws....do....	4.30	6.45
150	Lamp-bracket screws....do....	4.30	6.45
100	Objective-ring screws....do....	4.31	4.31
150	Collimating screws....do....	2.88	4.32
100	Short worm-box cap screws....do....	4.31	4.31
4	Sets taps and dies for screws....each..	16.17	64.68
20	Sets adjusting pins....do....	1.62	32.40
1	Adjusting pin for capstan head screws....do....	.37	.37
20	Worm-box springs....do....	.81	16.20
12	Rivets for range drum lamp brackets....do....	.02	.24
	Parts of Lewis depression position finder:		
31	Sets electrical equipment for illuminating....each..	37.60	1,165.60
1	Glass cover for azimuth dial....do....	.40	.40
10	Beveled mirrors for illuminating cross hairs....do....	.69	6.90
1	Binding post....do....	.58	.58
1	Binding-post screw....do....	.41	.41
100	Cross-wire lamp-bracket screws....per 100..	2.50	2.50
4	Screws for securing the tide scales to the telescope....each..	.40	1.60
2	Eyepiece set screws....do....	1.13	2.26
24	Screw-drivers....do....	.58	13.92
12	Teat wrenches....do....	.90	10.80
20	Pin wrenches....do....	.38	7.60
20	Do....do....	.11	2.20
2	Keys for locks—1 for telescope and 1 for implement chest..do....	.88	1.76
1	Tripod stand, with scale bar for use in testing depression position finders....	150.50	150.50
6	Hagood tripod mounts, with tripods....each..	37.35	224.10
2	Tripods for Hagood tripod mounts, with plumb bobs....do....	12.78	25.56

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 1—Continued.		
	Parts of Swasey azimuth instrument:		
25	Pier mounts....each..	$2.85	$71.25
20	Lighting cables, without lamps or holders....do....	1.08	21.60
7	Sets wiring, without connections....do....	1.95	13.65
21	Tripod legs....do....	1.35	28.35
10	Plumb bobs....do....	.45	4.50
50	Plumb-bob chains....do....	.11	5.50
45	Pin wrenches....do....	.10	4.50
20	Screw-drivers....do....	.43	8.60
12	Screw-driver handles....do....	.18	2.16
100	Index screws....per 100..	5.39	5.39
100	Stud screws....do....	6.47	6.47
150	Worm-box adjusting screws....do....	5.38	8.07
150	Worm-adjusting screws....do....	6.46	9.69
50	Tripod thumbscrews....do....	16.15	8.08
150	Level-adjusting screws....do....	4.30	6.45
150	Objective cap screws....do....	3.24	4.86
30	Azimuth slow-motion screws....do....	21.60	6.48
6	Binding-post screws for push button....each..	.22	1.32
150	Azimuth circle lamp-bracket screws....per 100..	3.60	5.40
150	Switch-block screws....do....	3.24	4.86
150	Push-button screws....do....	3.24	4.86
100	Screws for cross-wire lamp bracket....do....	5.39	5.39
100	Cross-wire adjusting screws....do....	3.50	3.50
2	Springs for cross-wire adjusting screws....each..	.18	.36
50	Driving pins....per 100..	4.30	2.15
50	Worm-box springs....each..	.43	21.50
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 6.		
	Dummy base detonating fuzes:		
10	Major caliber....each..	1.00	10.00
60	Medium caliber....do....	.92	55.20
54	Base percussion fuzes, medium and major caliber, sectionalized....each..	3.00	162.00
3	Base percussion fuzes, high C, sectionalized....do....	1.55	4.65
2	Obturating combination, electric friction primers, sectionalized....each..	2.16	4.32
1	Percussion primer, 20-grain, saluting, sectionalized....do....	2.00	2.00
1	Igniting primer, 110-grain, sectionalized....do....	2.15	2.15
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 7.		
	Components of resizing and reloading outfit for drill primer:		
10	Maximum gauges for length of wire under button....each..	.36	3.60
25	Pushpins....do....	.25	6.25
10	Resizing dies....do....	1.70	17.00
50	Cleaning taps for button wire....do....	.50	12.50
1	Wrench for inserting base detonating fuze, major caliber, in projectile....each..	5.66	5.66
1	Wrench for inserting the rear closing screws in base detonating fuzes....each..	1.30	1.30
1	Wrench for inserting fuzes with 0.1 delay action primer in projectile....each..	1.80	1.80
	Wrenches for base detonating fuzes:		
1	Set minor caliber....do....	13.00	13.00
1	Set medium caliber....do....	12.00	12.00
1	Set major caliber....do....	11.00	11.00
	Components for reloading and cleaning outfit for coast artillery:		
5	Chests....each..	21.45	107.25
11	Large case holders....do....	3.68	40.48
23	Small case holders....do....	2.43	55.89
20	Case-holder stands....do....	3.88	77.60
21	Decapping tools, 17.9 inches long....do....	3.54	74.34
98	Decapping tools, 32 inches long....do....	3.54	346.92
38	Hammers....do....	1.00	38.00
5	Primer-inserting presses, large....do....	26.75	133.75
10	Bushings for 15-pounder gun, models of 1898 and 1902....do....	5.35	53.50
10	Bushings for 15-pounder gun, model of 1903....do....	6.95	69.50
11	Bushings for 4.72-inch Armstrong guns, 40, 45, and 50 calibers....each..	4.95	54.45
20	Saluting-powder measures for 1-pounder subcaliber guns.do....	.46	9.20
1	Fixture for disassembling ammunition for 2.24-inch 6-pounder guns, all models, and 2.38-inch field rifle, experimental....each..	44.10	44.10
15	Small primer-inserting presses for 3-inch saluting gun....do....	29.10	436.50
2	Horizontal resizing presses for cartridge cases for 3-inch saluting gun....each..	161.20	322.40
1	Case-holder plate for 2.24-inch 6-pounder gun....do....	8.50	8.50

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 7—Continued.		
	Pressure-gauge outfits:		
25	Major caliber, complete....each..	$36.97	$924.25
25	Medium caliber, complete....do....	37.97	949.25
5	Minor caliber, complete....do....	34.90	174.50
	Components of pressure-gauge outfits:		
1	Chest for pressure-gauge outfit, medium caliber....each..	5.75	5.75
2	Chests for pressure-gauge outfit, major caliber....do....	5.75	11.50
55	Major caliber pressure gauges....do....	8.50	467.50
100	Medium caliber pressure gauges....do....	7.00	700.00
11	Pistons for major caliber pressure gauges....do....	2.36	25.96
2	Pistons for minor caliber pressure gauges....do....	3.43	6.86
27,590	Cannon gas checks....per M..	1.80	49.66
54,550	Cannon pressure cylinders....do....	14.35	782.79
30	Cylinder holders, for gauges, major caliber....each..	.70	21.00
2,500	Washers for major caliber....per M..	6.70	16.75
2,500	Washers for medium caliber....do....	4.65	11.63
15,000	Small-arms gas checks for minor caliber....do....	.70	10.50
1	Spanner wrench for ½-inch micrometer caliper, No. 4 B. & S., each.......	.70	.70
20	Kits, tools, and fixtures for optical repair work, seacoast artillery, each.......	154.60	3,092.00
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 1.		
3	Base covers for 10-inch projectiles....each..	.30	.90
35	Base covers for 8-inch projectiles....do....	.20	7.00
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 2.		
2,865	Rounds fixed ammunition, high-explosive steel shell, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, models of 1898 and 1902....each..	14.00	40,152.00
1,316	Rounds fixed ammunition, high-explosive steel shell, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1903....each..	15.17	19,963.72
38	Rounds fixed ammunition, cast-iron shot, for 4-inch gun, Driggs-Schroeder....each..	11.69	444.22
483	Rounds fixed ammunition, shot, sand filled, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1903....each..	9.17	4,429.11
370	Rounds fixed ammunition, cast-iron shell, sand filled, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1903....each..	9.17	3,392.90
3	Rounds fixed ammunition, shot, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1902....each	8.00	24.00
1,658	Rounds fixed ammunition, cast-iron shell, sand filled, for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, models of 1898 and 1902....each..	8.00	13,264.00
819	Rounds fixed blank ammunition for 3-inch saluting gun, utilizing fired cartridge cases, not packed....each..	.38	311.22
6,529	Cartridge cases for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1903....do....	3.35	21,872.15
400	Cartridge cases, saluting, for 3-inch rapid-fire gun, model of 1903, each.......	1.11	444.00
3,012	Cartridge cases for 3-inch saluting guns....each..	.69	2,078.28
120,550	Felt wads for cartridge cases for 3-inch saluting guns....per M..	10.05	1,211.53
5,100	Felt wads for saluting cases for 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1903....per M..	19.50	99.45
2,000	Felt wads for cartridge cases for 4.72-inch gun, Armstrong, 50 calibers....per M..	46.55	93.10
42	Base covers for 5-inch projectiles....each..	.08	3.36
653	Base covers for 6-inch projectiles....do....	.10	65.30
1,466	Lubricators for 4.72-inch Armstrong service cartridge cases....do....	.49	718.34
923	Lubricators for 6-inch Armstrong service cartridge cases....do	.57	526.11
20	Copper bands, service scarf joint, for 6-inch cast-iron rifle shell..do....	.83	16.60
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 3.		
25,200	Rounds fixed ammunition, steel shell, empty, for 1-pounder subcaliber gun....each..	1.00	25,200.00
4,612	Rounds fixed ammunition, shot, for 2.95-inch subcaliber gun..do	2.85	13,144.20
1,149	Rounds fixed ammunition, cast-iron shell, empty, for 2.95-inch subcaliber gun....each..	2.85	3,274.65
4,993	Cartridge cases for 1.457-inch (1-pounder) subcaliber gun....do....	.18	898.74
4,997	Cartridge cases for 2.95-inch subcaliber gun....do....	.59	2,948.23
10,000	Felt wads for cartridge cases, for 2.95-inch subcaliber gun..per M..	13.80	138.00
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 6.		
114	Fuzes, base detonating, major caliber....each..	4.30	490.20
27,144	Fuzes, base detonating, medium caliber....do....	3.30	89,575.20
2,408	Fuzes, base detonating, minor caliber....do....	2.00	4,816.00
20	Fuzes, base percussion, medium and major caliber, centrifugal..do	1.85	37.00
500	Semple centrifugal plungers, for fuzes....per 100..	91.63	458.15
45,760	Primers, obturating combination, electric friction....per M..	367.05	16,796.21

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 6—Continued.		
14,800	Primers, percussion, 110-grain ..... per M..	$70.00	$1,036.00
40,000	Primers, percussion, 20-grain ..... do....	43.12	1,724.80
93,375	Primers, percussion, 20-grain, saluting ..... do....	29.65	2,768.57
20,000	Primers, igniting, 110-grain ..... do....	70.00	1,400.00
17,550	Primers, igniting, 20-grain ..... do....	44.20	775.71
20,000	Primers, igniting, saluting, 20-grain ..... do....	21.55	431.00
400	Drill primers, obturating friction ..... per 100..	20.00	80.00
	Components of drill primer obturating friction:		
23,725	Bodies ..... per 100..	11.55	2,740.24
15,000	Button wires ..... do....	3.40	510.00
269,550	Serrated wires, with friction pellets ..... do....	2.52	6,792.66
150,000	End-closing cups ..... per M..	3.00	450.00
2,061	Adapters, steel, for cartridge cases for 4.72-inch and 6-inch guns, Armstrong ..... per 100..	24.15	497.73
	Lead-filling pieces for projectiles:		
6,000	No. 1 ..... per M..	3.00	18.00
5,400	No. 3 ..... do....	11.50	62.10
15,000	No. 5 ..... do....	13.90	208.50
5,052	Nos. 6 and 7 ..... do....	5.30	26.78
500	No. 8 ..... per 100..	.16	.80
5,900	No. 13 ..... per M..	1.60	9.44
1,528	No. 14 ..... do....	7.10	10.85
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 2.		
1	Complete sight, with sight brackets, for 75 mm. rapid-fire mountain carriage, Vickers-Maxim ..... each..	625.75	625.75
1	Combined front and rear sight for 3-inch mountain howitzer carriage, model of 1908, experimental ..... each..	536.00	536.00
8	Sights, front, for 2.95-inch mountain gun ..... do....	5.70	45.60
10	Level tubes (complete with vials), for sights, for 2.95-inch mountain gun ..... each..	1.15	11.50
	Components of pack outfit for 2.95-inch mountain gun:		
124	Ammunition chests and hangers, for 12.5-pound projectile, each	4.70	582.80
64	Ammunition chests and hangers, for 18-pound projectile. each..	4.31	275.84
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3.		
93	Front sights, complete, for 3-inch gun carriage ..... each..	8.25	767.25
	Parts of front sights for 3-inch gun carriage:		
30	Brackets ..... do....	10.95	328.50
25	Spring covers, No. 1 ..... do....	.63	15.75
10	Holders ..... do....	5.24	52.40
21	Bracket sleeves ..... do....	3.24	68.04
127	Spring catches with rivets ..... per 100..	117.50	149.23
200	Split pins ..... do....	2.70	5.40
64	Rear sights, complete, for 3-inch gun carriage ..... each..	153.70	9,836.80
	Parts of rear sights for 3-inch gun carriage:		
30	Brackets ..... do....	38.20	1,146.00
30	Shanks ..... do....	67.13	2,013.90
30	Shank sockets ..... do....	47.40	1,422.00
10	Peep sights, partly finished ..... do....	5.80	58.00
5	Brackets, partly finished ..... do....	33.69	168.45
5	Shanks, partly finished ..... do....	34.50	172.50
10	Shank sockets ..... do....	29.43	294.30
25	Range-strip screw nuts ..... do....	.32	8.00
25	Spring catches ..... do....	.95	23.75
20	Catch springs ..... do....	.09	1.80
10	Spring-catch plungers ..... do....	.42	4.20
10	Spring-catch cases ..... do....	.56	5.60
10	Peep-sight guides ..... do....	8.98	89.80
10	Shank socket covers with spring, partly finished ..... do....	1.62	16.20
25	Level caps, partly finished ..... do....	.11	2.75
25	Level-vial tubes ..... do....	.69	17.25
20	Collars ..... do....	.20	4.00
1	Level bulb for sight-shank bracket ..... do....	.68	.68
50	Lock nuts ..... per 100..	35.40	17.70
20	Cross-level holders with tubes, vials, and caps ..... each..	2.20	44.00
50	Nuts ..... per 100..	12.40	6.20
25	Range-strip screws ..... each..	.36	9.00
100	Deflection-scale screws ..... per 100..	1.55	1.55
100	Split pins ($\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$) ..... do....	2.70	2.70
50	Split pins ($\frac{1}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$) ..... do....	11.50	5.75
10	Deflection scales, partly finished ..... each..	.92	9.20
50	Set screws ..... do....	.07	3.50
10	Leveling screws, partly finished ..... do....	2.63	26.30
20	Peep-sight screws, partly finished ..... do....	4.08	81.60
50	Screws for shank socket ..... per 100..	17.25	8.63
100	Adjusting screws ..... do....	5.80	5.80

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3—Continued.		
129	Panoramic sights, for 3-inch gun carriage....each..	$126.56	$16,326.24
	Parts of panoramic sights for 3-inch gun carriage:		
109	Reticules....do....	5.18	564.62
1	Worm....do....	3.25	3.25
1	Azimuth circle....do....	8.35	8.35
4	Worm-box eccentric lever stop screws....do....	.13	.52
90	Range quadrants, complete, for 3-inch gun carriage....do....	74.55	6,709.50
	Parts of range quadrants for 3-inch gun carriage:		
0	Bodies....do....	8.40	84.00
25	Rockers, partly finished....do....	8.20	205.00
25	Brackets....do....	13.50	337.50
10	Spring cases, complete, with handle, plunger, and springs, each....each..	3.45	34.50
10	Elevating-level holders, partly finished....each..	5.39	53.90
5	Scroll gears with heads and bushings....do....	5.06	25.30
25	Fulcrum pins, partly finished....do....	.24	6.00
20	Cross-level vial tubes....do....	.42	8.40
1	Spring spiral....do....	.06	.06
1	Transverse level....do....	.65	.65
1	Shaft and pinion, with nut....do....	4.42	4.42
10	Leveling screws with head, partly finished....do....	2.00	20.00
50	Lock screws....do....	.15	7.50
100	Adjusting screws....per 100..	6.00	6.00
50	Set screws....each..	.07	3.50
50	Screws for micrometer disks....per 100..	10.80	5.40
1	Sight for 3.8-inch field howitzer carriage, model of 1908, complete, except for panoramic sight....each..	50.25	50.25
1	Tripod with head combining leveling screw and level plate, for 3-inch field material, experimental....each..	142.35	142.35
37	Testing levels for mobile artillery....do....	14.00	518.00
1	Hand fuze setter....do....	75.85	75.85
1	Wrench fuze setter....do....	9.40	9.40
50	Plungers with springs for hand fuze setters....do....	.29	14.50
	Parts of bracket fuze setters:		
128	Plungers with springs....do....	.40	51.20
1	Range-worm handle....do....	1.30	1.30
12	Corrector scales....do....	.54	6.48
2	Erhardt corrector scales....do....	1.00	2.00
50	Screws for corrector scales....do....	.05	2.50
88	Range-worm cranks....do....	.67	58.96
8	Range rings....do....	1.73	13.84
2	Covers....do....	8.20	16.40
12	Cover screws....do....	.17	2.04
6	Latch springs....do....	.18	1.08
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 5.		
	Components of subcaliber-cartridge and drill-cartridge kit for 3-inch field gun:		
225	Storage chests....each..	7.84	1,764.00
4	Brass eyepieces....do....	.35	1.40
4	Cleaning rods....do....	.28	1.12
4	Extension pieces....do....	.15	.60
4	Pin wrenches....do....	.05	.20
62	Extractor springs....do....	.07	4.34
58	Extractor-spring screws....do....	.04	2.32
25	Drill-cartridge bases....do....	1.14	28.50
160	Set screws....per 100..	2.25	3.60
12	Washers, for rings (felt)....each..	1.08	12.96
218	Graduated rings, with steel rotating pins, assembled....do....	.50	109.00
116	Rotating pins....per 100..	24.50	28.42
26	Steel rings....each..	1.08	28.08
	Components of subcaliber-cartridge and drill-cartridge kit for 2.95-inch mountain gun:		
56	Storage chests....each..	6.75	378.00
4	Subcaliber cartridges....do....	16.85	67.40
132	Drill cartridges....do....	6.90	910.80
4	Brass eye pieces....do....	.35	1.40
4	Cleaning rods....do....	.46	1.84
4	Extension pieces....do....	.11	.44
8	Extractor springs....do....	.06	.48
8	Extractor spring screws....do....	.05	.40
160	Fuze cones....per 100..	2.75	4.40
160	Fuze cone covers....do....	2.93	4.69
56	Tin boxes....each..	.04	2.24
4	Pin wrenches....do....	.05	.20
4	Wrenches for closing cap....do....	.32	1.28

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS V—SECTION 1.		
32	Field artillery plotters.....each..	$160.00	$5,120.00
	Parts of field artillery plotters:		
1	Leg latch.....do....	.24	.24
3	Leg-latch plungers.....do....	.16	.48
6	Leg-latch cover screws.....do....	.04	.24
3	Latch-plunger springs.....do....	.06	.18
39	Battery commanders' telescopes, complete, without carrying cases.....each..	273.40	10,662.60
	Components of battery commanders' telescope:		
17	Tripods, without carrying cases.....do....	20.00	340.00
4	Objective-prism base screws.....do....	.05	.20
4	Objective-prism box screws.....do....	.05	.20
6	Sheet-brass cover screws.....do....	.05	.30
2	Dial nut screws.....do....	.10	.20
2	Eyepiece screws.....do....	.05	.10
4	Objective-prism box-cover screws.....do....	.06	.24
4	Dust-cap screws.....do....	.06	.24
50	Observation telescopes, field, complete, exclusive of leather caps and carrying cases.....each..	220.00	11,000.00
2	Battery commander's rulers, without leather case and strap..do....	10.30	20.60
439	Weldon range finders.....do....	19.00	8,341.00
4,250	German silver prism clip screws, for Weldon range finders...per M..	4.41	18.74
	PART I—CLASS V—SECTION 4.		
53	Fixed shrapnel, for 3-inch field gun, model of 1902, sectionalized.....each..	10.00	530.00
1	Shrapnel, empty, sectionalized, for 2.95-inch mountain gun..do....	11.50	11.50
51	Fuzes, 21-second combination, sectionalized.....do....	7.50	382.50
	PART I—CLASS V—SECTION 5.		
26	Sets decapping, cleaning, and priming tools for 3-inch field gun.....each..	44.30	2,037.80
10	Reloading and cleaning outfits for 2.95-inch mountain gun..do....	40.00	400.00
1	Primer-inserting press, without bushings, for 3.8-inch field gun, 4.7-inch siege gun, and 6-inch siege howitzer.....each..	31.00	31.00
5	Sets taps and drills for base set screws for subcaliber and drill cartridges for 3-inch field gun.....per set..	2.37	11.85
1	Case holder for 3.8-inch howitzer.....each..	2.10	2.10
1	Case holder for 3.8-inch gun.....do....	2.10	2.10
1	Case holder for 4.7-inch howitzer.....do....	2.30	2.30
1	Case holder for 4.7-inch gun.....do....	2.30	2.30
1	Case holder for 6-inch howitzer.....do....	2.30	2.30
1	Bushing for 2.38-inch field rifle.....do....	4.00	4.00
1	Bushing for 3-inch field gun.....do....	4.50	4.50
1	Bushing for 3.8-inch gun.....do....	4.75	4.75
1	Bushing for 3.8-inch howitzer.....do....	4.75	4.75
1	Bushing for 4.7-inch howitzer.....do....	5.00	5.00
1	Bushing for 4.7-inch gun.....do....	5.00	5.00
1	Case-holder plate for 2.95-inch mountain gun, Vickers-Maxim..do....	8.50	8.50
10	Case-holder stands for mobile artillery.....do....	3.50	35.00
2	Wrenches, for 21-second combination fuzes.....do....	4.00	8.00
1	Fixture for disassembling ammunition for 3-inch field rifle, 2.95-inch mountain gun, Vickers-Maxim 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, models of 1898, 1902, and 1903.....each..	44.10	44.10
1	Case-holder plate for 3-inch field gun.....do....	8.50	8.50
1	Shell-extractor holder, complete, for hand-power rack press for 1-pounder and 1.65 ammunition.....each..	40.00	40.00
6	Kits of tools for optical repair work, field artillery.....per kit..	199.76	1,198.56
	PART I—CLASS VI—SECTION 2.		
158	Rounds fixed ammunition shrapnel for 2.95-inch mountain gun, packed in "ammunition chests and hangers".....each..	7.70	1,216.60
80	Rounds fixed ammunition, saluting charges, 20-grain percussion primer, for 1.65-inch Hotchkiss gun.....each..	1.25	100.00
3,600	Felt wads for 2.95-inch mountain gun.....per M..	14.95	53.82
100	Felt wads for 1.65-inch Hotchkiss gun, cartridge cases.....per 100..	1.16	1.16
560	Base covers for 2.95-inch mountain gun, ammunition.....each..	.06	33.60
	PART I—CLASS VI—SECTION 3.		
3,384	Rounds fixed ammunition H. E. steel shell for 3-inch field guns, models of 1902, 1904, and 1905.....each..	8.74	29,576.16
12,320	Rounds fixed ammunition, shrapnel, for 3-inch field gun, model of 1902.....each..	8.10	99,792.00
351	Rounds fixed blank ammunition (saluting) for 3-inch field gun, models of 1902, 1904, and 1905.....each..	1.40	491.40

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS VI—SECTION 3—Continued.		
238	Shrapnel, 3-inch.....each..	$5.45	$1,297.10
336	Shrapnel, 3-inch, loaded, not fuzed.....do....	4.00	1,344.00
23,630	Shrapnel, 3-inch, not loaded or fuzed.....do....	3.50	82,705.00
470	Shrapnel, 3.8-inch, not loaded or fuzed.....do....	8.75	4,112.50
475	Shrapnel, 4.7-inch, not loaded or fuzed.....do....	11.50	5,462.50
24,010	Cartridge cases for 3-inch field gun.....do....	.77	18,487.70
100	Cartridge cases for 3.8-inch howitzer, model of 1908.....do....	1.29	129.00
1,000	Cartridge cases, for 3.8-inch gun, model of 1907.....do....	.77	770.00
522	Cartridge cases for 4.7-inch howitzer, model of 1907.....do....	1.96	1,023.12
18,000	Felt wads for 3-inch field gun, ammunition.....per M..	15.95	287.10
10,517	Base covers for 3-inch steel shell.....do....	30.00	315.51
135	Base covers for 3.8-inch shell.....do....	30.00	4.05
825	Base covers for 4.7-inch shell.....do....	30.00	24.75
1,260,000	Balls for 3-inch shrapnel.....do....	2.06	2,595.60
	PART I—CLASS VI—SECTION 4.		
26	Cartridge cases for 6-inch howitzer, model of 1906.....each..	3.29	85.54
600	Base covers for 7-inch cast-iron shell.....per M..	53.63	32.18
1,000	Base covers for 5-inch cast-iron shell.....do....	53.63	53.63
	PART I—CLASS VI—SECTION 7.		
18,125	Fuzes, 21-second combination.....each..	2.60	36,250.00
60	Fuzes, 21-second combination, with detonators for 3-inch H. E. shrapnel.....each..	2.34	140.40
75	Fuzes, 31-second combination.....do....	3.77	282.75
50	Base percussion fuzes for 3.8-inch powder-charged shell.....do....	1.42	71.00
10	Sensitive-point fuzes for 3.8-inch and 4.7-inch shrapnel.....do....	2.22	22.20
200	Sensitive-point fuzes for 3-inch projectiles.....do....	.85	170.00
200	21-second combination stocks, fitted with electric primers.per 100..	16.15	32.30
20	Hand grenades, experimental.....each..	7.13	142.60
5,000	Soldering strips for 21-second new combination fuses.....per M..	3.08	15.40
	PART I—CLASS VIII—SECTION 1.		
98,820,230	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906.....per M...	29.10	2,875,668.69
5,000	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, without clips or bandoleers.....per M..	24.45	122.25
200	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, 90,000 pounds pressure.....per M..	30.00	6.00
12,145	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, 75,000 pounds pressure.....per M..	29.55	358.88
200	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, loaded to give 2,080 foot-seconds at 78 feet.....per M..	29.50	5.90
1,400	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, hand loaded.....do....	34.33	48.06
187,000	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, for proof of model of 1903 rifle barrels.....per M..	25.50	4,768.50
5,000	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, hand-weighed spun bullets.....per M..	49.80	249.00
10,000	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, with special bullet, experimental.....per M..	31.80	318.00
14,000	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, with special bullet, experimental.....per M..	43.85	613.90
1,000	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, with special bullet, experimental.....per M..	64.50	64.50
2,400	Ball cartridges, caliber .30, having bullets of the Russian form of ogive, experimental.....per M..	33.50	80.40
5,147,070	Blank cartridges, model of 1906.....do....	20.25	104,228.17
1,097,250	Blank cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1909.....do....	17.00	18,653.25
5,000	Blank cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1909, experimental....do....	21.20	106.00
297,480	Dummy cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906.....do....	19.40	5,771.11
1,680,000	Guard cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906.....do....	21.55	36,204.00
	Components of caliber .30, model of 1906, ammunition:		
100,300	Service cartridge cases (primed).....per M..	11.65	1,168.50
6,755,310	Bullets, service.....do....	6.75	45,598.34
10,000,000	Cartridge primers.....do....	.75	7,500.00
1,215,002	Cartridge clips.....do....	4.65	5,649.76
1,144	Gallery-practice and dummy clips.....do....	5.90	6.75
50,100	Bandoleers.....each..	.07	3,507.00
7	Bandoleers, special, experimental.....do....	.10	.70
6	Empty, zinc-lined, wooden packing boxes for ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906.....each..	1.71	10.26
1	Sample pasteboard box for ball cartridges.....do....	.03	.03
1,000	Pasteboard boxes for ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906.....per M..	18.30	18.30
961	Pasteboard boxes for blank cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906.....per 100..	1.48	14.07

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS VIII—SECTION 1—Continued.		
2	Display boards, showing the different cartridges for models of 1898 and 1906 (caliber .30)....each..	$13.00	$26.00
1	Display board, showing various stages of manufacture of model of 1906 ball cartridge, caliber .30, case, and bullet, cut to show cross section....each..	68.90	68.90
1	Display board, showing case, bullet, and clip in the different stages of manufacture of ball cartridge, caliber .30, model of 1906....each..	16.00	16.00
	PART I—CLASS VIII—SECTION 2.		
10,153,000	Revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38....per M..	9.70	98,484.10
390,000	Revolver ball cartridges, caliber .45, model of 1909....do....	12.95	5,050.50
13,000	Revolver bullets, caliber .38....do....	2.75	35.75
1,000	Revolver cartridge shells, caliber .38....do....	5.90	5.90
3	Sample zinc-lined wooden packing boxes, for revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38....each..	1.06	3.18
2	Sample pasteboard boxes for revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38, each....each..	.02	.04
5	Pounds brass cups for primers for caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges, per pound....each..	.42	2.10
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 1.		
200	Powder canisters, 2 pounds....each..	.23	46.00
200	Powder canisters, 5 pounds....do....	.255	51.00
200	Powder kegs, 10 pounds....do....	.665	133.00
11	Wooden packing boxes for packing cartridge cases, saluting for 3-inch (15-pounder) gun, model of 1903....each..	.55	17.05
45	Wooden packing boxes for packing cartridge cases, for 3-inch field gun....each..	1.40	63.00
3	Wooden packing boxes, for packing cartridge cases for 2.95-inch sub-caliber gun....each..	1.35	4.05
12	Wooden packing boxes for packing cartridge cases for 2.95-inch mountain gun....each..	1.35	16.20
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 5.		
25,000	Aluminum identification tags....per M..	8.45	211.25
260	Stamping outfits for identification tags....each..	4.65	1,209.00
10,000	Paper seals....per M..	.70	7.00
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 7.		
53	Sets wooden uprights for national target carriers....per set..	3.50	185.50
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 8.		
124	Sets bench reloading tools for ball cartridges, models of 1898 and 1906....per set..	81.25	10,075.00
	Parts of bench reloading tools for ball cartridges, models of 1898 and 1906:		
1	Frame for primer-ejecting tool....each..	4.00	4.00
225	Ejecting stems for resizing press....do....	1.60	360.00
21	Resizing dies for model of 1906 cartridges....do....	2.70	56.70
1	Bullet-extracting tool....do....	16.55	16.55
330	Sets decapping and cleaning tools for caliber .30 cartridges, models of 1898 and 1906, and caliber .38 revolver cartridges....per set..	5.21	1,719.30
	Components of decapping and cleaning tools for caliber .30 cartridges, models of 1898 and 1906, and caliber .38 revolver cartridges:		
25	Tool chests....each..	1.74	43.50
50	Funnels....do....	.11	5.50
50	Wiping rods....do....	.20	10.00
331	Priming tools without spindles....do....	2.50	827.50
250	Primer-ejecting spindles and caps....do....	.50	125.00
150	Primer-ejecting pins....do....	.01	1.50
1	Shell trimmer for caliber .30 ammunition, model of 1906....do....	42.00	42.00
1	Bullet puller for caliber .30 ammunition, model of 1906....do....	21.70	21.70
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 10.		
150	Gallons resizing lubricant (2-gallon cans)....per gallon..	.68	102.00
100	Cans enamel finish (½-pound cans)....per can..	.31	31.00
	PART II—CLASS II—SECTION 2.		
2	Apparatus for conducting the German 135° C. test of smokeless powder....each..	83.60	167.20
6	Disjunctors for Le Boulenge chronograph....do....	69.50	417.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 2.		
8	Modified burners for body annealing machine for S. A. ammunition, each	$83.45	$667.60
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 4.		
1	Machine for cutting the hemmed rolls of olive-drab material into proper lengths for bandoleers....each..	479.10	479.10
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 5.		
1	Experimental cannelluring and resizing machine, combining both operations in one machine, for caliber .30 bullets....each..	135.00	135.00
1	Punch and die for applying lock seam to tin cans for artillery ammunition....each..	53.90	53.90
1	Attachment for Niagara Power Press for making longitudinal lock seam on tin cans for artillery ammunition....each..	37.75	37.75
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 7.		
2	Bullet-extracting machines, caliber .30....each..	271.00	542.00
1	Ball mold with frame, for casting balls for 7-inch shrapnel...do....	39.60	39.60
2	Machines for applying shellac to the cartridge case and paper cup of the caliber .30 blank cartridge, model of 1909....each..	226.50	453.00
1	Primer inserting and varnishing machine, for S. A. ammunition, each	862.40	862.40
4	Bullet-assembling machines, caliber .30....each..	2,178.00	8,712.00
1	Set plates and jigs, for artillery primer assembling press....set..	164.95	164.95
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 1.		
	Parts of Star gauge for large bores:		
2	Side arms....each..	15.10	30.20
1	Lower arm....do....	15.10	15.10
1	Ring gauge, 6.7-inch diameter....do....	5.90	5.90
1	Ring gauge, 5-inch diameter....do....	5.50	5.50
1	Ring gauge, 4.11-inch diameter....do....	5.00	5.00
1	Ring gauge, 3.81-inch diameter....do....	5.00	5.00
1	Ring gauge, 3-inch diameter....do....	5.00	5.00
1	Set drop points, 5-inch diameter....set..	34.00	34.00
1	Set drop points, 4.11-inch diameter....do....	30.00	30.00
1	Set drop points, 3.81-inch diameter....do....	29.50	29.50
1	Set drop points, 3-inch diameter....do....	29.00	29.00
	Parts of Star gauge for small bores:		
1	Set points, 3.81-inch....do....	12.15	12.15
1	Set points, 4.11-inch....do....	12.15	12.15
1	Rifle guide for 3-inch gun....each..	65.50	65.50
1	Diameter gauge, minimum, for seat of obturating combination electric friction primer....each..	15.10	15.10
1	Diameter gauge, maximum, for seat of obturating combination electric friction primer....each..	15.10	15.10
1	Taper-plug gauge, for seat of obturating combination electric friction primer....each..	9.16	9.16
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 3.		
1	Set inspection gauges for 1-pounder common steel shell, type A..set..	64.50	64.50
	Inspection gauges for 1-pounder common steel shell:		
3	Body diameter, maximum....each..	3.82	11.46
3	Band diameter, maximum....do....	3.82	11.46
3	Rear of band diameter, maximum and minimum....do....	3.82	11.46
6	Fuze seat thread, maximum and minimum....do....	4.90	29.40
	Inspection gauges for 2.95-inch solid shot for subcaliber gun:		
1	Profile gauge....do....	16.20	16.20
1	Snap for body, maximum and minimum....do....	6.45	6.45
1	Ring, rear of band, minimum....do....	6.45	6.45
1	Position of band....do....	5.95	5.95
1	Band seat snap, maximum and minimum....do....	6.45	6.45
1	Ring, for bourrelet, maximum....do....	6.45	6.45
1	Ring, for bourrelet, minimum....do....	6.45	6.45
	Inspection gauges for 15-pounder common steel shell:		
1	Profile, maximum and minimum....do....	22.70	22.70
2	Thickness of wall caliper and test piece....do....	19.40	38.80
1	Thickness of base....do....	23.00	23.00
1	Band profile and band seat width....do....	5.95	5.95
1	Base-cover groove diameter....do....	13.80	13.80
1	Width and depth of base cover groove....do....	13.80	13.80
1	Position of band and crimping groove....do....	6.00	6.00
1	Fuze-seat thread, maximum....do....	10.40	10.40
1	Fuze-seat thread, minimum....do....	10.40	10.40
1	Fuze seat length templet, maximum and minimum....do....	4.65	4.65
1	Measuring point....do....	5.95	5.95

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 3—Continued.		
	Inspection gauges for 3-inch cast-iron shot:		
1	Profile gauge....each..	$19.60	$19.60
1	Body diameter snap, maximum and minimum....do....	3.27	3.27
2	Bourrelet diameter, ring, maximum and minimum....do....	19.60	39.20
2	Band diameter, ring....do....	5.45	10.90
1	Rear of band diameter, maximum and minimum, snap..do....	8.65	8.65
1	Band profile and band seat width templet, maximum and minimum....each..	8.65	8.65
1	Band-seat diameter, maximum and minimum....do....	10.80	10.80
1	Position of band templet....do....	4.60	4.60
	Inspection gauges for 3-inch common steel shell:		
2	Profile....do....	21.55	43.10
1	Position of band, maximum and minimum....do....	4.85	4.85
1	Thickness of base....do....	4.90	4.90
1	Depth of fuze seat, maximum and minimum....do....	5.95	5.95
1	Base-cover groove....do....	6.45	6.45
1	Width and depth of base-cover groove....do....	11.85	11.85
3	Test pieces, maximum and minimum....do....	5.40	16.20
1	Test piece, base thickness....do....	2.70	2.70
	Inspection gauges for 3.8-inch cast-iron shell, model of 1908:		
1	Profile (projectile), maximum and minimum....do....	19.62	19.62
1	Thickness of wall caliper....do....	18.30	18.30
2	Thickness of wall-caliper rods, maximum and minimum.do....	4.30	8.60
2	Thickness of wall-caliper test pieces, maximum and minimum....each..	4.30	8.60
1	Snap-body diameter, maximum and minimum....do....	8.60	8.60
1	Ring-band diameter, maximum....do....	7.90	7.90
1	Ring-band diameter, minimum....do....	7.90	7.90
1	Ring-bourrelet diameter, maximum....do....	7.90	7.90
1	Ring-bourrelet diameter, minimum....do....	7.90	7.90
1	Snap rear of band diameter, maximum and minimum...do....	8.60	8.60
1	Snap-band-seat diameter, maximum and minimum....do....	8.60	8.60
1	Band profile and band seat width, maximum and minimum....each..	6.45	6.45
1	Position of band and crimping groove, maximum and minimum....each..	6.45	6.45
	Inspection gauges for 3.8-inch common steel shell, model of 1905:		
1	Projectile profile, maximum and minimum....each..	22.60	22.60
1	Rear of band, diameter, snap, maximum....do....	11.85	11.85
1	Rear of band, diameter, snap, minimum....do....	11.85	11.85
1	Position of band and crimping groove, maximum and minimum....each..	4.85	4.85
1	Band profile and band seat width, maximum and minimum, each....	7.55	7.55
2	Thickness of wall caliper test piece, maximum and minimum, each....	4.30	8.60
1	Thickness of wall caliper....each..	20.50	20.50
1	Thickness of base, maximum and minimum....do....	12.95	12.95
1	Fuze thread counterbore, eccentricity, diameter, and depth, maximum....each..	8.60	8.60
1	Fuze thread counterbore, diameter, maximum....do....	8.60	8.60
1	Base cover groove, diameter, maximum and minimum..do....	6.45	6.45
1	Width and depth of base cover groove, maximum and minimum....each..	5.90	5.90
	Inspection gauges for 4.7-inch cast-iron shell, model of 1908:		
1	Profile, maximum and minimum....each..	34.00	34.00
1	Thickness of wall caliper....do....	34.00	34.00
1	Snap body, maximum....do....	3.27	3.27
1	Snap body, minimum....do....	3.27	3.27
1	Ring band, maximum....do....	8.18	8.18
1	Ring band, minimum....do....	8.18	8.18
1	Ring bourrelet, maximum....do....	8.18	8.18
1	Ring bourrelet, minimum....do....	8.18	8.18
1	Ring, rear of band, maximum....do....	8.18	8.18
1	Ring, rear of band, minimum....do....	8.18	8.18
1	Snap-band seat, maximum....do....	3.27	3.27
1	Snap-band seat, minimum....do....	3.27	3.27
1	Position of band, maximum and minimum....do....	6.54	6.54
1	Band profile and band seat width, maximum and minimum....each..	5.50	5.50
1	Test piece, maximum and minimum....do....	5.65	5.65
	Inspection gauges for 4.7-inch common steel shell:		
1	Projectile profile, maximum and minimum....do....	34.00	34.00
1	Position of band, maximum and minimum....do....	5.65	5.65
1	Band profile and band seat width, maximum and minimum....each..	5.65	5.65
1	Thickness of base, maximum and minimum....do....	12.95	12.95
1	Thickness of wall caliper, maximum and minimum....do....	34.00	34.00
1	Width and depth of base-cover groove, maximum and minimum....each..	9.81	9.81
1	Test piece, maximum and minimum....do....	5.65	5.65

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 5—Continued.		
	Inspection gauges for 4.7-inch shrapnel case forgings:		
1	Eccentricity of case.....each..	$40.50	$40.50
2	Mouth diameter, maximum and minimum.....do....	10.80	21.60
2	Diaphragm seat diameter, maximum and minimum....do....	10.80	21.60
2	Powder-chamber diameter, maximum and minimum....do....	16.25	32.50
1	Thickness of wall for diaphragm seat.....do....	9.70	9.70
1	Thickness of wall caliper for mouth.....do....	6.45	6.45
2	Measuring rods.....do....	2.70	5.40
1	Thickness of base and length of projectile.....do....	12.95	12.95
1	Ring for body diameter, maximum.....do....	10.80	10.80
1	Ring gauge for body diameter, minimum.....do....	10.80	10.80
4	Test pieces.....do....	5.65	22.60
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch A. P. shot:		
1	Eccentricity of fuse thread.....do....	33.70	33.70
1	Minimum fuse thread counterbore eccentricity, diameter and depth.....each..	22.35	22.35
1	Maximum fuse thread and counterbore diameter.....do....	19.40	19.40
1	Base plug wrench holes.....do....	7.55	7.55
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch cast-iron shell:		
1	Projectile profile.....do....	26.65	26.65
1	Depth of cavity.....do....	26.00	26.00
2	Thickness of wall calipers.....do....	22.65	45.30
2	Ring, band diameter, maximum.....do....	11.75	23.50
1	Ring, band diameter, minimum.....do....	11.75	11.75
1	Position of band, maximum and minimum.....do....	6.45	6.45
1	Position of band and depth of base plug seat and base plug length.....each..	8.10	8.10
1	Band seat diameter, maximum and minimum.....do....	9.70	9.70
1	Rear of band diameter and body diameter, maximum and minimum.....each..	9.70	9.70
2	Band profile and band seat width, maximum and minimum.....each..	7.00	14.00
1	Rear of band and body, diameter snap, maximum.....do....	9.70	9.70
1	Rear of band and body, diameter snap, minimum.....do....	9.70	9.70
1	Band seat, diameter snap, maximum.....do....	9.70	9.70
1	Band seat, diameter snap, minimum.....do....	9.70	9.70
1	Base thread diameter, maximum.....do....	19.95	19.95
1	Base thread diameter, minimum.....do....	19.95	19.95
1	Thickness of base, maximum and minimum.....do....	12.95	12.95
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch cast-iron shell:		
2	Thickness of wall-caliper rods.....each..	3.80	7.60
2	Thickness of wall-caliper test pieces, maximum and minimum, each.....	4.85	9.70
1	Test piece.....each..	4.70	4.70
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch shrapnel cases:		
1	Ring body, maximum.....do....	11.85	11.85
1	Ring body, minimum.....do....	11.85	11.85
1	Mouth, maximum.....do....	8.10	8.10
1	Mouth, minimum.....do....	8.10	8.10
1	Powder chamber, maximum.....do....	7.00	7.00
1	Powder chamber, minimum.....do....	7.00	7.00
1	Eccentricity.....do....	16.20	16.20
1	Height.....do....	8.60	8.60
	Inspection gauges for 6-inch howitzer cast-iron shell:		
1	Band diameter, maximum.....do....	11.75	11.75
1	Band diameter, minimum.....do....	11.75	11.75
	Inspection gauges for projectile for 12-inch guns:		
1	Bourrelet diameter, maximum.....do....	15.10	15.10
1	Bourrelet diameter, minimum.....do....	15.10	15.10
1	Band diameter, maximum.....do....	14.00	14.00
1	Band diameter, minimum.....do....	14.00	14.00
1	Position of band.....do....	4.90	4.90
1	Band profile and band-seat width.....do....	9.75	9.75
	Inspection gauges for projectile for 12-inch mortars:		
1	Band diameter, maximum.....do....	14.55	14.55
1	Band diameter, minimum.....do....	14.55	14.55
1	Position of band.....do....	4.90	4.90
1	Band profile and band seat width.....do....	9.75	9.75
	Inspection gauges for 14-inch gun cast-iron shell, model of 1909:		
1	Band, diameter ring, maximum.....each..	18.85	18.85
1	Band, diameter ring, minimum.....do....	18.85	18.85
1	Bourrelet, diameter ring, maximum.....do....	18.85	18.85
1	Bourrelet, diameter ring, minimum.....do....	18.85	18.85
1	Rear of band, snap.....do....	18.35	18.35
1	Band seat, snap.....do....	18.35	18.35
1	Band profile and band seat width.....do....	5.95	5.95
1	Thickness of wall caliper.....do....	25.90	25.90
1	Test piece (wall caliper).....do....	3.80	3.80
1	Measuring rod (wall caliper).....do....	3.80	3.80
1	Depth of cavity.....do....	5.95	5.95

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 5—Continued.		
1	Measuring rod (cavity gauge)....each..	$3.80	$3.80
1	Base thread gauge, maximum....do....	26.95	26.95
1	Base thread gauge, minimum....do....	26.95	26.95
1	Base thickness and band position....do....	18.35	18.35
	Inspection gauges for experimental projectile:		
1	Band diameter, maximum for 8-inch....do....	10.25	10.25
1	Band diameter, minimum for 8-inch....do....	10.25	10.25
1	Band profile, maximum for 8-inch....do....	7.00	7.00
1	Band diameter, maximum for 10-inch....do....	12.95	12.95
1	Band diameter, minimum for 10-inch....do....	12.95	12.95
1	Band profile, maximum for 10-inch....do....	7.00	7.00
1	Band profile, maximum for 12-inch....do....	5.95	5.95
1	Band diameter, minimum for 12-inch....do....	14.00	14.00
1	Band diameter, maximum for 12-inch....do....	14.00	14.00
1	Gauge for band, maximum, for 7-inch mortar shell....do....	6.85	6.85
	Inspection gauges for gauging threads in 3-inch shrapnel for Semple tracer:		
1	Thread, maximum....each..	17.25	17.25
1	Thread, minimum....do....	17.25	17.25
1	For root diameter and depth of tracer seat....do....	8.65	8.65
	Inspection gauges for Semple tracer:		
1	Exterior thread, minimum....do....	17.25	17.25
1	Exterior thread, maximum....do....	17.25	17.25
	Inspection gauges for 21-second combination fuses:		
1	Profile of closing cap....do....	6.90	6.90
1	Length of firing pin and profile of point....do....	8.50	8.50
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 4.		
4	Star gauges for United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition....each..	116.60	466.40
	PART II—CLASS IV—SECTION 5.		
4	Sets inspection gauges for ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906....set..	161.20	644.80
8	Pressure gauges, including mounts, for use in inspection of ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906....each..	180.00	1,440.00
1	Fixed rest for United States magazine rifle, model of 1903....do....	255.80	255.80
1	Sliding rest for accuracy firings with United States magazine rifle, model of 1903....each..	323.00	323.00
1	Finished shell gauge for caliber .30, model of 1906, cartridges...do....	8.65	8.65
1	Eccentricity gauge for bullet, caliber .30, model of 1906....do....	28.20	28.20
6	Sets inspection gauges for revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38...set..	101.35	608.10
6	Pressure gauges for use in inspection of caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges....each..	104.40	626.40
8	Fixed pistol rests for use in inspection of caliber .38 revolver ball cartridges....each..	94.95	759.60
6,800	Pressure cylinders, S. A....per M..	15.00	102.00
11,400	Pressure cylinders, for revolvers....do...	15.00	171.00
	Total....	....	3,996,174.90

Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 1.		
	8-inch gun, model 1888.		
1	Spindle plate with securing screws....	$7.82	$7.82
	8-inch barbette carriage, model 1892.		
2	Special depression stops....	6.05	12.10
	8-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
10	Pit ladders, hinges, doors, and bolts....	27.83	278.30

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 1—Continued.		
	10-inch gun, models 1888 and 1895.		
2	Springs for dummy projectile	$0.25	$0.50
6	Bronze plungers for dummy projectile	.20	1.20
3	Rear bands for dummy projectile	7.70	23.10
6	Section dummy cartridge	5.81	34.86
	10-inch gun, model 1900.		
1	Operating crank set screw	1.32	1.32
	10-inch barbette carriage, model 1892.		
4	Traversing stop pins	2.05	8.20
1	Bronze ring for tray of ammunition truck	10.38	10.38
	10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
14	Filler pieces, bronze	.42	5.88
10	Pit ladders, doors, hinges, and bolts	32.83	328.30
12	Crosshead pawl springs	1.05	12.60
12	Crosshead pawl stops	.44	5.28
2	Retraction ratchet wheel studs	1.79	3.58
1	Set screw sight arm bracket	1.97	1.97
12	Stops for ammunition trucks	.73	8.76
140	Screws for roller frame	.04	5.60
6	Brass brackets for armament chests	1.18	7.08
	10-inch gun, model 1900.		
1	Operating crank set screw	1.32	1.32
	10-inch disappearing carriage, model 1901.		
8	Cylinder extractor hole plugs	.35	2.80
2	Elevating rack stops	3.00	6.00
1	Retaining catch	6.44	6.44
4	Recoil roller oil hole screws	.52	2.08
	12-inch barbette carriage, model 1892.		
1	Leveling bolt	5.65	5.65
1	Crank for crane	4.35	4.35
2	Traversing and retracting cranks	4.50	9.00
1	Mast for crane	50.25	50.25
1	Crane drum shaft	7.57	7.57
11	Bronze bushings for journal boxes	4.71	51.81
	12-inch disappearing carriage, model 1896.		
1	Lag and pawl shaft and bearing	20.40	20.40
	12-inch disappearing carriage, model 1897.		
1	Latch for throttling valve	5.68	5.68
28	Crank hooks	.53	14.84
4	Roller axle extractors	.66	2.64
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 2.		
	15-pounder Driggs-Schroeder gun, model 1898.		
6	Hardened steel studs	.73	4.38
13	Hardened steel pallets	1.31	17.03
1	Drill cartridge	9.19	9.19
	15-pounder masking parapet mount, model 1898.		
4	Clamp wedge bolts	1.31	5.24
6	Elevating stop screws	.33	1.98
3	Pivot socket wedge bolts	.88	2.64
	5-inch barbette carriage, model 1896.		
1	Locking pin	3.92	3.92
	5-inch barbette carriage, model 1903.		
6	Brass plugs	.85	3.30

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 1—Continued.		
	6-inch gun, model 1908.		
2	Latches for breech mechanism	$10.43	$20.86
2	Screws for hinge lug pallet	.49	.98
	6-inch disappearing carriage, model 1903.		
1	Bolt	.62	.62
24	Retaining screws	.04	.96
1	Safety pawl spring	.44	.44
42	Closing screws with washers, for obturator spindle plates, 5 and 6 inch guns	.42	17.64
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 3.		
	12-inch mortar, model 1886 M1.		
1	Translating crank	10.70	10.70
	12-inch mortar carriage, model 1891.		
48	Plates for steps	.59	28.32
12	Shell hoist scoop blocks	.33	3.96
	12-inch mortar, model 1890.		
6	Bridle rings	.665	3.99
1	Bronze plunger for circuit breaker	1.32	1.32
24	Rotating crank lock, rear studs	1.24	29.76
10	Tray latch handles, complete	2.02	20.20
	12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896 M1.		
16	Azimuth pointers	2.00	32.00
6	Bolts with nuts	.95	5.70
1	Brake shoe	2.17	2.17
8	Bushings, bronze	5.23	41.84
1	Crank pin	11.50	11.50
1	Coupling, brass	.66	.66
128	Dust-guard clips	.18	23.04
5	Elevation-lock brackets	4.10	20.50
13	Elevation-lock studs	2.60	33.80
8	Elevation stops	1.00	8.00
72	Filling plugs	.82	59.04
39	Fulcrum shafts	41.77	1,629.03
8	Handles for ammunition trucks	1.39	11.12
36	Gaskets, vulcanized fiber	.02	.72
22	Hooks for lanyard pulls	.19	4.18
48	Pins	.48	21.60
12	Taper pins, long	.22	2.64
12	Taper pins, short	.22	2.64
8	Piston rods	37.12	296.96
1	Cast-iron plug for racer	6.45	6.45
16	Plugs, closing	.76	12.16
24	Screws for direction plates	.05	1.20
12	Screws for oil pipe of racer	.05	.60
192	Screws for azimuth circle	.06	11.52
4	Screws, brass	.72	2.88
72	Washers, fiber, ⅛ inch thick	.03	2.16
36	Washers, fiber	.05	1.80
120	Washers, fiber, for filling plugs	.04	4.80
72	Washers, fiber	.07	5.04
4	Washers, lanyard	2.00	8.00
1	Rear band for dummy projectile	14.42	14.42
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 4.		
1	Expanding screw for 1-pounder subcaliber tube	3.29	3.29
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 5.		
	For 3-inch saluting gun.		
2	Tompions	.99	1.98
1	Operating shaft	9.44	9.44
1	Firing pin, complete	21.00	21.00
1	Firing arm	5.25	5.25

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS I—SECTION 2.		
1	Pry pole for gun	$17.72	$17.72
	PART I—CLASS II—SECTION 4.		
3	Heavy-gun targets	400.00	1,200.00
	Parts of pyramidal targets.		
10	Apex blocks	5.58	55.80
4	Bands, wrought iron	.55	2.20
8	Braces, diagonal	1.01	8.08
28	Bridles	4.28	119.84
5	Cleats	.45	2.25
5	Center plow cleats	.37	1.85
24	Side plow cleats	.27	6.48
10	Covers	18.55	185.50
20	Cover strips	.18	3.60
6	Eyebolts and nuts	.46	2.76
6	Flagstaffs	2.23	13.38
17	Red flags	1.38	23.46
6	Ferrules	.14	.84
68	Prow planks	.67	45.56
800	Feet sheathing	.034	27.20
20	Strips	.025	.50
6	Sleeves	.14	.84
33	Heavy staples	.15	4.95
6	Transoms	1.46	8.76
9	Wire ropes	.65	5.85
20	Uprights	1.02	20.40
10	Material targets	90.00	900.00
	Parts of material targets.		
10	Bridles	5.50	55.00
176	Boards, prow	.076	13.38
12	Bolts	.05	.60
16	Braces, diagonal	.36	5.76
60	....do	1.00	60.00
35	Braces, pipe	1.05	36.75
62	Cleats, prow	.50	31.00
46	Covers	8.76	402.96
46	Longitudinals	.71	32.66
1,500	Laths	.005	7.50
24	Planks, prow	1.32	31.68
12	....do	.69	8.28
8	Planks	2.02	16.16
320	Feet sheathing	.10	32.00
162	Strips	.14	22.68
76	Stiffeners	.34	25.84
28	Struts	1.49	41.72
20	Uprights with blocks	.72	14.40
21	Transoms	1.40	29.40
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 1.		
	[Cartridges made up, cost of material not included.]		
	10-inch gun, models 1888 and 1895.		
3	Charges, C. P. W., lot 1, 1900, charge 133 pounds	2.00	6.00
17	Charges, C. P. W., lot 2, 1900, charge 133 pounds 6 ounces	2.00	34.00
4	Charges, C. P. W., lot 4, 1900, charge 147 pounds	2.00	8.00
13	Charges, international, lot 5, 1908, charge 159 pounds 2½ ounces	2.00	26.00
68	Charges, L. and R., lot 9, 1908, charge 156 pounds	2.00	136.00
	10-inch gun, model 1900.		
17	Charges, Du Pont, lot 1, 1904, charge 224 pounds	2.75	46.75
	12-inch gun, models 1888 and 1895.		
9	Charges, C. P. W., lot 3, 1901, charge 268 pounds	4.50	40.50
8	Charges, C. P. W., lot 5, 1901, charge 262 pounds	4.50	36.00
9	Charges, C. P. W., lot 7, 1902, charge 260 pounds 8 ounces	4.50	40.50
109	Charges, Du Pont, lot 10, 1907, charge 264 pounds 12 ounces	4.50	490.50

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 1—Continued.		
	12-inch mortar, steel, model 1890.		
	C. P. W., lot 1, 1900, for 6-inch gun, model 1897:		
8	Charges, seventh zone, charge 50 pounds 10 ounces	$0.90	$7.20
34	Charges, eighth zone, charge 59 pounds 10 ounces	.90	30.60
1	C. P. W., lot 2, 1901, for 5-inch gun, model 1897, charge, eighth zone, charge 54 pounds	.90	.90
90	C. P. W., lot 1, 1901, charges, seventh zone, charge 48 pounds 3½ ounces	.90	81.00
	C. P. W., lot 2, 1901:		
118	Charges, fourth zone, charge 27 pounds 11 ounces	.90	106.20
18	Charges, fifth zone, charge 33 pounds 9½ ounces	.90	16.20
8	C. P. W., lot 3, 1902, charges, eighth zone, charge 57 pounds	.90	7.20
	C. P. W., lot 4, 1902:		
186	Charges, seventh zone, charge 46 pounds 14 ounces	.90	167.40
320	Charges, eighth zone, charge 56 pounds	.90	288.00
	C. P. W., lot 5, 1902:		
77	Charges, seventh zone, charge 46 pounds 10 ounces	.90	69.30
160	Charges, eighth zone, charge 55 pounds	.90	144.00
	L. and R., lot 11, 1908:		
72	Charges for third zone, charge 21 pounds 10 ounces	.90	64.80
90	Charges for fourth zone, charge 25 pounds 2 ounces	.90	81.00
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 2.		
	[Cartridges made up, cost of material not included.]		
	5-inch gun, model 1897.		
48	Charges, C. P. W., lot 1, 1900, charge 15 pounds 5 ounces	.30	14.40
	6-inch gun, model 1897.		
300	Charges, C. P. W., lot 2, 1901, charge 28 pounds 2 ounces	.40	120.00
	6-inch gun, model 1900.		
108	Charges, C. P. W., lot 3, 1900, for 6-inch gun, model 1897, charge 41 pounds 9 ounces	.40	43.20
	PART I—CLASS III—SECTION 3.		
	[Cartridges made up, cost of material not included.]		
6,567	Fixed ammunition, friction firing, for 1-pounder subcaliber tube, assembled—rounds	.0567	372.35
	Fixed ammunition, friction firing, for 75 mm. subcaliber tube, assembled:		
218	Rounds for first zone	.0728	15.87
527	Rounds for second zone	.0728	38.37
650	Rounds for third zone	.0728	47.32
	PART I—CLASS IV—SECTION 3.		
	3-inch field gun, model 1902.		
1	Firing pin, complete	19.44	19.44
	3-inch field material, model 1902.		
14	Elevating pins	1.07	14.98
27	Filler pieces	.03	.81
2	Keys for keyway of outer elevating screws	2.22	4.44
2	Head retainers for 3-inch field carriage	6.23	12.46
	PART I—CLASS V—SECTION 3.		
15	Frames for fixed targets	9.13	136.95
8	Sleds for moving targets	7.10	56.80
200	Covers for kneeling figures	1.02	204.00
200	Covers for standing figures	1.43	286.00
100	Covers for gun and caisson figures	1.43	143.00
100	Covers for mounted figures	1.43	143.00
	PART I—CLASS VI—SECTION 6.		
	[Cartridges made up, cost of material not included.]		
600	Cartridges, saluting, for 12-pounder bronze S. B. gun, charge 1¼ pounds	.04	24.00

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Annual statement of manufactures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.—Continued.

Number.	Article.	Price.	Amount.
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 1.		
120	Arm lockers, rifle	$7.2417	$869.00
40	Arm lockers, rifle	7.50	300.00
15	Arm lockers, revolver	9.35	140.25
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 7.		
170	Wedges for Laidley targets	.007	1.19
20	Sliding targets, 6 by 6 feet	36.00	720.00
	Parts of sliding targets, 6 by 6 feet:		
16	Braces	.53	8.48
10	Main sills	1.00	10.00
10	Top beams	1.00	10.00
8	Posts	1.08	8.64
150	Target frames, 6 by 6 feet	1.05	157.50
5	Sliding targets, 6 by 12 feet	44.00	220.00
100	Target frames, 6 by 12 feet	1.50	150.00
10	Target frames, light, interior, 6 by 6 feet	.25	2.50
122	Fastening hooks	.15	18.30
40	Ahrends falling targets	3.10	124.00
	PART I—CLASS X—SECTION 9.		
87	Drifts, armorer's repair kit	.49	42.63
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 5.		
24	Boring bars	3.97	95.28
4	Boring bars	7.19	28.76
4	Milling cutters	1.75	7.00
6	Milling cutters	3.66	21.96
2	Milling cutters	5.99	11.98
2	Drill posts	18.99	37.98
6	End mills	2.90	17.40
2	Hognose tools	5.99	11.98
4	Hognose tools	7.56	30.24
1	Steady rest	21.52	21.52
1	Tap	5.25	5.25
4	Taps	5.45	21.80
1	Tap for mortar trunnion	34.66	34.66
1	Tap for mortar trunnions	27.75	27.75
4	Thread tools	5.45	21.80
1	Taper pin reamer	5.88	5.88
4	Taper pin reamers	2.05	8.20
1	Taper pin reamer	.61	.61
	PART II—CLASS III—SECTION 9.		
6	Chisels, blacksmith's	1.30	7.80
144	Chisels, cold	.42	60.48
1	Ratchet gear	7.64	7.64
1	Ratchet gear	2.63	2.63
6	Ratchet gears	2.24	13.44
4	Ratchet gears	3.15	12.60
1	Socket wrench	25.38	25.37
1	Tap wrench	12.61	12.61
	PART II—CLASS V—SECTION 4.		
86	Bolts, hexagonal head	.21	7.56
3	Bolts, hexagonal head	.93	2.79
32	Nuts, hexagonal	.03	.96
20	Screws, cap	.41	8.20
1	Screw, countersunk head	.44	.44
6	Screws, round head	.44	2.64
1	Screw eye	1.37	1.37
2	Washers, steel	1.32	2.64
	Total		13,967.96

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 253.

DISBURSEMENT OF PROCEEDS OF SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN AID OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANICS ARTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING

A STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS OF PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN AID OF COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

DECEMBER 10, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 7, 1909.

SIR: Pursuant to section 5 of an act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, made in the States and Territories under the provisions of that act and of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight," which provides for an increase in the annual appropriations for the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts made by said act of August 30, 1890.

The prescribed reports having been received from the several institutions benefited by this endowment, on June 22, 1909, the Acting Secretary of the Interior certified to the Secretary of the Treasury the following States and Territories as each entitled to receive the twenty-first installment of the grant, $40,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri,

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Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The total amount paid out each year by the Government to the States and Territories under these acts from their enactment to and including the installment for the year ending June 30, 1910, is as follows:

1890	$660,000	1902	$1,200,000
1891	704,000	1903	1,200,000
1892	782,000	1904	1,200,000
1893	864,000	1905	1,200,000
1894	912,000	1906	1,200,000
1895	960,000	1907	1,200,000
1896	1,008,000	1908	1,500,000
1897	1,056,000	1909	1,750,000
1898	1,104,000	1910	2,000,000
1899	1,152,000		
1900	1,200,000		24,052,000
1901	1,200,000		

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 255.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT OF A COMMISSION ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

DECEMBER 10, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 6, 1909.

SIR: Pursuant to a provision contained in the sundry civil act approved March 4, 1909, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, president of the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home, dated October 19, 1909, upon the financial and other affairs of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., together with copies of reports of the commanding officer of that prison and the commanding officer of the Pacific branch, United States Military Prison, all for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1909.

SIR: In compliance with that part of the sundry civil act approved March 4, 1909, making appropriation for continuing the reconstruction of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., which provides that hereafter the government and control of the

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prison shall, under the Secretary of War, be vested in the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home, and that the president of said board shall submit annually to the Secretary of War, for transmission to Congress, a full statement of the financial and other affairs of the prison, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

The sundry civil act approved May 27, 1908, provided that the cost for the reconstruction of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth should not exceed $583,000, this amount to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to the inmates of the prison, and appropriated $150,000. An additional appropriation of $250,000 was made for the purpose in the sundry civil act approved March 4, 1909, leaving $183,000 to be appropriated hereafter to complete the reconstruction work as required by the Congress.

The act of May 27, 1908, also appropriated $60,000 for the construction of a heating, ventilating, and power plant at the prison.

No special appropriation by the Congress for the maintenance of the prison at Fort Leavenworth or the branch at Alcatraz Island, California, has been made or asked for. The entire expense pertaining to these institutions has been defrayed from the appropriation made for the support of the army, and their affairs have been administered in the same manner as are those of army posts.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The report of the commandant of the prison shows that the expenditures for maintenance for the fiscal year, disbursed from army appropriation, were as follows:

Quartermaster's department	$127,136.62
Subsistence department	67,752.47
Pay department	60,112.49
Total net expenditures	255,001.58

The value of the labor of the convicts employed in the reconstruction and other work in connection with the prison amounted to $255,477.47, and the value of the labor of the convicts assigned to work at the post of Fort Leavenworth, cutting timber, working in quarries, building and repairing roads, etc., is reported to have been $133,508.19, making the total value of the convicts' labor, $388,985.66. The value of this labor is estimated on a basis of a nine-and-one-half-hour labor day at rates usually paid in civil life to common laborers, blacksmiths, bakers, carpenters, firemen, masons, tinners, and others for similar work.

It is to be noted that the value of the convicts' labor exceeded the cost of their maintenance.

The monthly average number of convicts in confinement was 763. Deducting from the total net expenditures of $255,001.58 the amount ($56,406) expended for repairs to buildings, quarters for officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees, the construction of new sewers and water systems, installation of heating plants, etc., which did not enter into the cost of maintenance of convicts, gives $260.28 as the annual cost of keeping each convict, while the value of the labor of each convict was $509.81.

The expenditures for reconstructing the prison are not considered as forming a part of the cost of maintenance of convicts.

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The commandant's report shows that the work of reconstruction has been carried on as rapidly and expeditiously as possible, considering the magnitude of the task and that the work is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Financial statement (reconstruction work).

Appropriated by act of May 27, 1908		$150,000.00
Expended for materials and supplies	$42,670.65	
Expended for services	9,580.51	
Outstanding accounts	29,552.26	
		81,803.42
Leaving amount available of first appropriation		68,196.58

No expenditures were made during the year covered by this report from the appropriation of $60,000 made for the power plant. Bids were opened June 15, 1909, for material and machinery for the plant, but being in excess of the appropriation were rejected.

On November 9, 1908, the care and preservation of the forest of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth were placed by the Secretary of War under the commandant of the prison, who took immediate steps with the labor of convicts to clear up the forest and put it in shape for regular forestry work, as practically nothing had been done previously toward the betterment of the forest.

The capacity of the prison is now 824.

The number of convicts in confinement on June 30, 1908, was	690
Received since	661
To be accounted for	1,351
Released by expiration of sentence	545
Released by pardon	26
Escaped	1
Transferred	5
Total	577
Remaining in confinement June 30, 1909	774

Of the convicts in confinement on June 30, 1909, 729 were native born and 45 were foreign born. The health of the convicts during the year was excellent. The percentage on daily sick report was 4.63.

One hundred and sixty-eight religious services were held during the year, and 35 convicts were baptized.

Trade studies have been introduced, following the methods of the correspondence schools. The attendance is voluntary, and 180 convicts attended the school.

The library consists of 3,494 volumes, of which about 3,000 are issued each month and are a means of entertainment as well as of instruction.

The prison mess received vegetables, valued at $513, from the prison farm. This small return is reported to have been due to the overflow of the Missouri River, which destroyed vegetables equal in money value to about $3,500.

Convicts on release from confinement are furnished a suit of citizen's outer clothing at a cost not exceeding $10 and a donation of $5; also transportation to their homes, or elsewhere as they may elect,

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provided the cost in any case is not greater than to the place of the convict's last enlistment.

The prison guard, which is reported as efficient, numbers 162 men. The total number authorized is 165. There is also a hospital corps detachment of 10 men at the prison.

New regulations for the government of the United States Military Prison, and its branch at Alcatraz Island, were issued April 21, 1909.

A fire that occurred at the prison on the night of March 31, 1909, destroyed a building and considerable material, entailing a loss that was found by a board of officers to amount to $73,663. The board that investigated the matter reported that in its opinion the fire was caused by electric light wires which passed through the roof of the building at approximately the point where the fire was first discovered, and that no one could be justly held responsible for the fire and damage. It is reported that only the great efforts of the prison guard prevented the destruction of the entire prison.

The officers on duty at the prison are reported as having performed their duties intelligently and efficiently.

The following-named officers were on duty at the prison June 30, 1909:

Maj. Thomas H. Slavens, quartermaster, commandant.
Maj. William N. Bispham, surgeon.
Capt. Paul A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry.
Capt. Fred L. Munson, Ninth Infantry.
Chaplain Francis P. Doherty, Seventeenth Infantry.
Capt. Carl A. Martin, quartermaster.
First Lieut. John L. Jordan, Eighteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, Fourteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. Goodwin Compton, Thirteenth Infantry.

PACIFIC BRANCH, UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON, AT ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907, the Secretary of War established this branch for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., or whom it is impracticable to send there.

The affairs of this branch are administered in the same way and under the same regulations as those at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

The sundry civil act approved March 4, 1907, provided for the reconstruction of the military prison in San Francisco Harbor, the cost not to exceed $250,000, and appropriated $50,000 for that purpose. Since then the balance, $200,000, has been appropriated by the sundry civil acts approved May 27, 1908, and March 4, 1909.

The report of the commandant of the prison for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, shows that the expenditures for maintenance for the fiscal year, disbursed from army appropriations, were as follows:

Quartermaster's department	$77,357.66
Subsistence department	46,349.48
Pay department	42,114.21
Total	165,821.35

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The convicts were usefully employed in the construction work on the prison at Alcatraz Island and in connection therewith in the stone quarry at Angel Island; also at various kinds of labor at the other military posts in San Francisco Harbor, to which detachments were sent daily except Saturday and Sunday.

The value of the convicts' labor, which more than equals the cost of their maintenance, is given as follows:

At harbor posts	$25,164.00
At stone quarry	12,232.50
Reconstruction work and other labor at Alcatraz Island	122,549.17
Total	159,945.67

Financial statement (reconstruction work).

Appropriated by act of Congress March 4, 1907	$50,000.00
Expended for construction of prison, including skilled labor, etc	39,306.48
Leaving a balance of the first appropriation of	10,693.52

The report of the commandant of the prison shows that good progress has been made in the construction work and that it is believed the prison, with all necessary utilities, will be completed within the appropriation.

The prison guard consists of 156 men, and in addition there is a Hospital Corps detachment of 14 men and a sergeant of the Signal Corps.

The number of convicts in confinement on June 30, 1908, was	330
The number of convicts received during the year was	526
Total	856
Released by expiration of sentence	490
Pardoned	23
Escaped	1
Died	1
Transferred	5
Total	520
Remaining in confinement June 30, 1909	336

Of the 526 convicts received for confinement, 228 were received from the Philippine Islands. Of the convicts in confinement June 30, 1909, 309 were native born and 27 were foreign born.

Convicts on release from confinement are furnished a suit of citizens' outer clothing at a cost not exceeding $10, and a donation of $5; also transportation to their homes or elsewhere, as they may elect, provided the cost in any case is not greater than to the place of the convict's last enlistment.

The monthly average number of convicts in confinement was 321. Deducting from the total expenditures of $165,821.35 the amount ($19,491.65) expended for purposes other than those entering into the cost of maintenance of convicts gives $455.85 as the annual cost of keeping each convict, while the value of the labor of each was $498.27.

The health of the convicts during the year was excellent; the average percentage on daily sick report was 1.84.

There was no chaplain on duty at the prison, but religious services were conducted each Sunday afternoon by volunteers from San Francisco and vicinity.

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Two classes of instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, from 6.30 to 7.30 p. m., daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, have been established since June 1, 1909, and the classes consist of 26 convicts.

The prison library consists of 228 books, papers, magazines, periodicals, etc., available to all convicts except those undergoing punishment.

The following-named officers were on duty at this branch prison on June 30, 1909, and have performed their respective duties in a very satisfactory manner:

Lieut. Col. R. B. Turner, Twenty-ninth Infantry, commandant.
Capt. K. J. Hampton, quartermaster.
First Lieut. Walter Harvey, Sixteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. C. E. Delaplane, Eleventh Infantry.
First Lieut. H. W. Huntley, Third Field Artillery.
First Lieut. M. A. Wells, Seventeenth Infantry.

Herewith are transmitted full copies of the annual reports of the commandant of the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and of the Pacific branch thereof at Alcatraz Island, California.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Major-General, The Adjutant-General,
President of the Board.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE PACIFIC BRANCH, UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON, ALCATRAZ, CAL.

ALCATRAZ, CAL., *September 9, 1909.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Pacific branch, United States military prison, Alcatraz Island, California, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following is the detailed statement of expenditures made in the regular conduct of the business of the department during the year:

Regular supplies.

Purchased:	
3,000,000 pounds domestic coal	$15,000.00
78,100 pounds hay (feeding)	718.52
16,800 pounds hay (bedding)	127.68
21,000 pounds oats	352.80
21,000 pounds barley	333.90
4,000 pounds bran	64.80
Printing supplies	87.89
21,600 gallons mineral oil	5,778.00
Services, nonpersonal, magazines, etc., for post library	24.75
Supplies received on requisitions:	
Class A	2,412.17
Class D	87.40
Total	24,987.91

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Incidental expenses.

Services:	
Civilian employees	$2,600.00
Enlisted men (extra duty)	4,825.95
Donations to military convicts	2,570.00
Supplies received on requisitions:	
Class A	682.68
Class D	112.00
Total	10,790.63

Barracks and quarters.

Purchased, annual repairs (material)	$440.00

Army transportation.

Services:	
Civilian employees	$1,200.00
Enlisted men (extra duty)	1,143.40
Purchased, 4,800 gallons gasoline (motor)	1,008.00
Transportation:	
Military convicts (approximately)	13,944.13
Enlisted men (guards, etc.)	1,030.76
Sleeping car	206.75
Supplies received on requisitions:	
Class A	791.64
Class D	32.20
Total	19,356.88

Clothing and equipage.

Purchased, 525 suits civilian clothing for issue to military convicts upon discharge	$5,250.00
Received on requisitions:	
Class A	388.00
Class D	91.67
Total	5,729.67

Water and sewers.

Services:	
Civilian employees	$1,141.10
Enlisted men (extra duty)	126.00
Repairs to steam pump	165.00
Purchased:	
60 gallons 86° gasoline	22.50
416,000 pounds steam coal	1,372.80
800 pounds charcoal	12.00
10,000 pounds blacksmith's coal	74.00
Supplies received on requisitions, class A	789.48
Total	3,702.88

Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage.

Services, enlisted men (extra duty)	$115.15

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Clothing and equipage.

Clothing and equipage were issued for use of convicts during the year, as follows:

Article.	Unit price.	Amount.
880 blouses	$4.93	$4,091.90
1,448 drawers, c. f.	.36	521.28
276 gauntlets	1.51	416.76
1,134 hats	1.75	1,984.50
1,570 overcoats	5.00	7,850.00
1,738 shirts	.31	538.78
792 shirts, d. b. f	1.50	1,188.00
1,950 stockings	.10	195.00
2,780 shoes	2.80	7,784.00
2,900 shoes, barrack	.85	2,465.00
342 suspenders	.20	68.40
858 trousers	2.14	1,836.12
512 trousers, fatigue	1.06	542.72
1,738 undershirts	.50	869.00
Total		30,351.46

This clothing is charged at invoice prices. All articles of blue uniform brought here by convicts and deserters' clothing forwarded to the prison by quartermasters of posts in the vicinity were forwarded to the depot quartermaster, San Francisco. After dyeing, they were returned here for issue. It is believed that 40 per cent only of the invoice price should be charged against the maintenance of the prison, or $12,140.58; equipage, corn brooms, $74.52; brushes, scrub, $19.44; total, $12,234.54.

Recapitulation.

Regular supplies	$24,987.91
Incidental expenses	10,790.63
Barracks and quarters	440.00
Army transportation	19,356.88
Clothing and equipage	5,729.67
Water and sewers	3,702.88
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage	115.15
Clothing and equipage issued to convicts	12,234.54
Total outlay, quartermaster's department	77,357.66

Statement of public animals and means of transportation belonging to the quartermaster's department on hand at the prison: Wagons, 1 delivery, 2 trucks (small), 2 farmer's handy, 2 wagonettes. Carts, 6 dump, 1 sprinkling. Public animals, 14 mules.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Subsistence supplies were issued and rations commuted during the year, as follows:

Commutation paid to enlisted men traveling under orders and returning from furlough	$893.03
Commutation and liquid coffee money paid to returning guards over military convicts	66.78
Cost of subsistence furnished military convicts	21,374.89
Cost of subsistence furnished enlisted men	10,637.71
Sales to officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees	7,890.57
Amount paid under army regulation 1229 (enlisted men)	351.90
Amount paid under A. R. 1229 (military convicts)	1,742.40
Subsistence stores—ice, toilet paper, towels, salt, etc., issued under A. R. 1233	1,445.77
Cost of issues under A. R. 1234	1,755.84
Subsistence property	149.49
Stationery	41.10
Total outlay of subsistence department for maintenance of military prison	46,349.48
The average cost of the ration was	0.19019

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Enlisted men.

Diseases	35
Injuries	16
Venereal	12
Total	63
Transferred to other hospitals	None.
Discharged on account of disability	None.
Died	None.
Treated for contagious disease (mumps)	1
Operations performed—	
Major	0
Minor	2
Days lost on account of sickness	1,176
Average daily number of men on sick report	3.22
Percentage of men on sick report	1.84
Percentage of deaths	0
Discharged without honor, account "own misconduct" (excessive venery)	1

Military convicts.

Diseases	187
Injuries	80
Venereal	20
Released on account of epilepsy	1
Released on account of disability (loss of right arm)	1
Transferred to other hospitals	0
Dementia precox	1
Melancholia, acute	1
Tuberculosis, acute, miliary	1
Paranoia	1
Epilepsy	1
Died, atrophic cirrhosis of liver	1
Treated for contagious diseases	0
Operations performed—	
Major	2
Minor	41
Number of days lost on account of sickness	5,572
Average daily number on sick report	15.26
Percentage on sick report	4.87
Percentage of deaths	0.34

Hospital corps detachment.—The strength of the detachment is 14—1 sergeant, first class; 1 sergeant; 1 acting cook; 8 privates, first class; and 3 privates.

During the year there were two trials by general court-martial and four by summary court.

Expenditure of public funds.

Pay of hospital corps	$3,660.75
Clothing allowance	321.23
Total	3,981.98

The sum of $260 was refunded by members of the corps for price of discharge by purchase.

The cost of drugs, instruments, furniture, etc., is not known.

POST NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF.

One commissary-sergeant and one post quartermaster-sergeant were on duty during the year.

Pay of detachment	$1,433.33
Clothing allowance	144.31
Total	1,577.64

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DETACHMENT, SIGNAL CORPS.

One sergeant, Company M, Signal Corps, on duty at prison.

Pay	$576.00
Clothing allowance	28.48
Total	604.48

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON GUARD.

Enlisted strength of guard on June 30, 1909, was as follows:

Rank.	Noncommissioned staff.	Third Company.	Fourth Company.	Total.
Battalion sergeant-major	1			1
First sergeants		1	1	2
Quartermaster-sergeants		1	1	2
Sergeants		4	4	8
Corporals		6	6	12
Cooks		2	2	4
Musicians		2	2	4
Artificers		1	1	2
Privates		58	59	117
Privates, attached		2	2	4
Total	1	77	78	156

During the year there was 1 trial by a general court-martial, 1 by garrison, and 95 by summary court of the members of the guard.

Pay of the guard.

Battalion sergeant-major	$640.00
Third Prison Company	17,461.11
Fourth Prison Company	18,274.02
Unassigned men	69.00
Clothing allowance	10,041.87
Total	46,486.00

The sum of $1.315.69 was refunded by members of the guard for price of discharge by purchase.

POST EXCHANGE.

Statement of the financial operations of the post exchange for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

Receipts.

Balance June 30, 1908	$764.83
Lunch room	2,171.41
Stores	2,300.39
Other sources	8,027.90
Total	13,264.53

Expenditures.

Merchandise	$10,276.24
Fixtures, etc	116.35
Operating expenses	641.55
Dividends	1,887.76
Balance on hand	342.62
Total	13,264.53

Assets.

Cash on hand	$342.62
Merchandise on hand	1,073.00
Fixtures, etc	539.70
Bills receivable	669.33
Total	2,624.65

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Liabilities.

Amount due on merchandise	$76.62
Bills payable	26.50
Metal checks outstanding	12.50
Present worth	2,518.03
Total	2,624.65

PRISON GARDEN.

Owing to no suitable ground, there has been no prison garden under cultivation during the year.

MILITARY CONVICTS.

In confinement June 30, 1908	330	Loss:	
Received from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, from departments:		Expiration of confinement	490
California	168	Pardoned	23
Columbia	106	Escaped	1
Texas	24	Died	1
Luzon	126	Transferred	5
Mindanao	59		520
Visayas	42	In confinement June 30, 1909	336
Philippines division	1	Remaining in confinement from June 30, 1908	63
	526		
Total	856		

Classified according to arm of service from which discharged.

Post noncommissioned staff	1	Coast artillery corps	136
Hospital corps	29	General service, infantry	3
Signal corps	9	Infantry	381
Engineer troops	10	Total	856
Cavalry	215		
Field artillery	72		

Classified according to offenses of which convicted.

Articles of war.	Number.	Articles of war.	Number.
17	3	33, 62	10
17, 31	1	38, 40	1
17, 32, 33, 62	3	38, 62	9
17, 32, 47, 62	1	38, 39, 40	1
17, 32	5	38, 39, 62	2
17, 47	13	38, 40, 62	1
17, 62	17	38, 62, 62	1
17, 32, 62	5	38	7
17, 47, 62	6	39, 62	5
17, 62, 62	1	39, 40, 47	2
17, 32, 33, 38, 62	1	40, 47	2
17, 32, 33, 47, 62	1	40, 47, 62	3
17, 40, 47, 62, 62	1	47	305
20, 62	1	47, 51	1
20, 21, 62	2	47, 60	4
20, 21, 21, 62, 62	1	47, 62	101
20, 32, 21, 38, 62	1	47, 60, 62	5
21	3	47, 62, 62	4
21, 33	1	47, 47, 62, 62	1
21, 37	1	47, 60, 62, 62	1
21, 62	10	47, 62, 62, 62	1
21, 32, 62	2	47, 62, 62, 62, 62	1
21, 47, 62	2	49, 62	1
21, 62, 62	2	60	8
21, 32, 60, 62	1	60, 62	2
21, 32, 38, 40, 62, 62	1	60, 62, 62, 62	1
24, 62	1	62	178
32	19	62, 62	9
32, 33	2	Larceny	22
32, 40	1	Larceny, 17	1
32, 47	1	Larceny, 17, 32, 62	2
32, 62	27	Larceny, 47	3
32, 33, 62	5	Larceny, 47, 47	1
32, 47, 62	3	Larceny, 62	3
32, 62, 62	3	Deserting to the enemy	1
32, 40, 62	1	Perjury	1
32, 33, 38, 62	1	Assault	2
33	2	Burglary	1

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Terms of confinement to which sentenced.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
2 months	2	3 years, 5 months	1
3 months	49	3 years, 6 months	3
4 months	2	4 years	11
6 months	64	4 years, 3 months	1
8 months	6	4 years, 3 months, 10 days	1
9 months	9	4 years, 6 months	4
10 months	1	5 years	18
12 months	249	5 years, 4 months	1
12 months, 15 days	1	5 years, 6 months	1
1 year, 2 months	2	5 years, 9 months	1
1 year, 3 months	9	7 years	1
1 year, 6 months	177	8 years	2
1 year, 9 months	5	8 years, 11 months, 18 days	1
2 years	114	9 years, 6 months	1
2 years, 2 months	1	10 years	3
2 years, 3 months	3	12 years	1
2 years, 6 months	65	15 years	1
2 years, 10 months	1	Life	1
3 years	41		

The military convicts received from the Philippine Islands were transferred to this prison from the United States military prison, Fort William McKinley, for the completion of their terms of confinement.

Of the total number of military convicts received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 64 had final statements amounting to $2,046.12.

Nativity of convicts.

Native born	309
Foreign born	27
Total	336

Occupation of convicts.

Bakers	5	Miners	7
Barbers	6	Motormen	2
Blacksmiths	6	Musicians	3
Boilermaker	1	Nurses	2
Boot-maker	1	Oiler	1
Bookbinders	2	Operators	3
Brakemen	2	Packer	1
Brick-maker	1	Painters	6
Butchers	2	Paper-hanger	1
Carpenters	8	Peddler	1
Clerks	12	Pipe-fitter	1
Cigar-maker	1	Plater	1
Civil engineer	1	Plumbers	3
Cooks	14	Porters	2
Coopers	2	Printer	1
Driller	1	Railroadman	1
Drug clerk	1	Reporter	1
Electricians	8	Sailors	4
Engineer	1	Salesman	1
Engraver	1	Shoemakers	3
Farmers	22	Sign-painters	2
Firemen	16	Slate-roofer	1
Groceryman	1	Stableman	1
Glass-cutter	1	Switchmen	3
Hall boy	1	Soldiers	40
Horseman	1	Tailors	5
Hostler	1	Teamsters	22
Insurance agent	1	Tool maker	1
Iron worker	1	Upholsterer	1
Laborers	74	Waiters	3
Lumbermen	2	Weaver	1
Machinists	15		
Metal polisher	1	Total	336

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Transportation.

Transportation furnished to military convicts under the provisions of General Orders, No. 80, War Department, dated Washington, May 15, 1909, 422; transportation declined, 22; not entitled to transportation, 71.

Of the total number of military convicts representing the loss for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 515 are accounted under this heading, leaving a difference of 5, who are accounted for as follows: Escaped, 1; transferred, 1; died, 1; total, 3.

The descriptive lists of these three men show them not entitled to transportation, having enlisted in Manila and military posts around San Francisco Bay.

Military convicts transferred to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, shown by their descriptive lists to be entitled to transportation when released, 2; total accounted for, 520.

Military convicts remaining in confinement June 30, 1909, classified by regiments, corps, etc., from which discharged:

Post noncommissioned staff	1	Tenth Cavalry	1
Hospital Corps	13	Eleventh Cavalry	1
Signal Corps	3	Twelfth Cavalry	4
Engineer troops	5	Fourteenth Cavalry	28
First Cavalry	7	Cavalry, unassigned	5
Second Cavalry	1	Field artillery	27
Third Cavalry	6	Coast Artillery Corps	83
Fourth Cavalry	7	General service, infantry	2
Fifth Cavalry	4	First Infantry	4
Sixth Cavalry	3	Second Infantry	1
Seventh Cavalry	2	Third Infantry	16
Fourth Cavalry	3	Nineteenth Infantry	5
Sixth Cavalry	6	Twentieth Infantry	17
Eighth Cavalry	9	Twenty-first Infantry	1
Ninth Cavalry	3	Twenty-second Infantry	7
Tenth Cavalry	5	Twenty-third Infantry	1
Eleventh Cavalry	2	Twenty-fourth Infantry	1
Thirteenth Cavalry	1	Twenty-fifth Infantry	9
Fourteenth Cavalry	10	Twenty-sixth Infantry	6
Fifteenth Cavalry	2	Twenty-ninth Infantry	5
Sixteenth Cavalry	1	Thirtieth Infantry	3
Eighteenth Cavalry	2	Infantry, unassigned	8
Eighth Cavalry	3		
Ninth Cavalry	2	Total	336

During the year there was one trial of a military convict by a general court-martial for an offense committed before coming to the prison and four trials by summary court.

Clemency.

One hundred and seventy-seven applications for clemency were made during the year, and the total number of pardons and remissions of sentences received from the War Department were as follows:

Pardons	19
3 months' remission	2
6 months' remission	9
1 year's remission	1
2 years' remission	1
Total	32

Military convicts transferred to this prison from the United States military prison, Fort William McKinley, P. I., with pardons granted, 4.

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Prison fund.

The cash balance remaining on hand June 30, 1908, and the receipts and expenditures during the year are as follows:

Balance on hand June 30, 1908	$2,103.76
Receipts during the year	7,350.11
Total	9,453.87
Expenditures during the year	6,124.20
Balance on hand at end of the year	3,239.67
Total	9,453.87

Convicts' account.

Personal funds belonging to military convicts received and disbursed. Disbursements include purchase of tobacco and amounts withdrawn on account of release.

Balance on hand June 30, 1908	$574.05
Receipts during the year	5,870.05
Total	6,444.10
Disbursements during the year	5,283.92
Balance on hand at end of the year	1,160.18
Total	6,444.10

Mail matter.

Letters, papers, magazines, periodicals, and packages received and forwarded for military convicts during the past fiscal year have been inspected in this office as required by regulations (Regulations for the Government of the United States Military Prison and of any Branch Thereof) approximately as follows:

Received:	
Letters	4,100
Papers, magazines, periodicals, and packages	3,200
Forwarded:	
Letters	3,650
Handled during the year	10,950

Prison library.

The library consists of 228 books (indexed), papers, magazines, periodicals, etc. Reading matter is available inside the stockade to all convicts, except those undergoing punishment.

School.

Two classes of instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, from 6.30 to 7.30 p. m., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, have been established since June 1, 1909. First Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, Seventeenth Infantry, is detailed in charge of the school, one enlisted man, detailed as school teacher, and two military convicts, as assistants. The classes consist of 26 convicts, each of whom volunteered his willingness to attend.

Religious services.

There was no chaplain on duty at the prison, but religious services were conducted each Sunday afternoon by volunteers from San Francisco and vicinity.

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Prison bakery.

The bakery was operated during the year under direction of the post treasurer. An enlisted man was detailed on special duty as chief baker and in charge of convict bakers. The savings of flour (amounting to $2,200.33) were distributed as follows:

To detachment, hospital corps	$25.99
To third prison company	551.78
To fourth prison company	598.62
To prison fund	1,023.94
Total	2,200.33

Prison laundry.

A steam laundry was operated by the quartermaster's department during the year and did work for officers, enlisted men, civilian employees, and military convicts. One civilian foreman and fourteen convicts were employed.

Operating expenses were as follows:		
Pay of foreman	$1,200.00	
Supplies	589.87	
		1,789.87
Pieces laundried for—		
Officers and civilian employees		32,292
Enlisted men		66,560
Military convicts		97,760
Hospital		26,548
		223,160
At a cost of 2 cents per piece for the laundry of military convicts, which the Government would otherwise have had to pay, would amount to		1,955.20
The value of work done for the hospital for the year		171.48
Receipts from officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees were		1,055.84
		3,182.52
Deduct operating expenses		1,789.87
Leaves a balance in favor of the United States of		1,392.65

Labor of military convicts.

Average daily strength		320
Average daily sick in hospital	15	
Average daily sick in quarters	3	
		18
Average daily available for work		302

Convicts were worked as follows:

Harbor posts.

Working parties were sent to the posts of Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort McDowell, and Depot of Recruits and Casuals. The number sent out averaged 72. They were employed under direction of the commanding officers in police and fatigue labor. They performed 16,776 days' labor, which, at $1.50 per day, gives a money value of $25,164. These parties were not sent out on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, nor during inclement weather.

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Stone quarries.

The quarries are located in Angel Island, Cal., and the working party is employed under direction of the commandant. The average number sent out was 30. They were not worked at the quarry on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, nor during inclement weather. Their work consisted of the usual operation of a stone quarry—stripping, drilling, blasting, crushing, and removing débris to the dump; they loaded crushed rock and sand on barge; they performed 6,990 days' labor, the money value of which, at $1.75 per day, is $12,232.50. There were loaded on barges stone and sand as follows:

Stone.

Placement.	Cubic yards of stone.	Value per cubic yard.	Amount.
Alcatraz Island	4,550	$1.25	$5,687.50
Presidio of San Francisco	350	1.25	437.50
Fort Mason	175	1.25	218.75
Depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal	175	1.25	218.75
Fort McDowell, Cal	175	1.25	218.75
Total	5,425	.....	6,781.25

There were hauled away from stone bins by teams, for use at Fort McDowell and Casual Camp, 1,000 yards stone, valued at 93 cents per cubic yard, or $930. There were crushed and ready for loading on barge 3,000 cubic yards stone, valued at 93 cents per cubic yard, or $2,790. There were quarried and broken to size for crusher 5,550 cubic yards stone, valued at 67 cents per cubic yard, or $3,685. Also, there was on hand much larger stone that had not been broken up ready for crusher.

Sand.

There were loaded on barge 1,600 cubic yards of sand, costing 30 cents per cubic yard to load, or $480.

Recapitulation, stone quarry.

Crushed stone loaded on barge	$6,781.25
Crushed stone hauled away	930.00
Crushed stone on hand	2,790.00
Riprap ready for crushing	3,685.00
	14,666.25
6,370 days' labor	12,232.50
Gain at quarry	2,433.75

Alcatraz Island.

INSIDE STOCKADE.

Occupation.	Number.	Days worked.	Value per day.	Amount.
Barbers	2	612	$2.00	$1,224.00
Bath and lavatory	2	730	1.50	1,095.00
Bread man	1	365	1.50	547.50
Cooks	7	2,555	2.25	5,748.75
Dishwashers	3	1,095	1.50	1,642.50
Room orderlies	3	1,095	1.50	1,642.50
Shoemaker	1	306	3.00	918.00
Tailor	1	306	3.00	918.00
Vegetable men	4	1,460	1.50	2,190.00
Waiters	8	2,920	1.50	4,380.00
Yard men	2	730	1.50	1,095.00
Total	34	.....	.....	21,401.25

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Alcatraz Island—Continued.

OUTSIDE STOCKADE.

Occupation.	Number	Days worked.	Value per day.	Amount.
Bakers	3	918	$2.00	$1,836.00
Blacksmith	1	306	3.50	1,071.00
Blacksmith helpers	4	1,224	2.00	2,448.00
Carpenters	6	1,836	3.50	6,426.00
Dock men	6	1,836	2.00	3,672.00
Engineer, pumping plant	1	365	3.50	1,277.50
Engineer, hoisting	1	286	3.50	1,001.00
Laborers	12	3,672	1.75	6,426.00
Lamplighter	1	365	2.00	730.00
Laundrymen	14	4,284	1.75	7,497.00
Messengers	6	3,190	1.50	3,285.00
Painters	4	1,224	3.00	3,672.00
Plumber	1	306	3.50	1,071.00
Plumber helpers	4	1,224	2.00	1,448.00
Printer	1	306	3.00	918.00
Police party	4	1,460	1.50	2,190.00
Sterilizing plant	1	365	2.50	912.50
Teamsters	4	1,224	2.00	2,448.00
Do	2	730	2.00	1,460.00
Total	76			49,790.00

The six dock men mentioned above, in addition to their taking care of the fuel supply of the post and loading and unloading small freight, sacked and loaded on government vessels, operated under the direction of the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., 4,310,299 pounds of steamer coal.

Construction of new prison.

During the year 90 convicts were employed directly under the orders of the commandant.

They worked on the new prison, prepared site for power and pumping plant, excavated for the drill ground and wrecked the "citadel," a two-story brick building designated in the records as a "defensive barracks;" parties were sent under guard to the government transport dock in San Francisco to load building material on government boats and barge, and parties were also sent to lumber yards on the bay to load lumber on the barge.

They did all classes of work as occasion demanded.

The money value of their labor is as follows:

Based on contract prices for similar work in San Francisco, the cost of work done on new prison during the year would have been		$79,049.39
Expended for material, tools, and labor	$29,201.97	
Money value of sand and stone used	9,000.00	
		38,201.97
Total		40,847.42
Money value in preparing site:		
Power plant		1,035.50
Excavating drill ground		975.00
Wrecking citadel		7,500.00
Handling freight and lumber		1,000.00
Total		51,357.92

Recapitulation, disbursements by departments.

Quartermaster's department	$77,357.66
Subsistence department	46,349.48
Pay department	42,114.21
Total	165,821.35
Deduct amount refunded for price of discharge by purchase	1,575.69
Net outlay	164,245.66

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Recapitulation, value of convict labor.

Harbor posts	$25,164.00
Stone quarry	12,232.50
Inside stockade, Alcatraz Island	21,401.25
Outside stockade, Alcatraz Island	49,790.00
Construction, Alcatraz Island	51,357.92
Total	159,945.67

RECONSTRUCTION, MILITARY PRISON.

For this purpose $250,000 have been appropriated, as follows:

Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1907 (G. O. No. 68, War Department, March 29, 1907)		$50,000.00
Act of Congress, approved May 27, 1908 (G. O. No. 100, War Department, June 16, 1908)		100,000.00
Act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909 (G. O. No. 63, War Department, March 30, 1909)		100,000.00
To include June 30, 1909, there had been expended		39,306.48
For improvement and operation of stone quarry at Angel Island, California		2,840.56
For machinery, suplies, tools, and skilled labor in erecting inclined railway at Alcatraz Island, California:		
Material	$3,931.24	
Labor	240.00	
		4,171.24
For construction of prison, including plumbing and electrical work:		
Material	$29,359.93	
Labor	2,934.75	
		32,294.68
Total amount supplied		50,000.00
Total amount expended		39,306.48
Balance on hand June 30, 1909		10,693.52
Balance in Treasury		200,000.00
Balance available June 30, 1909		210,693.52

It is estimated that on June 30, 1909, 36 per cent of the construction proper was completed. This estimate does not include plumbing, roughing in, electrical work, trenches for steam and water mains and sewers. These branches have been completed so far as the progress of the building permits.

The building may be briefly described as follows:

It is a combination of structural steel and reenforced steel concrete, the former being used where necessary to carry unusually heavy loads, such as reservoirs on roof of building; it will have accommodations for 600 military convicts (1 to a cell), heated by steam, lighted by electricity, ventilated by a modified system of forced ventilation, with a steam-cooking apparatus installed in kitchen.

In basement are lavatories, barber shop, storerooms, and bakery; the first floor of rear wing contains mess hall and kitchen; the second floor of the same wing is to be occupied as a prison hospital.

The 600 cells are in one room; the administrative part of the building contains rooms for the necessary offices, guard rooms, library, printing and tailor shops, etc.

The central heating and power plant is to be located in a building some distance from the prison. This building will contain necessary apparatus for heating and lighting the building, furnishing power for shops, and run pumps for pumping sea water for flushing and fire purposes.

It is believed that the building, with all necessary utilities, will be completed within the appropriation.

Six officers are at present occupying temporary quarters in the enlisted men's barrack.

When the new prison is completed the present wooden buildings occupied as a prison can be wrecked, providing a site for officers' permanent quarters.

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OFFICERS.

The following officers were on duty at the prison during the fiscal year:

Lieut. Col. Reuben B. Turner, Twenty-ninth Infantry, commandant, and in charge of construction.

Capt. Robert M. Thornburgh, Medical Corps, surgeon and recruiting officer.

First Lieut. Kyle Rucker, Fourteenth Cavalry, adjutant commissary and executive officer.

Second Lieut. Max B. Garber, Twenty-second Infantry, quartermaster, ordnance officer, and police officer, relieved from duty at the prison June 30, 1909.

The following officers served during the year, as indicated after their respective names:

Capt. Ross L. Bush, Tenth Infantry, commanding Fourth Company, prison guard, and officer in charge of prisoners; relieved from duty at prison March 6, 1909.

Capt. Kensey J. Hampton, quartermaster; reported for duty June 20, 1909.

First Lieut. Walter Harvey, Sixteenth Infantry, commanding Fourth Company, prison guard, and post exchange officer; reported for duty March 11, 1909.

First Lieut. Channing E. Delaplane, Eleventh Infantry, commanding Third Company, prison guard; reported for duty April 26, 1909.

First Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, Third Field Artillery, on duty with Third Company, prison guard; reported for duty March 22, 1909.

First Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, Seventeenth Infantry, on duty with Fourth Company, prison guard, and post treasurer; reported for duty February 16, 1909.

First Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, Third Infantry, on duty with Third Company, prison guard; relieved from duty at prison May 4, 1909.

First Lieut. William P. Currier, Coast Artillery Corps, on duty with Fourth Company, prison guard; relieved from duty at prison July 30, 1908.

First Lieut. Graham Parker, Coast Artillery Corps, on duty with Third Company, prison guard; relieved from duty at prison August 5, 1908.

Very respectfully,

R. B. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Commandant.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *July 26, 1909.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the entire operation of the United States military prison for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

During the entire year Capt. Carl A. Martin, quartermaster, performed the duties of prison quartermaster. He reports that with few exceptions the civilian employees under his direction performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The following is a detailed statement of the expenditures of public funds made to carry on the regular business of the department during the year:

Regular supplies:	
8,102,615 pounds bituminous coal	$12,478.03
47,000 pounds corn	692.85
16,000 pounds bran	180.80
426,000 pounds hay	1,949.16
288,850 pounds straw	868.44
750 gallons mineral oil	159.84
120 bushels charcoal	25.20
Radiators, etc., commandant's quarters	123.25
Material for repairs to boilers	77.70

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Regular supplies—Continued.	
Labor for repairs to boiler	$65.00
Purchase of engine tools and supplies	81.25
Purchase of type for printing office	255.70
Material for repairs to electric-light engine	6.50
Purchase of tin, etc., for mess utensils	272.60
Purchase of carbons and arc globes	14.20
Advertising for proposals	36.30
Periodicals and newspapers	84.11
Miscellaneous	.95
Civilian employees	2,561.66
Installing heating plant in officers' quarters	8,542.00
Total	28,475.54
Incidental expenses:	
19,000 pounds coal B. S	66.50
Donations to military convicts at release	2,855.00
Postage stamps	90.00
Arresters, etc., call system	16.50
Hose nozzles	3.25
Stair treads	62.10
Services of veterinarian	3.00
Services of undertaker	23.55
Grass seed	20.05
Apprehension of escaped convicts	150.00
Ice for cooling water	41.90
Pay of extra-duty guards	3,048.50
Pay of civilian employees	10,906.60
Total	17,286.95
Barracks and quarters:	
80 bushels charcoal	16.80
Material for repair to buildings (annual)	2,766.18
Labor for repair to buildings (annual)	686.50
Material, etc., for installation of heating plant in officers' quarters	521.95
Purchase of material for making lockers for guards	81.09
Purchase of material for repairing bake shop	25.79
Pay of extra-duty men	73.00
Total	4,171.31
Army transportation:	
6,000 pounds coal B. S	21.00
Pay of civilian employees	5,121.34
Purchase of two carts, riding	70.00
Excelsior, for packing	1.80
Reimbursement of traveling expenses	55.78
Transportation to military convicts at release	8,150.30
Total	13,420.22
Construction and repair of hospital, material for window screens	189.00
Clothing and equipage:	
Purchase of civilian clothing for discharged military convicts	5,730.00
Purchase of cloth, etc	267.65
Sewing machine for shoe shop	46.40
Material for shoe shop	439.64
Material for tailor shop	31.00
Purchase of 1,600 straw hats	208.00
Total	6,722.69

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Water and sewers, M. P.:	
Pay of civilian employees	$4,500.00
Pay of extra duty men	92.50
Material for purification plant	299.03
Fittings for fire steam pump	35.34
One steam pump	550.00
Fire nozzles	30.00
Hydrants, pipe, etc., for fire system in quarters of enlisted men and civilian employees north of prison	3,719.50
Purchase of 300 feet hose and one reel	372.60
Total	9,598.97
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage:	
Services, rent of steam drill at quarry	6.75
Purchase of materials, tools, etc., for use at quarry	2,993.25
Purchase of coal for use at quarry	1,381.97
Purchase of tool steel	75.90
Purchase of B. S. coal	49.00
Purchase of cement and drain tile	647.50
Total	5,154.37

Before work on the site of the new prison could be begun it was necessary to remove the buildings on the ground, which were occupied by enlisted men and civilian employees, to a site farther north. In this work and in providing water and sewer systems for these buildings in their new location the following expenditures were made:

Barracks and quarters:	
Services of mechanics	$453.60
Purchase of lumber	2,958.02
Purchase of laths	60.00
Purchase of lime, cement, sand, etc.	2,215.90
Purchase of hardware	477.02
Purchase of kalsomine	70.00
Purchase of tin	635.00
Purchase of paint	612.05
Purchase of turpentine	77.16
Total	7,564.75
Army transportation, services moving houses	4,527.00
Water and sewers; purchase of sewer supplies	5,908.25

On March 31, 1909, the industrial (shop) building was destroyed by fire. In the reconstruction and repair of this building and in replacing property destroyed by the fire, expenditures were made as follows:

Regular supplies, purchase of tinsmith's tools	$380.70
Army transportation:	
Purchase of wheelwright and painters' tools	541.83
Purchase of shoeing and harness tools	150.00
Total	691.83
Clothing and equipage, purchase of tailors' tools, etc.	69.15
Barracks and quarters:	
Repairs to buildings 5, 6, and 8	323.48
Purchase of materials	2,787.82
Purchase of materials for construction of laundry	31.71
Total	3,143.01
Water and sewers, purchase of materials	42.01

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Receipts.

During the year funds were received from the sale of unserviceable quartermaster's property, electric light and laundry work, as follows:

Regular supplies:	
Electric light	$19.61
Laundry work	42.28
Total	61.89
Miscellaneous receipts:	
Sale of unserviceable quartermaster property	545.50
Sale of one horse	50.00
Total	595.50

Clothing and equipage were issued for use of convicts during the year as follows:

Clothing:	
844 leather and 600 web belts	$332.12
184 blankets	456.32
39 boots, leather	141.18
15 boots, rubber	65.55
953 blouses, d. b	2,790.29
2,432 drawers, c. f	1,094.40
721 drawers, cotton	201.88
2,611 drawers, jeans	913.85
984 gloves	1,424.30
793 hats, black	634.40
1,817 hats, straw	236.21
136 mittens	40.80
85 overcoats	595.00
643 overshoes	1,658.94
2,129 pajamas	1,277.40
123 shirts, chamb	63.96
2,586 shirts, d. b. f	3,956.58
300 shirts, gingham	150.00
1,407 shirts, khaki	844.20
1,415 shoes, barrack	1,202.75
3,720 shoes	7,477.20
5,423 stockings, cotton	495.55
254 stockings, h. w	68.58
2,106 stockings, l. w	336.96
660 supenders	185.80
1,000 trousers, drill	810.00
3,318 trousers, d. b	10,617.60
4,013 undershirts, cotton	1,284.16
1,881 undershirts, l. w	996.93
186 4/10 yards cloth, striped	186.40
Total	40,539.31

It will be noted that all the foregoing clothing issued to military convicts is charged at invoice prices. This clothing is almost entirely obsolete clothing which was intended originally for issue to the army. Its use for convicts is therefore a distinct gain to the United States. As the Government must supply clothing for the convicts, and as this clothing, if not used by convicts, would represent a loss to the United States, it is thought that 50 per cent of the invoice price should be the maximum outlay for this clothing to be charged against the maintenance of the military prison, viz, $20,269.66.

Equipage:	
506 brooms, corn	$131.56
392 brushes, scrub	47.04
Total	178.60

Total clothing and equipage for convicts, $20,448.26.

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Recapitulation.

Expenditures:		
Regular supplies		$28,856.24
Incidental expenses		17,286.95
Barracks and quarters		14,879.07
Army transportation		18,639.05
Clothing and equipage		6,791.84
Water and sewers		15,549.23
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage		5,154.37
Constructing and repair of hospital		189.00
Clothing and equipage issued to convicts		20,448.26
Total		127,794.01
Receipts:		
Regular supplies	$61.89	
Miscellaneous—quartermaster property and 1 horse	595.50	
		657.39
Total net outlay of quartermaster's department for the maintenance of military prison		127,136.62

Statement of public animals and means of transportation belonging to the quartermaster's department on hand at the military prison.

Public animals: Horses, 11; mules, 89. Means of transportation: Carts—4 dump, 5 hand, 2 riding, 1 sanitary; wagons—1 ambulance, 1 army, 2 buckboard, 15 dump, 11 escort, 2 express delivery, 2 passenger, 1 rock, 1 dougherty, 1 sprinkling.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Robert E. Edwards, U. S. Army, is on duty at the prison. His services are satisfactory.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Carl A. Martin, quartermaster, U. S. Army, has performed the duties of prison commissary during the entire year.

Subsistence supplies were issued and rations commuted during the year as follows:

730 rations issued to post noncommissioned staff	$133.77
3,408 rations issued to detachment hospital corps	624.50
266 rations issued to hospital matron	48.75
4,036 rations issued to civilian employees, quartermaster department	739.58
55,804 rations issued to United States military prison guard	10,225.88
268,505 rations issued to military convicts	49,202.55
9,994 rations commuted for sick in hospital	2,998.20
Subsistence stores—ice, toilet paper, towels, salt, etc., issued under A. R. 1233	1,446.10
Toilet articles issued to military convicts under A. R. 1234	2,255.00
Subsistence property	62.98
Stationery	14.56
Total outlay of subsistence department for maintenance of military prison	67,752.47

The average cost of the ration was $0.1832463.

Post Com. Sergt. Richard F. Rumpff, U. S. Army, is on duty at the prison. His services are satisfactory.

Prison bakery.—Capt. Carl A. Martin, quartermaster, U. S. Army, prison treasurer. Three hundred and twenty-three thousand and seventy-five rations of bread were issued during the year; 6,370 rations of bread were sold at a money value of $191.10. The savings of flour amounted to 81,896 pounds, valued at $1,751,22.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William N. Bispham, Medical Corps, surgeon.

The following officers of the medical corps have been on duty at the prison during the year:

Maj. John H. Stone, from August 9, 1908, to September 17, 1908, on which date he was placed in arrest.

Major Stone performed no duty at the prison from that time until the expiration of his court-martial sentence, April 21, 1909, on which date he was relieved from duty at the prison.

Maj. William N. Bispham, on duty at the present time, reported June 28, 1909.

Capt. Park Howell, from July 1, 1908, to August 9, 1908.

Capt. S. G. Zinke, from September 18, 1908, to October 12, 1908, and from October 22, 1908, to November 7, 1908.

Capt. James Bourke, from November 8, 1908, to December 3, 1908, and from December 14, 1908, to June 21, 1909.

Capt. H. D. Bloombergh, from October 12, 1908, to October 22, 1908, and from December 3, 1908, to December 13, 1908.

First Lieut. H. L. Freeland, Medical Reserve Corps, from June 21, 1909, to June 28, 1909.

Officers and enlisted men.

Diseases	63
Injuries	5
Venereal	24
Total	92
Transferred to other hospitals, pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Discharged on account of disability:	
Heart disease	1
Disease of eyes	1
Total	2
Died, typhoid fever	1
Treated for contagious diseases:	
Typhoid fever	1
Mumps	1
Total	2
Operations performed:	
Major	0
Minor	4
Total	4
Days lost on account of sickness	717
Average daily number of men on sick report	1.98
Percentage of men on sick report	1.09
Percentage of deaths	0.55

Military convicts.

Number treated:	
Disease	717
Injuries	95
Venereal	52
Total	864
Released on account of incurable diseases:	
Tubercular adenitis	1
Partial paralysis	1
Heart disease	1
Disease of lymphatic system	1

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Released on account of incurable diseases—Continued.	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Incipient insanity due to traumatism	1
Total	6
Transferred to the Government Hospital for Insane	5
Died	0
Treated for contagious diseases:	
Typhoid fever	3
Mumps	1
Total	4
Operations performed:	
Major	9
Minor	101
Total	110
Number of days lost, account sickness	8,448
Average daily number on sick report	23.15
Percentage on sick report	4.63

As will be noted from the foregoing, the health of the command during the year has been excellent. There was but one death, that of a member of the prison guard, from typhoid fever contracted outside the prison. This shows that even in the old, unsanitary, and improperly constructed buildings we at present have health can be maintained. This is the result, however, of constant care and vigilance.

Hospital-corps detachment.—The strength of the detachment is 10—1 sergeant, first class; 2 sergeants; 1 acting cook; 3 privates, first class, and 3 privates.

During the year there were four trials by summary court of members of the detachment.

Expenditure of public funds.

Pay of hospital corps	$4,222.57
Pay of hospital matron	87.67
Clothing allowance of hospital corps	430.03
Subsistence of hospital corps	624.50
Subsistence of hospital matron	48.75
Total	5,413.52

There was refunded to the United States for price of discharge by purchase by members of the hospital corps the sum of $65.

The surgeon states: "The cost of drugs, instruments, appliances, furniture, bedding, etc., is not known, no invoice prices being furnished by the medical supply depot."

Deducting the $65 paid for discharges by purchase of members of the hospital corps, the amount to be charged for the maintenance of the prison hospital during the year is $5,348.52.

Chaplain's office.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, Seventeenth Infantry, prison chaplain: Religious services held, 168; baptisms, 35.

The regular religious services on Sunday are two in number, consisting of Catholic services at 8 a. m., average attendance 75, and general service of song and sermon at 9.30 a. m., with an average attendance of about 400. The character of the discourse is ethical and adapted to all needs. In order to give breadth and variety to the services the chaplain has, when possible, secured representatives of different religious denominations.

On the first Sunday of each month there is a special early communion service for Catholics, and on the second Sunday of each month Chaplain Swift, from Fort Leavenworth, provides a communion service for members of Protestant denominations.

Prison library.—The library consists of 3,494 volumes, of which 2,461 are in circulation. Of the latter 2,063 are fiction and are in demand. The others are technical and little used. About 8,000 volumes are issued every month,

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and the chaplain considers them a valuable means not only for the entertainment but also as an indirect means of instruction for convicts.

Two hundred and twelve books were added to the library during the year from donations. The chaplain states that the library should be supplied with about 1,000 volumes more, to renew the books which are becoming unserviceable from use and to furnish a fresh element of entertainment. Besides the books, a supply of newspapers and periodicals is secured from the quartermaster's department and through donations.

Educational.—At present there are no conveniences for conducting a school. However, a successful effort has been made to accomplish whatever has been possible by the introduction of trade studies, following the methods of the correspondence schools. Advantage has been taken of Sundays and inclement afternoons to assemble the convicts in the chapel, where lessons are assigned and recited and study directed and stimulated. Besides the common branches and American history, examples of free-hand and mechanical drawing done in the cells have been exhibited, which have been very commendable. This class numbers about 180. The attendance is voluntary and the chaplain reports the attention excellent. In addition to this work a special effort is being made to assist illiterate convicts. Every new arrival is scrutinized, and, if defective, is registered for instruction. As the work progresses it is expected to utilize as instructors convicts who are qualified to teach.

It has not as yet been found practicable to establish a night school.

Released convicts.—The need of seeking employment for released convicts is exceptional, as most of them return to their homes. However, assistance is furnished, when desired, to convicts on release in securing employment to provide for their pressing needs.

Convicts' mail.

Letters examined, read, and recorded	22,993
Papers, packages, etc	30,498
Total pieces of mail	53,491

There was no expenditure of public funds by the chaplain.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON GUARD.

Officers.

Maj. Thomas H. Slavens, quartermaster, U. S. Army, commandant, commanding guard.

First Lieut. John L. Jordon, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding second prison company.

First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding first prison company.

First Lieut. Goodwin Compton, Thirteenth Infantry, with second prison company.

First Lieut. Walter Singles, Coast Artillery Corps, with first prison company. (Reported July 3, 1909.)

Enlisted men.—The enlisted strength of the guard on June 30, 1909, was as follows:

	Noncommissioned staff.	First company.	Second company.	Total.
Battalion sergeant-major	1			1
First sergeants		1	1	2
Quartermaster-sergeants		1	1	2
Sergeants		4	4	8
Corporals		6	6	12
Cooks		2	2	4
Musicians		2	2	4
Artificers		1	1	2
Privates		64	63	127
Total	1	81	80	162

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As a whole the guard is efficient. There has been but little difficulty experienced in keeping it up to the authorized strength. In fact, there have been at times men attached, under authority from the War Department, awaiting vacancies for assignment. Such men as have not shown aptitude for the duty to be performed have not been reenlisted, as well as those whose characters have not entirely warranted reenlistment. By this weeding-out process a nucleus, made up of the most efficient men, including the noncommissioned officers, is being gradually formed. The noncommissioned officers receive 35 cents per day extra duty pay. Authority from the War Department has been received to pay the same extra duty to a certain number of selected privates. It is hoped that this will tend to keep good men on the guard and add to its efficiency.

On October 27, 1908, the Secretary of War authorized an increase of 10 men for the guard, making a total strength of 165.

During the year there were 4 trials by general court-martial, 2 by garrison, and 44 by summary court, of members of the guard.

Expenditure of public funds.

Pay, proper	$42,434.46
Pay, extra duty	3,048.50
Clothing allowance	11,392.80
Subsistence	10,225.88
Commutation of rations for sick in hospital	235.50
Total	67,337.14

During the year there was refunded to the United States the sum of $975 for purchase price of discharges by members of the guard. Deducting this amount the total expenditure of funds for the guard is $66,362.14.

Prison laundry.—Capt. Carl A. Martin, quartermaster, U. S. Army, in charge. The laundry was operated from July 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, on which latter date the building in which it was located was destroyed by fire. During this period the operating expenses were:

Laundry supplies	$897.33
Pay of laundryman	540.00
Total	1,437.33

The following work was done during the period the laundry was in operation:

Pieces laundered for—	
Military convicts	288,624
Prison guard	47,925
Hospital	14,508
Total	351,057

At a cost of 1 cent per piece (the charge made by the Fort Leavenworth post laundry) this would amount to $3,510.57.

Since March 31, 1909, the clothing of convicts has been laundered at the post steam laundry, Fort Leavenworth, at a cost of $742.62.

During the nine motnhs in which the prison laundry was in operation there were laundered for convicts and the hospital—for which the Government would otherwise have to pay—303,132 pieces at a cost of $3,031.32. Deducting from this amount the cost of operation, $1,437.33, leaves a balance in favor of the United States of $1,593.99.

Convict labor.—Capt. Paul A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, executive officer. Common labor is rated from $1.25 to $1.50 per day for a labor day of nine and one-half hours. Rates for other labor for a nine and one-half hour labor day are as follows: Bakers, $2 per day; barbers, $12 to $18 per week; blacksmiths, $3.50 per day; helpers, $1.25 per day; bookkeepers, $75 per month; butchers, $2 per day; carpenters, $3.40 per day; helpers, $1.25 per day; cooks, $50 per month; celrks, $50 to $100 per month; dynamo tenders, $2 per day; electricians, $2 per day; finger print man, $75 per month; firemen, 25 cents per hour; harness makers, $3 per day; laundrymen, $1.75 per day; painters, $2.80 per day; plumbers, $2.50 per day; helpers, $1.25 per day; printers, $3 per day; helpers, $2 per day; shoemakers, $2.50 per day; steamfitters, $2.50 per day; helpers, $1.25 per day; tinners, $3 per day; helpers, $1.25 to $2; waiters, $40 per month; wheelwrights and wagon makers, $3.50 per day.

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Earnings of convict labor.

	Number days.	Value of labor.
Inside the prison.		
Shopmen:		
Bakers	1,248	$2,496.00
Barbers, room orderlies in yard, rear, bath, library, etc	14,152	19,207.25
Blacksmiths and helpers	1,430	3,717.00
Boiler and engine room men	5,725	17,325.00
Butchers	365	730.00
Carpenters and helpers	4,290	7,822.10
Dynamo tenders	730	1,460.00
Electricians	730	1,460.00
Filter plant laborers	858	1,072.50
Laundrymen and convicts' barbers	3,692	5,036.00
Painters	2,002	5,605.60
Printers and helpers	1,170	2,574.00
Shoe and harness makers	1,664	7,296.00
Tailors	3,432	11,232.00
Tinners and helpers	1,716	3,074.50
Steamfitters, plumbers, and helpers	2,239	4,167.50
Telephone men	1,095	1,095.00
Wheelwrights and wagon makers	572	2,002.00
Total	47,110	97,372.45
Office men:		
Clerks, administration building	3,650	6,600.00
Clerks, guards' quarters	585	971.10
Clerks, library	1,460	1,800.00
Total	5,695	9,371.10
Other inside work:		
Caretakers at public quarters	4,015	4,718.75
Clothing storeroom	1,144	1,430.00
Commissary laborers	626	782.50
Cooks and waiters	14,235	17,160.00
Gate orderlies	1,095	1,368.75
Hospital attendants	2,555	4,732.50
Messengers	3,285	4,106.25
Prison exchange	1,825	2,725.00
Quartermaster storeroom	1,095	1,368.75
Tool room	730	912.50
Whitewashers	286	800.80
Total	30,891	40,105.80
Grand total, inside labor	83,696	146,849.35
Outside labor.		
Work performed in connection with the prison:		
New prison stables	1,168	2,049.37
New prison	27,430	67,209.10
Prison farm	2,060	3,662.53
Prison corral	6,050	10,436.50
Prison reservation	603	1,072.05
Prison cemetery	86	150.50
Farm roads	60	105.00
Sawmill	48	84.00
Handling cement	178	311.50
Grading Bluntville roads	574	1,004.50
Making frames, sash, etc	47	152.00
Building stockade	240	433.90
Bluntville walks	8	13.50
Storehouse "A"	951	1,690.27
Handling brick	451	789.25
Riverside buildings	1,549	4,658.61
Handling brick plant	54	94.50
Driving well at stockade	20	35.00
Sewer system	842	1,706.00
Telephone system	88	171.30
Prison gate	8	15.00
Forestry work	1,200	2,100.00
Commandant's stables	6	20.80
Farm dike	336	593.00
Unloading sand	122	213.50
Prison stockade quarries	5,455	9,861.44
Total	49,619	108,628.12

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Earnings of convict labor—Continued.

	Number days.	Value of labor.
Outside labor—Continued.		
Work performed in connection with army service schools and the post of Fort Leavenworth:		
Handling freight	78	$135.63
Pope Hall	24	42.00
Cutting timber	337	582.25
Rock quarry	6,240	10,920.00
Reservation roads	777	1,362.65
Grading college section	719	1,460.60
Staff college	968	2,523.15
Meade avenue, lawns, etc	648	1,134.00
Post steam laundry	74	138.20
Railroad	30,174	52,207.88
Building and repairing walks	826	1,682.60
Normoyle junction	32	56.00
Handling rock at R. I. bridge	10	17.50
Filter beds	225	405.50
Post painter	770	2,298.40
Building and grading roads (quarry 2)	725	1,268.75
Polo grounds	133	232.75
Old hospital	36	405.60
Post grounds (cutting trees)	604	1,057.00
Post carpenter	102	281.10
Prison stockade quarries	30,000	54,233.38
Clearing out brush east of Grant avenue	779	1,363.25
Total	74,281	133,508.19
RECAPITULATION.		
Inside labor	83,696	146,849.35
Outside labor	123,900	242,136.31
Grand total	207,596	388,985.66

Received from sales of garbage	107.73
Received from coffee-money savings	3.50
Received from miscellaneous sources	82.79
Pro rata share of guard, etc., for garden seeds	32.92
Received by transfer from prison camp fund, Camp Columbia, Cuba	283.66
Total	17,030.91

Expenditures:

Purchase of groceries, fish, eggs, meats, fruits, vegetables, etc	11,431.42
Purchase of tobacco	2,387.05
Purchase of ice	133.50
Purchase of garden seeds and implements	150.86
Pay of prison farmer	600.00
Extra pay of prison kitchen guard	127.75
Extra pay of mess steward	182.50
Purchase of miscellaneous supplies	33.09
Balance on hand June 30, 1909	1,984.74
Total	17,030.91

Prison farm.—There was received from the prison farm during the year vegetables for the prison mess at an estimated value of $513.02. This small return is due to the fact that by far the greater portion of the ground under cultivation was flooded by the overflow of the Missouri River and all crops destroyed. It is estimated that vegetables equal in money value to about $3,500 would have been obtained from the farm had it not been for the high water.

Recapitulation.—Showing expenditures for the maintenance of the prison and the value to the United States of the convict labor performed during the year.

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Expenditures.

Quartermaster's department:	
Regular supplies	$28,856.24
Incidental expenses	17,286.95
Barracks and quarters	14,879.07
Army transportation	18,639.05
Clothing and equipage	6,791.84
Water and sewers	15,549.23
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage	5,154.37
Construction and repair of hospital	189.00
Clothing and equipage issued to convicts	20,448.26
Total	127,794.01
Receipts to be deducted	657.39
Net expenditures	127,136.62
Subsistence department:	
Rations issued to prison guard	10,225.88
Rations issued to post noncommissioned staff	133.77
Rations issued to hospital corps and hospital matron	673.25
Rations issued to civilian employees	739.58
Rations issued to military convicts	49,202.55
Commutation of rations for sick in hospital	2,998.20
Other subsistence stores and property, toilet articles, stationery, etc	3,779.24
Total	67,752.47
Pay department:	
Pay of post noncommissioned staff	1,488.00
Clothing allowance of post noncommissioned staff	56.96
Pay of hospital corps and hospital matron	4,310.24
Clothing allowance of hospital corps	430.03
Pay of United States military prison guard	42,434.46
Clothing allowance of United States military prison guard	11,392.80
Total	60,112.49
Quartermaster's department	127,136.62
Subsistence department	67,752.47
Pay department	60,112.49
Grand total net expenditures	255,001.58

Money value of convict labor performed.

In connection with prison	$255,477.47
In connection with service schools and Fort Leavenworth	133,508.19
Total	388,985.66
Total expenditure for maintenance of prison during the year, including repairs to all buildings, quarters of officers, enlisted men and civilian employees, installation of new sewer and water systems, installation of heating plants in officers' quarters, and moving, setting in place, and repairing 41 sets of quarters of enlisted men and civilian employees	255,001.58
Total value of convict labor performed during year	388,985.66

CARE AND PRESERVATION OF THE FOREST OF THE MILITARY RESERVATION, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Under date of November 9, 1908, the Secretary of War directed that the care and preservation of the forest on the Fort Leavenworth Reservation be turned over to the commandant of the prison. Soon after that date a careful inspection of the forest lands indicated that they had previously received very little, if any, attention. No regular system of forestry had been carried on.

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Everybody cut what they wanted and when they wanted, leaving the forest in bad condition.

In March, 1909, the forester was transferred from the post to the prison, receiving his orders direct from the commandant. A working plan of the timber land on the reservation was at once started. A force of 24 convicts with guards was placed at work under the forester. All trees cut thereafter were cut by direct orders from the commandant and under the observation of the forester, brush being burned and wood hauled to the mill.

All timber cut on the reservation was timber partly decayed or else matured trees, with a view of not impairing the coming growth. The work of clearing the forest of logs, brush, wood, etc., was carried on together with the work of protecting the forest from fires.

It has taken a long time to clear up the forest and get it in shape for regular forestry work. The forest on the west side of the Missouri River will be in shape next spring for tree seeding and planting. Previous to commencing this work in March of this year practically nothing whatever had been done in the forest toward its betterment.

The following is a statement of the timber cut for various purposes after the care and preservation of the forest was turned over to the prison authorities:

	Length.	Dimensions.	For whom.
	Feet.	*Inches.*	
30 timbers	20	6 x 7	Engineers.
Do	29	9 x 12	Do.
20 timbers	20	8 x 12	Do.
2 trees		12	
1 tree		36	Engineer division.
3,000 feet		2 x 12	Engineers.
1,000 feet		2 x 12	Do.
7,000 feet b. m			Military prison.
6,000 feet b. m			Do.
55 timbers	20	7	Engineers.
16 timbers	20	8	Target range.
7 timbers	16	8	Military prison.
100 poles	3¼	1½	Engineers.
Do	x 6	1¼	Do.
40 poles	6	3	Do.
15 poles	6 x 6	3	Do.
200 poles	11	4	Do.
16 poles	12 x 6	4	Do.
20 poles	18	4	Do.
100 timbers	12	6	Do.
14 timbers	12	5	Do.
7 timbers	12	6	Do.
6 timbers	16	6	Do.
4 timbers	18	8	Do.
27 timbers	16	5 x 6	Do.
1,605 poles	16	3	Do.
1,200 poles	12	3	Do.
30 feet	4	1	Do.
50 feet	4	1¼	Do.
200 feet	8	2	Do.
75 feet	10	2¼	Do.
20 feet	12	3	Do.
Do	10	4	Do.
550 feet	12	3½	Do.
1,000 feet		2¼	Do.
445 feet b. m	22		Military prison.
600 feet b. m	12		Do.
2,000 feet poles		2¼	Engineers.
18 timbers	20	8	Military prison.
10 timbers	20	4	Do.
135 timbers	12	6	Do.
146 timbers	20 to 35	10 x 12	Constructing quartermaster post.
207 timbers	20	8	Engineers.

Total number of timbers cut for post and schools	757
Total number of poles cut for post and schools	491
Linear feet of poles cut for post and schools	6,760
Number of feet, board measure, of timber cut and sawed for post and schools	8,000
Total number of timbers cut for prison	170
Number of feet, board measure, of timber cut and sawed for prison	14,045

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Wood was obtained from dead and defective trees and from clearing site for the stockade. About 600 cords have been so collected and sawed. There are 300 cords remaining in the forest to be hauled; this is already cut down and is ready for hauling and sawing.

STATISTICS.

Capt. Fred L. Munson, Ninth Infantry, adjutant.

Alterations in prison population during year ending June 30, 1909.

Date.	In prison.		Gain.				Loss.					
	Aggregate.	Aggregate last return	By commitment.	By transfer.	From escape.	Aggregate.	By expiration.	By pardon.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Died.	Aggregate.
July 31, 1908	673	690	48	.....	2	50	62	4	.....	1	.....	67
August 31, 1908	745	673	125	2	1	128	52	2	1	1	.....	56
September 30, 1908	732	745	24	.....	.....	24	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
October 31, 1908	738	732	49	.....	.....	49	40	3	.....	.....	.....	43
November 30, 1908	724	738	47	.....	.....	47	57	4	.....	.....	.....	61
December 31, 1908	814	724	132	1	.....	133	40	2	.....	1	.....	43
January 31, 1909	807	814	36	.....	.....	36	40	2	.....	1	.....	43
February 28, 1909	782	807	20	1	.....	21	43	3	.....	.....	.....	46
March 31, 1909	772	782	35	1	.....	36	45	1	.....	.....	.....	46
April 30, 1909	794	772	66	.....	.....	66	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
May 31, 1909	798	794	45	.....	.....	45	38	3	.....	.....	.....	41
June 30, 1909	774	798	25	1	.....	26	47	2	.....	1	.....	50
Total	9,153	9,069	625	6	3	661	545	26	1	5	.....	577

RECAPITULATION.

In prison June 30, 1908	690
Received since	661
Total	1,351
Loss:	
Released by expiration	545
Released by pardon	26
Escaped	1
Transferred	5
Died	0
Total	577
Remaining in prison June 30, 1909	774
Monthly average in confinement	762.75

NOTE.—The capacity of the prison was increased by rearrangement during the year from 700 to 824. The largest number accommodated at any one time was 834.

Organizations to which convicts belonged previous to trial and conviction.

Cavalry.

First Cavalry	4	Tenth Cavalry	9
Second Cavalry	21	Eleventh Cavalry	10
Third Cavalry	5	Twelfth Cavalry	21
Fourth Cavalry	13	Thirteenth Cavalry	22
Fifth Cavalry	26	Fourteenth Cavalry	7
Sixth Cavalry	11	Fifteenth Cavalry	14
Seventh Cavalry	19		
Eighth Cavalry	23	Total	209
Ninth Cavalry	4		

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Infantry.

First Infantry	2	Seventeenth Infantry	7
Second Infantry	4	Eighteenth Infantry	7
Third Infantry	1	Nineteenth Infantry	13
Fourth Infantry	9	Twentieth Infantry	2
Fifth Infantry	8	Twenty-first Infantry	16
Sixth Infantry	13	Twenty-second Infantry	4
Seventh Infantry	25	Twenty-third Infantry	2
Eighth Infantry	2	Twenty-fourth Infantry	5
Ninth Infantry	3	Twenty-fifth Infantry	1
Tenth Infantry	10	Twenty-sixth Infantry	5
Eleventh Infantry	14	Twenty-seventh Infantry	6
Twelfth Infantry	12	Twenty-eighth Infantry	16
Thirteenth Infantry	16	Twenty-ninth Infantry	8
Fourteenth Infantry	1		
Fifteenth Infantry	6	Total	227
Sixteenth Infantry	9		

Artillery.

Field Artillery	89
Coast Artillery	121
Total	210

Other organizations.

Engineer Corps	19	M. A. detachments	5
Signal Corps	4	Unassigned recruits	60
Ordnance Corps	1		
U. S. Marine Corps	5	Total	128
Hospital Corps	34	Grand total, 774.	

Articles of war violated for which tried and number found guilty under them.

17, 47	14	21, 32, 60, 62	1
17, 62	4	21, 38, 39, 62	1
17, 21, 62	1	21, 47, 60, 62	1
17, 32, 47	1	24, 62	1
17, 32, 62	2	32, 60	2
17, 47, 51, 60, 62	1	32, 62	12
17, 40, 47	2	32, 47, 62	5
17, 47, 60	1	32, 47, 60, 62	1
17, 47, 62	20	33, 47, 51, 62	1
17, 60, 62	2	38, 47, 62	1
17, 20, 21, 62	1	39, 47, 62	1
17, 32, 33, 60	1	40, 47	1
17, 32, 47, 62	1	40, 62	1
17, 39, 40, 47	1	40, 47, 62	4
17, 40, 47, 62	1	40, 47, 60, 62	1
17, 47, 51, 62	1	47	320
17, 47, 60, 62	1	47, 51	2
17, 38, 40, 47, 62	1	47, 60	4
20, 21	3	47, 62	218
20, 21, 62	1	47, 60, 62	6
21	1	60	10
21, 60	1	60, 62	8
21, 62	13	62	86
21, 24, 62	1		
21, 32, 62	3	Total	774
21, 47, 62	7		

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Convicts sentenced from the various military departments.

California	2	Lakes	188
Colorado	49	Missouri	235
Columbia	2	Texas	44
Cuban Pacification	33	War Department Orders	7
Dakota	14		
East	125	Total	774
Gulf	65		

Terms of sentences and number of convicts undergoing confinement under each term.

1 year	67	3 years, 9 months	1
1 year, 1 month	2	4 years	27
1 year, 2 months	1	4 years, 1 month	1
1 year, 3 months	6	4 years, 3 months	2
1 year, 5 months	1	4 years, 6 months	3
1 year, 6 months	170	5 years	27
1 year, 7 months	2	5 years, 3 months	1
1 year, 8 months	1	6 years	11
1 year, 9 months	2	6 years, 6 months	1
1 year, 11 months	1	7 years	6
2 years	191	7 years, 5 months	1
2 years, 1½ months	1	7 years, 6 months	1
2 years, 3 months	2	8 years	1
2 years, 4 months	2	9 years	3
2 years, 5 months	1	10 years	2
2 years, 6 months	103	13 years, 6 months	1
2 years, 7 months	2	15 years	1
3 years	108	15 years, 11 months	1
3 years, 1 month	2	20 years	2
3 years, 4 months	1	21 years, 6 months	1
3 years, 6 months	13		
3 years, 8 months	11	Total	774

Nativity of convicts.

Native born	729
Foreign born	45
Total	774

Ages of convicts.

Under 21	54
21 to 25	381
25 to 30	259
30 to 35	73
35 to 40	7
Total	774

Occupations represented.

Bakers	13	Cooks	36
Barbers	29	Cooper	1
Blacksmiths	8	Draftsman	1
Blacksmith's helper	1	Druggist	1
Boilermakers	4	Electricians	11
Bookkeepers	4	Engineers	8
Bricklayers	4	Farmers	46
Bridgeworkers	2	Firemen	46
Butchers	6	Florist	1
Cabinetmaker	1	Gardener	1
Carpenters	24	Glassworkers	2
Cement worker	1	Harnessmaker	1
Chauffeur	1	Hatter	1
Cigarmakers	2	Horseshoers	2
Clerks	26	Hostlers	2
Confectioner	1	Ironworkers	6

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Occupations represented—Continued.

Jewelers	3	Railroad men	8
Laborers	169	Roofers	2
Lather	1	Salesmen	3
Laundrymen	5	Sawyer	1
Linemen	4	Seamen	4
Machinists	28	Shirtmaker	1
Mason	1	Shoecutters	2
Meat cutter	1	Shoemakers	18
Miller	1	Silversmiths	2
Miners	21	Steamfitters	7
Molders	10	Stonecutters	2
Musicians	10	Tailors	9
Nurses	2	Teamsters	69
Painters	44	Telegraph operator	1
Paperhanger	1	Tinners	4
Photographer	1	Tooldresser	1
Pipefitters	2	Waiters	12
Plumbers	6	Weavers	3
Polisher	1	Woodturners	2
Pressman	1		
Printers	18	Total	774

During the year there were 8 trials by general court-martial and 28 by summary court of convicts confined in this prison. Five of the general court trials were for offenses committed before coming here.

Construction of new prison.

Maj. Thomas H. Slavens, quartermaster, U. S. Army, commandant, in charge of construction.

The construction work on the new prison, funds for which were authorized by act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, was begun by making preliminary preparations for storage of materials and for collecting materials on the reservation.

Storage of materials.—An old building located on the prison reservation north of the prison and near the railroad, together with the surrounding ground, was selected for storage purposes. A stockade fence was built around this building in order to make it safe, and repairs thereto were made from old materials collected on the reservation. The only expense attached to this storehouse was the purchase of barbed wire for the stockade.

The storehouse at Normoyle Junction, formerly used by the constructing quartermaster of the Railway Terminal System, is used for storage of cement. The yard adjacent thereto is used for the storage of sand.

Stockade.—About 1 mile north of the prison the old rock crusher pertaining to the post, but operated by convict labor, was located. A new rock crusher had been purchased. Its installation was completed under the direction of the constructing quartermaster.

Upon recommendation by the constructing quartermaster, the rock quarries, together with the crushers, were turned over for operation by the prison. In order to work the quarries and rock crushers with any degree of security it was necessary to clear the site of the dense forest which covered it and otherwise place it in a safe and sanitary condition for working prisoners as follows:

Stockade fence.—A fence 16 feet high, constructed of barbed wire, was built around the entire area. Ten sentry boxes, placed at the height of the top of the fence, were constructed, together with a small guardhouse at the main entrance.

The ground was cleared of obstructions so as to make the guarding of the stockade easy. Such trees as were on the ground were used for making lumber or for wood. The sentry boxes, built of old materials, were connected with the telephone system at the prison.

Power house.—The horizontal boiler which was running the old rock crusher and the horizontal boiler sent out with the new rock crusher were used for the purpose of running the rock drill and the wood saw.

An old boiler previously used to heat Sherman Hall was obtained from the post quartermaster. This boiler was repaired and placed in the power house to run both the rock crushers and the sawmill. An old engine was obtained from the old post shops, which was no longer required by the post, and this was

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also repaired and used in the power house. A small building was constructed and the plant now operates economically the rock crushers and the sawmill.

Rock crushers.—The new and old rock crushers were put in repair and properly housed and connection made with the new power house. Both crushers are now in good condition and are being operated daily to their maximum capacity.

Rock quarries.—Rock is quarried inside the stockade (quarry No. 1) and furnished to the rock crushers by means of dump cars. The rock quarry for building stone (quarry No. 2) is situated about 1,600 feet almost due west from the stockade, and a road has been constructed leading to the stockade so that stone can be delivered to the stockade by dump wagons. Quarry No. 1 has supplied 14,127.5 cubic yards of stone. Quarry No. 2 has supplied 4,402 cubic yards of stone. Six-sevenths of this amount was used on post work.

Sawmill.—A sawmill for sawing lumber is a part of the power plant and is used for sawing lumber for all purposes. Heavy lumber for the brick plant and timber for construction work in connection with the new prison have been sawed by this mill.

Wood saw.—A small wood saw was purchased, which is operated by one of the boilers which previously ran one of the rock crushers. A small building was constructed to shelter the boiler and the saw in order that it might be operated in all kinds of weather. Approximately 600 cords of wood have been sawed and stacked for use in the brick plant. A large amount of wood in addition to this can be procured on the reservation.

Rock drill.—A steel rock drill was purchased. This is operated by one of the boilers which was intended to be used with one of the rock crushers. The operation of this drill has been such as to greatly facilitate the work.

Water supply.—Water for the stockade for mechanical purposes is obtained from a pond near by and from driven wells. A 10,000-gallon tank has been erected in connection with the water supply and gives ample pressure for all mechanical purposes.

Fire protection.—A hose reel and hose have been installed in the stockade and connections made in order that water from the tank may be used for extinguishing fires. Fire buckets and fire extinguishers are also placed so as to give additional protection.

Brick plant.—The brick plant was contracted for August 25, 1908, and the plant was practically completed and in operation June 30. This plant has a total capacity of more than a hundred thousand brick per day.

Materials for making brick are within about 20 feet of the plant. The supply seems to be inexhaustible. The material is of most excellent quality for both common and vitrified brick.

Mess shelter.—A proper mess shelter is provided for the convicts. They are not brought into the prison at noon. The food is hauled out, as is also drinking water, and served in the mess shelter. This saves a great deal of time and enables the convicts to be worked the full limit required.

Disposal of excreta.—The quartermaster-general has supplied a complete set of McCall incinerators. Owing to the necessity for utilizing lumber received from the sawmill for more necessary work, the incinerators have not as yet been put in operation. They will, however, soon be erected.

Excreta are disposed of by the use of the trough system, the excreta being hauled to the post crematory.

Blacksmith and wheelwright shop.—A small building was constructed for the use of the blacksmith and wheelwright in order that all work incident to the stockade could be done there, which has been in operation since the 1st of September.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the stockade is almost a complete industrial institution. It is hoped during the next fiscal year to construct a limekiln, and it is possible that a saving can be made in this way. The experiment will be tried.

Industrial railway.—An industrial railway has been purchased. The construction of this is practically completed. It passes by the coal bunkers to supply coal for the brick plant. The coal bunkers are located near Normoyle Junction. The industrial railway will, therefore, supply brick and crushed stone for the new prison on outgoing trips, and coal to the brick plant on incoming trips.

Prison spur.—Under authority from the War Department, work on the prison spur was commenced December 28. All the labor for this prison spur is supplied by the prison. The prison spur, however, is a part of the post terminal system. The grading of this prison spur was practically completed June 30, and the laying of ties begun.

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Clearing the site of the new prison.—The first work to be undertaken in direct connection with the construction of the new prison was clearing the site. This site was covered by quarters for civilian employees and the enlisted men of the guard. An estimate was submitted for moving these buildings, the prison to supply the common labor.

The work was begun on August 24. The removal of the buildings was completed on December 31. There were, in all, 31 buildings removed. These buildings constitute 41 sets of quarters.

The resetting and repairing of this number of buildings was, of course, a piece of work of great magnitude. The construction of the foundations alone was an enormous task. The rock and brick had to be obtained wherever they could be found, and this without the use of funds of any kind.

A large amount of brick was obtained from the old sidewalks being removed under contract in the post. Other brick was obtained from the old foundations of the buildings themselves and from old foundations found in the vicinity of the prison. When the brick supply thus obtained was exhausted, rock was used for foundation purposes. The result has been that each building is set on an excellent foundation and each set of quarters provided with a cellar. The chimneys were rebuilt, and practically all of the houses were replastered, and all have been repainted.

Attention is invited to the fact that in resetting these buildings it was necessary to do so in such a way that earth for the grading of the site of the new prison could be obtained.

Grading site of the new prison.—As soon as a sufficient number of buildings had been removed from the site of the new prison to admit of the work of grading, this work was commenced. The houses removed from the new prison site were reset on their new sites in such a way as to afford an ample amount of material for grading and filling on the new prison site.

The work has been carried on as rapidly and expeditiously as possible. The total amount of filling necessary on the site of the new prison was 64,000 cubic yards. This large amount of earth was taken from the sites of the buildings mentioned above. This was a task of magnitude and it was accomplished expeditiously and satisfactorily.

Prison wall.—As soon as the site was sufficiently cleared to admit of work on the new prison wall, a stockade 16 feet high was constructed around the site of the new prison and work commenced on the wall on the east side. Work completed to June 30 on the wall is as follows:

	Cubic yards.
Excavations:	
Total amount of excavation required for wall	7,057.00
Excavation completed to and including June 30	5,022.00
Balance of excavation to be completed	2,035.00
Percentage of excavation completed, 71.16.	
Masonry:	
Total amount of masonry required for wall	15,000.00
Amount of masonry put in place to include June 30	2,676.43
Balance of masonry to be completed	12,323.57
Percentage of wall completed, 17.84.	
Prison buildings:	
Excavation—	
Total amount of excavation for prison buildings	12,900.00
Amount of excavation completed to June 30	6,389.00
Balance of excavation to be completed	6,511.00
Percentage of excavation completed, 49.53.	
Foundations—	
Kitchen and assembly wing, including all masonry to water table	4,500.00
Total amount of concrete put in place to June 30	302.61
Balance of foundation to be completed	4,197.39
Percentage of foundation for kitchen and assembly wing completed, 6.72.	

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Power plant:

Excavation—	Cubic yards.
Total amount of excavation required for power plant	900.00
Amount of excavation completed to June 30	533.00
Balance of excavation to be completed	367.00

Percentage of excavation completed, 59.22.

Foundations—	
Total estimated amount concrete for foundation of power plant	3,500.00
Amount of concrete in place to June 30	474.13
Balance to be completed	3,025.87

Percentage foundation completed, 13.55.

Detail plans and specifications for power plant.—Detail plans and specifications for the power plant were sufficiently complete to permit the estimates for the purchase of material to be made on June 15. No satisfactory proposals, however, were received on the first advertisement. The materials have been readvertised for, and it is thought there will be no delay on account of the readvertisement. The building material, such as sand and cement, has been purchased.

Plans and specifications for the new prison.—Plans and specifications for the new prison proper are in such an advanced stage that the work on the prison will not be in any wise delayed thereby.

The work is now progressing satisfactorily, and, weather conditions permitting, should continue to progress in the same manner.

Financial statement.—The financial statement of the expenditures of funds appropriated for the construction of the new prison and power plant is as follows:

	Received.	Expended.
July 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909, material and supplies	$100,925.41	$89,072.22
July 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909, services		7,886.25
June 1 to 30, 1909, material and supplies		3,596.43
June 1 to 30, 1909, services		1,693.26
On hand June 30, 1909		48,675.25
Total	100,925.41	100,925.41

Outstanding accounts.

Materials and supplies purchased, not paid for	$5,462.35
Contracts dated April 21, 1909, for 20,000 barrels cement	20,248.50
Contracts dated April 17, 1909, for 5,000 cubic yards sand	3,681.41
Services (nonpersonal) hire of teams	160.00
Total liabilities	29,552.26

RECAPITULATION.

Expended for materials and supplies	$42,670.65
Expended for services	9,580.51
Outstanding accounts	29,552.26
Expenditures and outstanding accounts	81,803.42
Amount of appropriations	150,000.00
Expenditures and outstanding accounts	81,803.42
Amount available	68,196.58

Amount appropriated for power plant, $60,000. No expenditures made. Bids opened June 15, 1909, for all material and machinery. All bids rejected, amounts being greatly in excess of appropriation.

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Officers.—The officers on duty at the prison June 30, 1909, and their duties are—

Maj. Thomas H. Slavens, quartermaster, U. S. Army, commandant, commanding the prison guard and in charge of construction of new prison.

Maj. William N. Bispham, Medical Corps, surgeon.

Capt. Paul A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, executive officer.

Capt. Fred L. Munson, Ninth Infantry, adjutant and police officer.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, Seventeenth Infantry, chaplain, librarian, and in charge of schools.

Capt. Carl A. Martin, quartermaster, U. S. Army, quartermaster, commissary, treasurer, in charge of convicts' mess and mess fund, also prison laundry.

First Lieut. John L. Jordan, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding Second Prison Company and in charge of arms and equipment of and correspondence pertaining to First and Second Prison Companies.

First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding First Prison Company, exchange officer, recruiting, ordnance, and signal officer, in charge of messes of First and Second Prison Companies.

First Lieut. Goodwin Compton, Thirteenth Infantry, with Second Prison Company, summary court, in charge of issues to convicts and of purchases from their deposits.

First Lieut. Walter Singles, Coast Artillery Corps, reported for duty on July 3, 1909, and was placed on duty with the First Prison Company.

Notwithsanding the loss of the shop building and laundry on the night of March 31, the work at the prison has progressed satisfactorily.

The discipline in the guard and the work performed by it have been excellent. The civilian clerks and employees have met the requirements of the largely increased amount of work due to increase in capacity of the prison and the construction of the new prison in a satisfactory manner.

With a single exception the officers on duty at the prison have performed the work assigned to them intelligently, efficiently, and harmoniously.

I would be unmindful of the duties and obligations of the commandant of this prison should I fail to express my appreciation of the efficient support that I have received from the guard, from the civilian clerks and employees, and especially from the officers on duty at the prison.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. SLAVENS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Commandant.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 269.

ARCHITECTS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

A RECOMMENDATION FOR LEGISLATION TO ENLARGE THE POWER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AS TO EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION OF ARCHITECTS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DECEMBER 14, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 10, 1909.

SIR: Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 23, 1893 (27 Stat. U. S., 468), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to secure plans, etc., for public buildings, including the local supervision of the work, by competition among not less than five architects, "and to make payment for the services of the architect whose plans may be selected out of the appropriation for the respective building." Section 6 of the so-called omnibus public building act, approved May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. U. S., 520), provides that appropriations made to carry into effect public building legislation "shall be deemed to be available only for the purposes specifically enumerated in said legislation," and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress annually "detailed estimates for appropriations necessary for defraying all expenses, both in the office of the Supervising Architect and in the field, of every kind and character incident to, or requisite for, the administrative work of carrying into effect" the provisions of that and subsequent public building acts.

The estimates as made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the administrative expenses of carrying into effect public building legislation, and the appropriation made therefor known as "General expenses of public buildings" contain an item for "commissions to

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architects under the provisions of the act approved February 20, 1893."

Section 3679, Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. U. S., 355), provides in part as follows:

> No department of the Government shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract or obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriation unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law. * * *

Section 34 of the omnibus public building act of May 30, 1908 (supra), provides—

> that hereafter in all cases where appropriations are made in part only for carrying into effect the provisions of legislation authorizing the acquisition of land for sites, or for the enlargement of sites of public buildings, or for the erection or remodeling, extension, alteration, and repairs of public buildings, the Secretary of the Treasury, unless otherwise specifically directed, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into contracts within the full limit of cost fixed by Congress therefor.

The legislation just quoted brings the ordinary public building appropriations within the exception contained in section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, and gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to make contracts for the future payment of money for the construction of public buildings, etc., but as the commissions to architects employed under the provisions of the act of February 20, 1893, are no longer payable from the appropriation for a public building, but from an annual appropriation, additional legislation should be enacted to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for their full architectural services, and as such services customarily extend over more than one fiscal year, provision should be made for the payment of their services from the annual appropriation available at the time the payment for their services becomes due, in order that each annual appropriation may be made to bear its proportionate part of such expense.

Accordingly, I have the honor to recommend that the act of February 20, 1893, be amended so as to provide that in all cases where the Secretary of the Treasury elects to secure plans, etc., for public buildings, including the local supervision of the work, by competition among architects, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and empowered to enter into contracts with the architects whose plans may be selected for their full architectural services, including the local supervision of the work, and to compensate them for their services from the annual appropriation for "General expenses of public buildings," available at the time payments are due.

Respectfully,

C. D. HILLES,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 270.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE TO ISLAND OF GUAM.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

RECOMMENDING

LEGISLATION TO ENABLE MERCHANDISE TO BE CARRIED TO THE ISLAND OF GUAM IN ARMY TRANSPORTS.

DECEMBER 14, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 10, 1909.

SIR: The War Department received, by reference, a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of June 4 last, which reads as follows:

AGANA, ISLAND OF GUAM, MARIANAS, *June 4, 1909.*

SIR: I, the undersigned, respectfully request permission to carry merchandise on the army transport to this island, five tons monthly for sale. I shall pay freight in advance, if necessary.

I am a native merchant of this island and owing to the absence of merchant vessel from here to United States, and from nowhere, I have to depend upon the Japanese traders whose business control the island. Their prices are excessively high that it is almost impossible to resell them again.

At present we are aloud to carry merchandise on the boat mentioned above, subject to freight and duty, and not aloud to sale but for personal use.

Under the Spanish regimé we had a little steamer running from Manila, P. I., carrying trade for the benefit of the island.

Why should we not have the same liberty with the American Government?

Hoping your approval, I am,

Very respectfully,

V. A. HERRERO.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army, to whom the communication was referred, submitted a report as follows:

There is no specific authority of law for transporting any freight other than supplies for public use and authorized allowances of baggage on vessels of the army transport service, and therefore under the ordinary rule it would be improper to comply with

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the within request. Congress has, however, by the act of March 2, 1907 (see p. 22, G. O., 48, W. D., 1907) recognized the principle of aiding private enterprise by public means under the peculiar conditions existing with reference to the island of Guam, and authorized vessels of the transport service to carry general passengers to that destination, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, mainly to enable the cable company to efficiently maintain its station there. The Secretary of War has also authorized shipments of supplies to residents of the island when intended for personal and family uses.

In view of the foregoing, it was deemed a sound public policy to use the transports, when possible, without detriment to the military service, and the Quartermaster-General was authorized to accept merchandise of American production consigned to mercantile concerns on the island of Guam, *when cargo space on a transport was available without displacing supplies for military uses, or otherwise authorized by law,* to be carried at a fair charge for the class of articles shipped, and conforming as nearly as could be determined to commercial rates.

With a view to securing authority of law for such transportation in the future, at least until regular commercial means of transportation may be established between the island of Guam and the United States, I have the honor to request that an item be inserted in the army appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1911 substantially as follows:

Transportation of the army and its supplies: * * * For expenses of sailing public transports and other vessels on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans * * * *Provided further*, That when there is cargo space available without displacing military supplies, transportation may be provided for merchandise of American production consigned to residents and mercantile firms of the island of Guam, rates and regulations therefor to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; * * *.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 271

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909

REPORT OF THE

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1909

DECEMBER 14, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1909

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 9, 1909.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 24, 1891, I have the honor to transmit herewith a signed copy of the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Report

of

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

WASHINGTON, *November 4, 1909.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Under the provisions of the act approved February 24, 1891, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification has the honor to submit, for transmission to Congress, its nineteenth annual report, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

PERSONNEL.

There have been no changes in the personnel, and the Board now consists of the following-named officers: Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, president; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery; Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers; Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff; Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Coast Artillery Corps; and Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, civilian member, with Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, General Staff, recorder.

LEGISLATION.

The only special legislation affecting the Board is contained in the fortifications appropriation act approved March 3, 1909, making appropriation for continuing the work of the Board, as follows:

To enable the Board to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the Board, be necessary, in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the act approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; to pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification provided by the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the necessary traveling expenses of said member when traveling on duty as contemplated in said act; for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Board, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve thereon, when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of two dollars and fifty cents a day; and for the test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, one hundred thousand dollars, the expenditure of which shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department heretofore having jurisdiction of the same, or by the Board itself, as the Secretary of War may direct: *Provided,* That before any money shall be expended in the construction of test of any

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gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said Board, the Board shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

The statute requires the Board annually to submit a statement of its general operations. Brief statements are made under appropriate headings of the objects for which allotments have been made.

The successful outcome of the tests of the Wright Brothers' aeroplane at Fort Myer has fully justified the allotments made for the purchase of such devices. Elsewhere in this report the Board deals at some length with this subject. As a result of the tests made at Fort Riley in 1907 by firings at an experimental parapet with guns of the mobile artillery, the Board during the year made allotments for other tests on a more extended scale with guns of greater power. The purpose of these experiments is to determine the power and destructiveness of the new guns designed for the mobile artillery. The firing tests were held during the month of October, but it will be some time before the results are fully analyzed. Experiments were continued with self-contained horizontal base range finders for use as an emergency instrument and in observing stations on low sites, resulting in the adoption of a type instrument. In addition to the foregoing and kindred subjects the Board has, as usual, received, either directly or by reference from the Secretary of War, plans and descriptions of a large number of inventions which, after examination, have not been deemed of sufficient military value to warrant their construction or test at the expense of the Government.

ARMOR PLATE TESTS.

January 4, 1906, the Board made an allotment of $54,019.40 to cover the cost of targets, armor plates, projectiles, powder, fuzes, and all other expenses, including labor, of making tests of armor plate in accordance with program submitted by the Chief of Ordnance at request of the Board. On May 2, 1907, the allotment was increased by $2,500 for continuing the experiments. Substantial progress has been made in carrying out the experiments, but additions to the program as the tests progressed and the development of an entirely satisfactory fuze have caused some delay.

EXPERIMENTAL REDOUBT.

As a result of tests conducted at Fort Riley, Kans., in the fall of 1907, to determine the power and destructiveness of the projectiles of the mobile artillery then in use in our service by firings at an experimental redoubt, the Board, on June 3, 1909, made two allotments, one of $10,000 for the construction, repair, and test of the fieldworks, and the other of $14,000 for procuring ammunition for test of a new redoubt to be erected at Fort Riley, including test of the ammunition, the purpose being to carry out the recommendations of the board which conducted test of redoubt No. 1.

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The program included test of the absolute and relative efficiency of the 3-inch mountain gun, 3-inch field gun, 3.8-inch gun, 3.8-inch howitzer, 4.7-inch gun, 4.7-inch howitzer, and 6-inch howitzer, using high explosive shell and shrapnel and F. A. shrapnel. Types of each of the guns have been manufactured with a view to their further fabrication for use in our service.

The tests were conducted during the month of October, and a great amount of data was obtained which is now being analyzed.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The recent successful flights with aeroplanes, or heavier-than-air flying machines, by the Wright Brothers and other aviators both in this country and abroad, make a short recital of the Board's efforts to develop this science of interest.

When, in 1894, Dr. S. P. Langley announced the first successful flights of his steam-driven models of aerodromes or air runners he said:

> I have thus far had only a purely scientific interest in the results of these labors. Perhaps if it could have been foreseen at the outset how much labor there was to be, how much of life would be given to it, and how much care, I might have hesitated to enter upon it at all. And now reward must be looked for, if reward there be, in the knowledge that I have done the best I could in a difficult task, with results which it may be hoped will be useful to others. I have brought to a close the portion of the work which seemed to be specially mine—the demonstration of the practicability of mechanical flight—and for the next stage, which is the commercial and practical development of the idea, it is probable that the world may look to others. The world, indeed, will be supine if it do not realize that a new possibility has come to it, and that the great universal highway overhead is now soon to be opened.

It must be borne in mind in reading Doctor Langley's remarks that at the time he undertook his investigations no scientific man of reputation had dared publicly to assert even the possibility of mechanical flight. Scientific men treated the whole subject with entire indifference, as unworthy of attention, or as outside of legitimate research, the proper field of the charlatan, and one on which it was scarcely prudent for a man with a reputation to lose to enter. The unsuccessful outcome of the attempted flights with the full-sized machine built under Doctor Langley's direction was merely the occasion of renewed outbursts of ridicule on the part of the majority of the press and public; but in justice to Doctor Langley, who went to his grave without the great privilege of actually seeing a man-carrying aeroplane in flight, it must be said that every man associated at all intimately with his work while it was in progress absorbed his own conviction and certainty of final success.

Early in the year 1898 a board composed of officers of the Army and Navy was appointed to examine the models and principles of the aerodrome devised by Doctor Langley and to report whether or not, in its opinion, a large machine of this design could be built, and, if so, whether it would be of practical value.

The report of this board was referred to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for action, and Doctor Langley was invited to appear before the Board and further explain the proposed construction.

In view of the great utility of such a device, if a practical success, the Board, on November 9, 1898, made an allotment of $25,000 for the construction, development, and test of an aerodrome to be made under the direction of Doctor Langley, with the understanding that

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an additional allotment of the same amount would be made later. On December 18, 1899, the additional allotment of $25,000 was made.

The construction of the machine was delayed by Doctor Langley's inability to procure a suitable motor, which he was finally obliged to design. The aerodrome was completed about July 15, 1903, and preparations for its test were made at a point in the Potomac River about 40 miles below Washington. Preliminary arrangements having been completed and tests made of a quarter-size model, the first attempt at actual flight with the man-carrying aerodrome was made on October 7, 1903.

On this occasion there were present on behalf of the Board, Maj M. M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, and Mr. G. H. Powell, clerk of the Board.

Major Macomb in his report to the Board stated that—

> The trial was unsuccessful because the front guy post caught in its support on the launching car and was not released in time to give free flight as was intended, but, on the contrary, caused the front of the machine to be dragged downward, bending the guy post and making the machine plunge into the water about 50 yards in front of the house boat.

This accident necessitated the removal of the house boat to Washington for the more convenient repair of damages. The repairs having been completed, on December 8, 1903, another attempt at a trial was made, this time at the junction of the Anacostia and the Potomac rivers. Gen. W. F. Randolph and Major Macomb, members of the Board, and Mr. Powell were present. Major Macomb reported as follows:

> The launching car was released at 4.45 p. m. * * * The car was set in motion and the propellers revolved rapidly, the engine working perfectly, but there was something wrong with the launching. The rear guy post seemed to drag, bringing the rudder down on the launching ways, and a crashing, rending sound, followed by the collapse of the rear wings, showed that the machine had been wrecked in the launching, just how it was impossible for me to see.

Doctor Langley considered it desirable to continue the experiments, but the Board thought advisable, largely in view of the adverse opinions expressed in Congress and elsewhere, to suspend for a time operations in this direction. The Board, however, was of the opinion that the failure of the aerodrome to successfully operate was in no manner due to the machine itself, but solely to accidents in the launching apparatus, which caused the wreck of the aerodrome before it was in free flight.

At the time the Langley machine was under construction under the allotments of the Board, Messrs. Wilbur and Orville Wright were making tests of their gliding machines on the sand dunes near Kitty Hawk, N. C., and the Board was, in a general way, acquainted with their work. It was not until the latter part of 1905, however, that the Wright Brothers publicly asserted that they had successfully solved the problem of mechanical flight. No definite information came to the Board until the spring of 1907, when the Board entered into correspondence with the Wright Brothers. The result of these negotiations was the public announcement through the Signal Corps that bids would be received for furnishing a heavier than air flying machine, and allotments were made by the Board for the purchase of such of the devices as might be deemed worthy of trial. Several contracts were made, and subsequently canceled, the one with the Wright Brothers being the only one which was fulfilled.

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One of the provisions of the contract with the Wright Brothers required a free flight of the aeroplane of one hour, carrying the operator and one passenger. This condition was met on July 27, 1909, when a flight of one hour twelve minutes and forty-four seconds was made with Mr. Orville Wright as aviator and Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Signal Corps, as passenger. Another provision was for a flight of 10 miles for speed, with the aviator and passenger. This test was made July 30, 1909, between Fort Myer, Va., and Shuter Hill, near Alexandria, Va., over a measured course of 5 miles and return across broken country. The outward flight against the wind was made at the rate of 37.73 miles per hour and the return flight with the wind at a speed of 47.43 miles per hour, an average of 42.58 miles per hour. As the contract provided for a bonus of $2,500 for each mile in excess of 40 per hour, the contractors earned $5,000 in addition to the price of $25,000 for the machine.

The successful outcome of these tests justifies belief in the practicability of the aeroplane as a useful military adjunct. It is not asserted that the aeroplane as furnished under the contract with the Wright Brothers will revolutionize our present methods of warfare, but as a result of the very rapid development of the art of aviation in the past year it has been demonstrated that, in its present form, the aeroplane is practicable for certain purposes of observation and reconnoissance.

It is undoubtedly true that the development of the gas engine to its present high state of efficiency is largely responsible for the practical achievements of the past year in aerodromics, but the Board, from its early and long-continued interest and support in the development of the science, feels itself in position to assert that to Samuel Pierpont Langley and his pioneer efforts in the establishment of the basic principles of the art is due the present state of mechanical flight.

History will accord to Doctor Langley his place in the development of the science, and this late expression of the Board's opinion is but a scant meed of justice to a distinguished scientist who was very sensitive to the ridicule and abuse heaped upon his efforts in his latter days.

SEMIAUTOMATIC GUNS AND MOUNTS.

Seven and one-half pounder semiautomatic gun.—On February 2, 1905, the Board made an allotment of $6,000 for the construction of one 7½-pounder semiautomatic gun with long-recoil, broad-tired field carriage and limber, to determine its suitability for use as a mobile coast-defense gun. Program for test of the material was approved on April 17, 1906, and it has been under test at intervals since that time. The Chief of Ordnance recently reported that a new recoil spring for this gun was under manufacture and that when completed test of the gun would be continued.

Fifteen-pounder semiautomatic gun and mount.—March 3, 1904, the Board made an allotment of $10,000 for the construction of a 15-pounder semiautomatic gun and mount and test was commenced in the spring of that year. On October 24, 1905, the Board approved of the modification and extension of the program and made an allotment of $3,366 to provide 200 additional rounds of ammunition and for alteration of the gun. The test has been completed, but the semiautomatic feature has not proven satisfactory.

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MEANS FOR PREVENTING EROSION OF GUNS.

On January 2, 1908, the Board made an allotment of $2,500 to cover the cost of altering a 6-pounder gun, procuring ammunition and conducting test of a method proposed by Mr. J. H. Brown for preventing erosion of guns. On April 2, 1908, the allotment was increased by $475.

In order to furnish a means of comparison, the Board at the same time made an allotment of $5,000, on the recommendation of the Chief of Coast Artillery, for conducting a similar test with two other 6-pounder guns.

Test of the several methods is in progress.

THE EMERY DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

The construction of the Emery 12-inch elevating carriage was authorized by special act of Congress appropriating $130,000 for the purpose in February, 1893, and a contract was entered into in March of that year with Mr. A. H. Emery, though the actual work of construction was not commenced until 1896, when, by act of June 6, an additional appropriation of $10,000 was made for a loading apparatus for the carriage and the inventor was relieved of the obligation of giving bond for the return of any money paid him should the carriage not prove to be successful. By act of May 25, 1900, the sum of $40,000 was added to the contract price of the carriage, and by act of March 3, 1903, the further sum of $40,000 was appropriated to enable Mr. Emery "to complete and erect the 12-inch carriage." The total amount appropriated for this carriage and appurtenances up to this time was therefore $220,000, of which $135,656.98 was paid.

The fortifications appropriation act of April 21, 1904, contained a provision authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to close the contract under which Mr. Emery was making the 12-inch carriage and to contract with him for either an 8 or 10 inch carriage to be furnished in place thereof, together with its foundations, erection, and preliminary tests ready for proof tests by the Board, and to pay for this new carriage authorized the expenditure of the $84,343.02 remaining from prior appropriations, payment to be made "in such sums and at such times" as the Secretary of War "shall, in his discretion, think best."

In accordance with the provisions of the act referred to, all work on the 12-inch carriage was suspended, and on June 13, 1904, a contract was entered into by the Chief of Ordnance with Mr. Emery for one 10-inch carriage of his design.

The sundry civil appropriation act approved May 27, 1908, contained the following provision:

> To enable A. H. Emery to complete the gun carriage he is making for the Government, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to increase the price of said contract to be paid to the said Emery for the said carriage by the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, twenty thousand of which is to be paid him on the approval of this act, five thousand when he is ready to put in the foundation for this carriage, and the other five thousand when he is ready to erect the carriage for its preliminary test.

In the latter part of 1908 Mr. Emery constructed a railroad track connecting the site selected for his carriage at Fort Hancock with the Sandy Hook proving ground railroad. This track was used for

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the transportation of material for the construction of the concrete foundations for the carriage. Under the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908, Mr. Emery was paid $5,000 on the completion of this work, since which time no further deliveries have been made.

Of the $114,343.02 available for the execution of the present contract with Mr. Emery for this carriage, $100,811.51 has been paid him. So far the Government has nothing to show for this expenditure except the foundations for the carriage.

All the work on the Emery design has been done under direct legislative enactment and the only part taken or to be taken by the Board in the matter is that, when completed, the carriage is to be tested under the supervision of the Board.

RANGE FINDERS.

Competitive test of horizontal-base range finders.—June 4, 1908, the Board provided for a competitive test of self-contained horizontal-base range finders, which was held at Fort Monroe, Va.

As a result of this test the Board concurred in the recommendation of the Chief of Coast Artillery that twenty 9-foot self-contained horizontal-base range finders be procured from Messrs. Barr & Stroud and issued to the service for use as an emergency range finder and for use in observing stations on low sites. Before these instruments were purchased one instrument was modified as prescribed by the Artillery Board and sent to Fort Monroe in order to determine whether or not the modifications were satisfactory, and on October 1, 1908, an allotment of $2,500 was made for the purchase and test of one Barr & Stroud 9-foot horizontal-base range finder on the invert-image principle. The instrument was procured and is now before the Coast Artillery Board at Fort Monroe for test. On June 1, 1909, an unexpended balance of $625 was revoked from this allotment.

Warner & Swasey range finders.—March 3, 1904, the Board made an allotment of $5,000 for the construction of a horizontal-base range finder of a design submitted by the Warner & Swasey Company. The instrument has a self-contained base line 25 feet long. On October 4, 1906, an allotment of $800 was made to erect a temporary building at Fort Monroe for test of the instrument. The result of the test was not entirely satisfactory, but the instrument was accepted and will be further tested.

Bausch, Lomb, Saegmuller Company range finder.—During the competitive test of depression position finders held at Fort Wadsworth in 1907 the performance of the Bausch, Lomb, Saegmuller instrument was such that the testing board recommended and this Board made an allotment of $1,200 for the purchase of an instrument of this type embodying certain modifications. The instrument was tested at Fort Monroe, but it was found that the modification proposed did not add to its efficiency, and an allotment of $160 was made to restore the original design. The instrument is now in service use.

ARTILLERY DEVICES.

Portable searchlight for field artillery.—October 4, 1906, the Board made an allotment of $6,500 for the development of a portable searchlight for use with the field artillery. On October 3, 1907, the

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allotment was further increased $4,500 for the same purpose and to cover the expenses of test, including such alterations as the test might show to be desirable.

The development of this outfit has met with many difficulties, owing to the special character of the apparatus and the unwillingness of manufacturers to undertake the construction of untried apparatus at a fixed price, it being difficult to estimate costs in such cases. During the past year, however, contracts were made for all the necessary parts of the outfit, and it is expected that the complete apparatus will shortly be delivered. Provision will then be made for its thorough test, with a view to determining its adaptability for the purpose for which designed.

Improvements in searchlights.—Allotments of $6,000 were made in 1906 and 1907 to cover the cost of conducting experiments proposed by Lieut. E. Gottlieb, Coast Artillery Corps, for improving the arc mechanism and other details of searchlights, but the work was interrupted by the trial of that officer for financial irregularities and his desertion in 1908.

The work accomplished, however, was considered of sufficient promise to warrant its continuation, and on January 8, 1909, an allotment of $5,000 was made to pay the obligations incurred by Lieutenant Gottlieb and to complete the experiments. Maj. W. C. Davis, Coast Artillery Board, was detailed to finish the work of construction, and the completed light has been sent to Fort Monroe for test by the Coast Artillery Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subtarget gun machine.—This machine has been before the Board since 1903, and allotments aggregating $13,750 have been made from time to time for the purchase of machines for test by different organizations in the Army. As a result of all the tests made, the Board on January 8, 1909, recommended its adoption as a means of small arms aiming instruction, with the limitation that it may be issued in quantities not to exceed one for each battalion of infantry and squadron of cavalry in the Army.

Hollifield target practice rifle rod.—December 5, 1907, an allotment of $300 was made for the purchase of 50 Hollifield recording target practice rifle rods, complete with target holders. This device is designed to accomplish a purpose similar to that of the subtarget gun machine, but in a simpler way. They were sent to the same organizations and boards as the subtarget gun machines purchased under allotment of November 7, 1907, for test and comparison with that device. On January 8, 1909, the Board recommended its adoption, with the limitation that it may be issued in quantities not to exceed ten for each company of infantry and troop of cavalry.

Transmission of visible signals.—December 7, 1905, on recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer, the Board allotted $2,400 for experimental work connected with the transmission of visible signals by electricity or otherwise. The most promising device proposed was the Burry typewriter-telegraph, but its development was interrupted for a time by the death of the inventor. Finally arrangements were made for the construction of a set of the instruments, and on April 1, 1909, an allotment of $1,000 was made to

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cover their cost. The instruments have been completed, but are still undergoing test in the hands of the contractor in order to perfect their operation.

Le Blanc searchlight controller.—March 7, 1907, an allotment of $500 was made for the equipment of a 60-inch searchlight with an electrical controller designed by Mr. A. Le Blanc. The preliminary tests were favorable, and the Chief of Engineers had another light at Fort Monroe equipped with an improved form of the device. Test of the latter controller resulted in the purchase of a number for service use.

Material target for coast artillery.—On the recommendation of the Chief of Coast Artillery the Board, on January 2, 1908, made an allotment of $500 for the development of a material target for coast artillery. Additional allotments of $500 and $200 were made on June 4 and November 7, 1908, for the same purpose. Work under these allotments is in progress.

Speaking tubes.—On November 7, 1908, an allotment of $500 was made for the purchase of rubber-packed steel tubing for installation for experimental test as speaking tubes in connection with a range transmitter devised by the Sub-Target Gun Company. A preliminary test of this method of communication resulted in an allotment of $1,000 on June 17, 1909, for the complete equipment of Battery De Russy at Fort Monroe with speaking tubes for a thorough test. The system has been installed and will be tested as soon as practicable.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The estimate submitted for the ensuing year is for $50,000 and was prepared, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, early in the current year. The Board then said that as these funds are for experimental work, which will necessarily be new, and the occasion for which is a probability of the future, it is difficult to make an estimate so far in advance of the commencement of the period which the estimate is intended to cover. The Board has reduced the estimate to one-half of the amount appropriated for its purposes in the last fortifications appropriation act, but it would like to have it understood that, as the period covered by the estimate approaches, it may be deemed necessary to submit a supplemental estimate for additional funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In compliance with the act of February 24, 1891, which requires "a detailed statement of all contracts, allotments, and expenditures made by the Board," an exhibit, marked "Appendix A," accompanies this report, giving a detailed statement of allotments and expenditures from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, the period covered by this report. No contracts have been made by the Board during the fiscal year.

On July 1, 1908, the Board had on hand $87,435.75, and by the act of March 3, 1909, $100,000 was appropriated. Added to this is the sum of $26,000.97, revoked from prior allotments, making the total available for the year $213,436.72.

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During the year covered by this report the Board made allotments amounting to $68,288.17, leaving a balance June 30, 1909, of $145,288.17 for continuing the work of the Board, of which amount $13,203 is available for special purposes only, as shown by Appendix A, leaving $131,944.94 available for general experimental purposes.

J. F. BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff, President of the Board.
WILLIAM CROZIER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.
ARTHUR MURRAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Coast Artillery.
W. L. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.
M. M. MACOMB,
Colonel, General Staff.
E. M. WEAVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, General Staff.
THOS. J. HENDERSON,
Civilian Member.
S. A. CHENEY,
Captain, General Staff, Recorder.

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APPENDIX A.

TABLE SHOWING ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES MADE BY THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION FROM JULY 1, 1908, TO JUNE 30, 1909, INCLUDING STATEMENT OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

Act of March 2, 1889.

Balance on hand July 1, 1908		$10,000.00

Act of August 18, 1890.

Balance on hand July 1, 1908	$3,441.61	
1909.		
June 3. Revocation of allotments of January 2 and February 6, 1908, for photometric tests of searchlights	57.00	
	3,498.61	
Allotments under this act:		
June 3. For alteration of Barr & Stroud 9-foot base range finder	295.00	
Balance on hand July 1, 1909		3,203.61

Acts of 1892 to 1908, inclusive.

Balance on hand July 1, 1908	73,994.14	
Act of March 3, 1909	100,000.00	
		173,994.14
Revocations of allotments under these acts:		
1908.		
Oct. 1. November 7, 1907, for dirigible balloons	25,000.00	
1909.		
June 1. January 2 and February 6, 1908, for photometric tests of searchlights	247.15	
December 6, 1906, for Rowan reflecting sight	44.40	
April 4, 1907, for repair of De Knight automatic gun	24.42	
January 2, 1908, for expenses of test of depression position finders	3.00	
October 1, 1908, for purchase of one Barr & Stroud 9-foot base range finder	625.00	
		25,943.97
		199,938.11

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Allotments during the year:

1908.				
Oct.	1.	Procuring aeroplanes of Wright and Herring types..	$25,000.00	
		Purchase and test of one Barr & Stroud 9-foot base range finder, involving invert image principle...	2,500.00	
Nov.	7.	Material target for coast artillery.....	200.00	
		Purchase of rubber-packed steel tubing for use as speaking tubes.....	500.00	
Nov.	28.	Stationery and miscellaneous supplies.....	14.45	
1909.				
Jan.	8.	To pay amount due Ordnance Department; to meet obligations to Holtzer-Cabot Company on account of experimental searchlight work; and to complete experiments commenced by Lieutenant Gottlieb.....	5,000.00	
Apr.	1.	Construction and test of one set of Burry type-writer-telegraph instruments.....	1,000.00	
		Purchase of material and installation of an experimental mechanical range transmitter.....	500.00	
	26.	For ice and laundering towels.....	.70	
May	28.	Stationery.....	1.22	
June	3.	Procuring ammunition for test of a new redoubt to be constructed at Fort Riley.....	14,000.00	
		For construction, repair, and test of field works and new redoubt.....	10,000.00	
	17.	Equipment of Battery De Russy with experimental speaking tubes.....	1,000.00	
	30.	Expenses of Board for year.....	8,276.80	
				$67,993.17
		Balance available July 1, 1909.....		131,944.94

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, act of March 2, 1889.....	10,000.00	
Balance on hand, act of August 18, 1890.....	3,441.61	
Balance on hand and appropriated during the year.....	173,994.14	
Allotments revoked.....	26,000.97	
Total available.....		213,436.72
Allotments during the year.....		68,288.17
Available for allotment.....		145,148.55

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APPENDIX B.

Subjects considered.

Subject.	Presented by—
Allotment for test of aeroplanes	Chief Signal Officer.
Self-contained horizontal base range finders, report	Artillery Board.
Allotment for Barr & Stroud 9-foot base range finder	Do.
Programme for supplemental tests of depression position finders.	Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
Report of test of redoubt	Board of officers.
Tests of new redoubt	Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
Self-registering target	Albert Fackler.
Dirigible torpedo	W. A. Schmeykal.
Submarine projectile	Jasper W. Johnson.
Operating submarine mines	W. F. Brewster.
Armored car	H. A. Burns.
Portable range finder	Rochus Muden.
Banding cannon	F. Ephraim.
Air ship	Lazar Luksch.
Submarine mines	N. W. Akimoff.
Six-pounder semiautomatic gun	American and British Manufacturing Co.
Reports on Vickers-Maxim and Hotchkiss 1-pounder guns	Chief of Ordnance.
Searchlight reflector, test of	Chief of Engineers.
Rowan reflecting sight, test	Chief of Artillery.
Material target for coast artillery	Chief of Coast Artillery.
Speaking tubes	Do.
Horizontal base range finder	John G. Hanks.
Camera for determining "overs" and "shorts," test	Chief of Coast Artillery.
Power machine	J. L. Jones.
Revolving gun platform	Albert Lawrence.
Projectile	R. A. Moore.
Gun	Bangerter Gun Co.
Portable shield	Golko A. Diuritsch.
Shrapnel	Peter V. Fernandes.
Tests of wireless telephones, report	Chief Signal Officer.
Technical delivery of Herring aeroplane	Do.
Supplemental tests of depression position finder; adoption of type instrument.	Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
Machine gun	National Automatic Arms and Ammunition Co.
Projectile	I. E. Stolberg.
Bullet-proof compound	Colusa Mining and Milling Co.
Dirigible torpedo	Clifford Robinson.
Range finder, new	Warner & Swasey Co.
Report on Warner & Swasey 25-foot base range finder	Artillery Board.
Report on Hanks range finder	Do.
Balloon gun and carriage	L. M. Craun.
Electric cannon	Sam T. Foster, jr.
Infernal machine	L. D. Whittemore.
Harbor defense	Hezekiah Grant.
Bullet	E. O. Richmond.
Test of submarine projectile	Jasper W. Johnson.
Adoption of subtarget gun machine	Sub-Target Gun Co.
Adoption of Hollifield rifle rod	H. B. Hollifield.
Allotment for completion of Gottlieb searchlight experiments.	Chief of Engineers and Chief of Coast Artillery.
Projectile	Geo. M. Mayer.
Explosive shell	Charles S. Jones.
Projectile	Nils H. C. Pihl.
Breech-loading ordnance and a motor vehicle	Wm. Y. Donahoe.
Gun sight	M. T. Molloy.
Report on Hanks range finder	Artillery Board.
Secret invention	J. A. Malone.
Explosive	Wm. McArthur.
Projectile	J. B. Wilson.
Test of means for preventing erosion	J. H. Brown.
Allotment for Burry typewriter-telegraph	Chief of Coast Artillery.
Allotment for mechanical range transmitter	Artillery Board.

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Subjects considered—Continued.

Subject.	Presented by—
Range finder	G. Griffith.
Electric sight for small arms	Ward G. Chapman.
Projectile	Wallace S. Foulks.
Report on Johnson submarine projectile	Artillery Board.
Request for continuation of tests for preventing erosion	J. H. Brown.
Sighting guns	Hiram Foss.
Accelerating projectile	Dr. W. H. Smith.
Pan-angle telescope as a gun sight	Dana Dudley.
Shutters for military defense	El Gran Jacobo I.
Award of contract for rifle rod	Dr. H. B. Hollifield.
Further test of range finder	Jno. G. Hanks.
Allotment for test of new redoubt	Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
Allotment for alteration of Barr & Stroud range finder	Chief of Ordnance.
Change in form of bands on projectile	J. H. Brown.
Report on LeBlanc searchlight controller	Artillery Board.
Accelerating projectile	Charles D. Brown.
Aerial torpedo	Charles S. Cooper.
Method of planting submarine mines	Jasper W. Johnson.
Balloon gun carriage	Roy S. Frederick.
Projectile	Geza Szemerey.

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Artillery member, 3, 12.
Wright Brothers:
Aerial navigation, 4, 6.
Aeroplane, test, 7.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 334.

ABSTRACT OF MILITIA REPORTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

SUBMITTING

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS AND RETURNS MADE BY THE ADJUTANTS-GENERAL OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1908.

DECEMBER 15, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Militia and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 14, 1909.

SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stats. L., 776), I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the assistant to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, dated 10th instant, submitting abstracts of reports and returns made by the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia militia for the calendar year ended December 31, 1908.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 10, 1909.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of section 12 of the act of Congress approved January 22, 1903 (32 Stats. L., 776), requiring the Secretary of War to transmit with his annual report to Congress abstracts of the reports and returns rendered by the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia Militia, I have the honor to submit herewith abstracts of the reports

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made by the adjutants-general for the calendar year ended December 31, 1908.

Very respectfully,

M. C. KERTH,
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry,
Assistant to the Chief of Division.
(For the Chief of Division in his absence.)

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Abstract of reports of drills, target practice, field instruction, and inspections during the calendar year ended December 31, 1908, rendered by the adjutants general of the several States and Territories, and of the District of Columbia Militia.

State or Territory.	Number of companies, troops, and batteries.				
	Reported on.	Participating in practice marches or camp of instruction for at least 5 consecutive days.	Excused by the governor or mustered in too late to participate in marches or camps.	Assembled for drill or target practice at least 24 times during the year.	Inspected.
Alabama	46	45	1	45	46
Arizona	11	11	.....	9	9
Arkansas	21	18	3	19	19
California	44	44	.....	44	44
Colorado	17	16	1	16	16
Connecticut	50	50	.....	45	50
Delaware	11	11	.....	11	11
District of Columbia [a]	48	47	.....	39	48
Florida	23	14	1	23	21
Georgia	55	54	1	53	55
Hawaii	10	.....	10	9	8
Idaho	12	11	1	12	11
Illinois	107	106	1	107	105
Indiana	48	48	.....	43	47
Iowa	56	56	.....	54	53
Kansas	33	33	.....	30	33
Kentucky	33	22	3	14	27
Louisiana	23	9	14	18	19
Maine	26	26	.....	24	26
Maryland	45	40	5	45	45
Massachusetts	101	101	.....	89	101
Michigan	45	45	.....	45	45
Minnesota	43	43	.....	38	43
Mississippi	24	24	.....	22	21
Missouri	68	68	.....	59	66
Montana	8	8	.....	8	8
Nebraska	32	32	.....	25	29
Nevada [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	33	33	.....	29	30
New Jersey	83	82	1	71	80
New Mexico [c]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	236	110	126	224	229
North Carolina	37	37	.....	37	37
North Dakota	16	16	.....	14	16
Ohio	123	120	3	117	117
Oklahoma	13	13	.....	10	10
Oregon	26	25	1	24	24
Pennsylvania	204	202	2	173	202
Rhode Island	24	24	.....	22	22
South Carolina	44	43	1	36	43
South Dakota	19	16	3	13	15
Tennessee	25	24	1	24	24
Texas	47	44	3	44	42
Utah	11	11	.....	11	11
Vermont	16	16	.....	13	16
Virginia	33	19	14	32	32
Washington	16	16	.....	13	15
West Virginia	27	27	.....	26	23
Wisconsin	42	42	.....	42	42
Wyoming	7	7	.....	7	7
Total	2,122	1,909	196	1,928	2,046

[a] Includes headquarters and 4 divisions of the naval battalion.
[b] No organized militia (mustered out May 20, 1906).
[c] No report furnished.

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Abstract of reports on organized and unorganized militia in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, on December 31, 1908, rendered by the adjutants-general thereof.

State or Territory.	Strength of organized militia, December 31, 1908.							Number of males available for military duty, but unorganized.
	General officers.	General staff officers.	Regimental officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Noncommissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc.	Aggregate strength.	
Alabama	1	44	48	135	228	3,079	3,307	350,000
Arizona		1	9	30	40	469	509	40,000
Arkansas	1	35	30	66	132	1,370	1,502	310,000
California	2	40	137	113	192	2,419	2,611	264,823
Colorado	1	20	12	36	69	706	775	131,000
Connecticut		28	45	113	186	2,673	2,859	116,368
Delaware		7	15	19	41	364	405	32,000
District of Columbia	1	13	47	77	138	1,488	[a] 1,626	62,634
Florida	1	25	24	59	109	1,370	1,479	251,748
Georgia	1	34	56	138	229	2,950	3,179	500,000
Hawaii		12	10	19	41	545	586	8,000
Idaho		7	20	35	62	586	648	30,000
Illinois	4	92	135	298	529	6,178	6,707	1,031,488
Indiana	1	30	50	116	197	2,406	2,603	637,740
Iowa		8	73	131	212	2,586	2,798	300,548
Kansas	1	22	32	77	132	1,386	1,518	376,533
Kentucky	1	22	42	90	155	1,964	2,119	335,000
Louisiana	1	26	26	60	113	1,233	1,346	350,000
Maine		14	30	65	109	1,224	1,333	103,043
Maryland	1	29	36	90	156	1,948	2,104	180,000
Massachusetts	2	35	103	264	454	5,430	5,884	522,825
Michigan	1	48	45	113	207	2,772	2,979	700,000
Minnesota	1	36	50	116	203	2,685	2,888	220,000
Mississippi	1	31	32	72	136	1,344	1,480	318,558
Missouri	1	39	56	134	230	2,861	3,091	500,000
Montana		10	11	20	41	437	478	35,225
Nebraska		17	27	72	116	1,314	1,430	130,000
Nevada [b]								20,000
New Hampshire	1	28	29	71	129	1,562	1,691	40,000
New Jersey	3	105	75	187	370	4,234	4,604	543,170
New Mexico		8	[c] 18	8	34	227	261	65,000
New York	5	250	[d] 230	[d] 470	955	14,435	15,390	1,429,129
North Carolina	1	51	45	112	209	1,974	2,183	200,000
North Dakota		11	15	39	65	713	778	60,000
Ohio	3	71	127	288	489	5,855	6,344	1,085,110
Oklahoma		12	17	33	62	872	934	135,000
Oregon		19	23	62	104	1,524	1,628	125,000
Pennsylvania	4	102	171	455	732	9,798	10,530	1,072,223
Rhode Island	1	29	25	62	117	993	1,110	90,000
South Carolina	1	31	42	110	184	1,887	2,071	210,261
South Dakota		15	16	43	74	747	821	68,250
Tennessee		6	37	74	117	1,481	1,598	400,000
Texas	1	39	48	125	213	2,591	2,804	485,000
Utah		16	14	19	49	325	374	30,000
Vermont		7	18	38	63	800	863	46,500
Virginia	1	26	41	104	172	2,288	2,460	250,000
Washington		23	16	37	76	809	885	175,000
West Virginia	1	20	29	68	118	1,341	1,459	150,000
Wisconsin		23	45	126	194	2,945	3,139	438,472
Wyoming		9	12	21	42	445	487	1,800
Total	45	1,676	2,194	5,110	9,025	111,033	120,658	14,974,448

[a] Not including 14 officers and 174 enlisted men of the Naval Militia.
[b] No organized militia. (Mustered out May 20, 1906.)
[c] Includes 13 officers unassigned.
[d] Includes 1 officer unattached.

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Abstract of the reports of small-arms firing of the Organized Militia during the calendar year 1908, rendered by the adjutants-general of the several States and Territories and of the District of Columbia Militia.

State or Territory.	Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of firing.	Per cent of average strength qualified.	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First-class men.	Second-class men.	Third-class men.	Fourth-class men.	Figure of merit.		Total firing, rifle.	Total firing, pistol.	Remarks.
										1908.	1907.			
Alabama												[c] 106		Practice by competitors for national match team only.
Arizona	459	61.65	19	9	87	47	27	94	163	44.09	43.62	283		
Arkansas	1,525	57.05	11	22	201	142	110	384	219	41.87	38.68	870		
California	2,398	73.77	24	6	838	222	222	457	629	50.80	43.72	1,769	202	
Colorado	673	63.15	53	12	154	44	48	104	248	52.07	42.95	425	128	
Connecticut	2,790	82.33	150	35	810	79	117	1,106	493	49.88	36.21	2,297	33	
Delaware	420	21.90	5	4	16	7	4	56	328	10.65	54.81	92		
District of Columbia	1,533	72.47	124	42	678	45	31	191	517	64.95	59.39	1,111	119	
Florida	1,261	26.25	4	3	70	26	35	193	939	11.01	13.19	331	8	Only about one-half of the organizations reported had ranges. Because of the expected change of rifles a number of organizations did not have a sufficient quantity of ammunition on hand to complete the practice.
Georgia	2,565	24.09	78	30	167	61	63	219	2,373	15.63	18.48	618		Only three-fifths of the organizations reported had ranges.
Hawaii	575	30.26	6	8	40	19	8	93	401	15.92	30.09	174		
Idaho [b]				14	284	38	14	26	6		64.70	376	12	
Illinois	[c] 6,719	77.30	157	157	108	345	576	3,129	1,313	26.69	21.00	4,472		
Indiana	2,042	63.12	91	72	429	143	157	397	1,004	41.19	21.78	1,289	24	
Iowa	2,588	90.69	226	209	1,097	220	215	380	565	74.62	61.22	2,347	110	
Kansas	1,480	47.36	115	29	246	61	72	178	779	41.83	47.25	701	96	
Kentucky	1,427	23.97	11	3	49	60	79	140	1,085	12.19	31.95	342		
Louisiana														No systematic practice; the only range in the State was not completed until late in the year.

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Maine	1,239	62.81	74	56	238	39	25	409	512	40.85	48.31	841	.....	
Maryland	1,940	90.82	192	30	1,153	52	34	301	178	85.98	54.75	1,762	203	
Massachusetts	5,172	89.71	989	113	2,630	348	212	348	532	100.14	89.45	4,640	865	
Michigan	2,678	47.20	103	69	361	138	209	384	1,454	33.73	22.91	1,264	28	
Minnesota	2,589	84.78	116	52	783	258	261	725	479	55.74	48.23	2,195	251	
Mississippi	1,444	59.49	.....	2	40	30	42	288	941	8.59	.....	402	.....	
Missouri	2,511	58.30	63	30	378	236	247	545	1,328	27.17	17.39	1,499	.....	
Montana	334	46.71	2	7	45	37	11	54	178	29.39	56.21	156	8	
Nebraska	1,490	54.83	9	6	216	185	160	241	673	32.61	13.30	817	110	
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No organized militia.
New Hampshire	1,513	82.29	108	33	353	75	31	645	271	49.78	49.23	1,245	164	
New Jersey	4,443	81.34	185	49	1,128	404	331	1,527	819	47.72	46.07	3,624	316	
New Mexico	195	58.97	10	2	21	10	7	65	77	32.03	33.36	115	.....	
New York	15,101	.....	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,118	.....	.....	12,443	368	
North Carolina	1,313	69.92	.....	.....	20	48	129	721	379	14.85	.....	918	45	Practice by First and Third regiments only.
North Dakota	668	80.54	20	9	98	71	72	268	84	35.42	24.81	538	.....	
Ohio	4,933	76.20	154	82	938	658	483	1,444	1,232	45.05	51.61	3,759	344	
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.15	.....	.....	No systematic practice.
Oregon	1,749	55.00	73	56	283	93	88	369	428	47.74	57.76	962	87	
Pennsylvania	11,956	84.49	655	121	4,101	2,199	1,826	683	e 2,371	68.78	66.82	10,101	937	
Rhode Island	1,127	92.81	55	168	481	31	25	286	81	80.51	79.31	1,046	412	
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
South Dakota	472	100.00	.....	.....	38	56	118	260	.....	34.96	18.81	472	.....	
Tennessee	1,305	37.63	18	1	73	48	65	286	802	16.07	.....	491	.....	
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.07	.....	.....	No regular practice.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No complete report furnished.
Vermont	547	46.07	17	16	70	28	34	87	333	29.86	38.12	252	14	
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No systematic practice held, owing to lack of ranges.
Washington	888	79.62	241	19	280	38	27	102	181	94.89	100.51	707	.....	
West Virginia	1,274	74.57	3	5	284	197	171	290	324	43.94	.....	950	15	
Wisconsin	2,971	97.14	258	153	1,267	423	331	454	85	85.51	83.99	2,886	480	
Wyoming	343	54.81	20	34	46	25	16	47	33	76.22	.....	188	.....	
Total	98,750	.....	f 4,439	f 1,768	f 20,599	f 7,286	f 6,743	f 17,976	26,946	.....	.....	71,876	5,379	

a Not classified.
b No complete report furnished.
c Includes 934 not classified.
d New York reported: Distinguished experts, 536; expert riflemen, 939; sharpshooters, 1,535; marksmen, 9,534; men who were present, but did not qualify as marksmen or higher (equal to first, second, and third class men), 336. The marksmen include 368 who qualified with the pistol.
e Includes those who fired, but under state regulations did not qualify as third-class men; they are considered as fourth-class men.
f The numbers do not include the New York qualifications.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 431.

NATIONAL PARK AT NIAGARA FALLS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

SUBMITTING,

WITH COPY OF A REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE, A RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL PARK AT NIAGARA FALLS.

DECEMBER 21, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 13, 1909.

SIR: The act of Congress for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and other purposes, received executive approval June 29, 1906. With a view to carrying that legislation into effect, the Secretary of War, on January 18, 1907, appointed a committee of landscape architects and others well fitted by training and experience to advise him in that regard, and charged them with the study of present conditions at the Falls, with a view to devising such measures, at reasonable cost, as would result in improving the scenic aspects on the American side of Niagara gorge, particularly in what is known as the "milling district" in the vicinity of the Falls, which occupies the brink of the gorge for nearly a mile below the New York state reservation.

Copies of the reports of the committee above referred to are transmitted herewith.

With a view to applying a remedy to the conditions disclosed by the committee in its reports, such steps as were within the authority of the War Department were immediately taken to diminish certain objectionable practices which had grown up in connection with the installation of power plants on the American side of the river. In some cases clauses looking to the betterment of existing conditions were embodied in the permits issued to grantees in the operation of the act of Jun
water from the river above the Falls for power purposes.

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Perhaps the most important recommendation of the committee relates to the establishment of a national park on the American side of the river. It will, I think, be generally conceded that the preservation of the scenic features of this great waterfall is an object which appeals with peculiar force to the American people, and that object can, in my opinion, be best attained by the acquisition of such lands on the American side of the river as are necessary to the establishment of such a national park.

In view of the foregoing, I have the honor to recommend the establishment of such a park as is suggested by the very competent committee, leaving the question of its general scope and the acquisition of the necessary land to the judgment and liberality of Congress.

Very respectfully.

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 5, 1909.

SIR: The Niagara Falls committee, appointed by the Secretary of War January 18, 1907, submits the following report: (A) To cover the period since April 13, 1908, the date of its last report, and (B) to bring certain suggestions to the attention of the authority which created the committee.

(A) RECORD FROM APRIL 13, 1908, TO DATE.

1. By order of the Secretary of War, dated August 10, 1908, Maj. Charles W. Kutz was relieved of his duties in connection with this committee by Maj. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

2. The process of remedying the objectionable features on the American side of the gorge, immediately north of the highway bridge, has continued. As far as power house No. 2 the refuse accumulated during many years between the buildings of the milling district and the river has been removed, and effective measures have been taken by the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company and the Niagara Falls Power Company to prevent the future dumping of refuse by the abutting owners or others. Some of the streams of tail water discharged upon the cliff have been eliminated. In addition, the construction of power house No. 3 has been continued in the manner agreed upon. Four penstocks, with their accompanying generating sets, are completed, and are faced with a wall of rubble masonry, which harmonizes as well with the adjacent cliff as any artificial structure can be made to do. A fifth penstock is completed but not housed, and two others are undergoing erection. An eighth penstock is also to be erected, and when it is completed this second group of four will be screened from view by a rubble masonry wall and the power house extended to cover the corresponding units. Two photographs are submitted with this report to illustrate the relative advancement of these operations on respective dates of May 23, 1908, and March 18, 1909. The attempt to restore a suitable growth of vegetation on the denuded slope on the American side, just below the bridge, appears to be succeeding. This matter is treated at length

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in the report of Mr. Olmsted, dated October 12, 1908. The work is to be continued this spring.

3. Up to the present time, the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company has not, as required by its permit for power transmission, taken steps "to restore the natural growth on the sides of the gorge where power is now brought into the United States." Mr. Olmsted, who has had this matter in charge, has informed the committee that this company is now preparing to make part, if not all, of the necessary plantings during the coming summer.

(B) SUGGESTIONS.

1. In the committee's report of April 13, 1908, the objectionable character of the steel-arch highway bridge was fully set forth. Since that time the committee has learned that during the autumn of 1907, when unusual crowds were attracted by searchlight illumination of the Falls, this bridge oscillated to such an alarming extent under the moving throng that some anxiety as to the stability of the structure was felt on the part of those in charge. Illuminations on a larger scale and of a more or less permanent installation are now being projected, and the question of the reconstruction of the bridge may become of early importance. For the reasons stated in the report, another arch bridge should not be permitted. The suspension type of bridge, if employed here, would once more render available "the most satisfactory and impressive general view (of the Falls) obtainable from the brink of the gorge," and the committee urgently recommends that, so far as permissible, the International Railway Company, which owns the bridge, be urged to replace the present structure with one of the suspension type. In any case, the lower members of any new bridge should be so adjusted in elevation as not to interfere with the view above referred to.

2. In its report of April 13, 1908, the committee has already recommended, as the only thorough solution of the problem presented to it, the acquisition by the United States of a strip of property extending the whole length of the gorge, north of the state reservation, and embracing the talus, the cliff, and a tract of land at the top normally not less than 100 yards wide, this strip to be converted into a national reservation, the buildings now upon it to be gradually removed. The committee in renewing this recommendation desires to suggest a means whereby it may be carried into effect practically without cost to the United States.

The hearings before the Secretary of War on November 26 and 27, 1906, showed that for the privilege of diverting water within the park limits the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Park received as compensation from each of the three Canadian power companies at Niagara Falls not less than the following annual rentals:

	Cost per horsepower.
For the first 10,000 horsepower	$1.50
For the second 10,000 horsepower	1.00
For the third 10,000 horsepower	.75
For all above 30,000 horsepower	.50

These rentals probably also cover the privilege of occupying land within the park.

On the New York side the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company own the

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land upon which their works are situated, and also as riparian owners claim to own the bed of the Niagara River to the international boundary. To this extent their position differs from that of the Canadian power companies.

In view of the fact that any tax levied upon the power companies must in the final event be paid by those who use the power and who thus benefit financially at the expense of the volume of flow of the Falls, there would seem to be no injustice in compelling those who are now securing this cheap power to contribute toward a fund which shall serve to rescue the gorge from its present desecration and preserve it permanently against further abuse.

We therefore believe that a small annual tax per horsepower should be levied upon all power generated at Niagara Falls on the American side or imported into the United States from Canada, this tax to be covered into a fund for the purchase and maintenance of the national reservation above recommended. The amount of tax which could be imposed without placing an unfair burden upon the business can not be decided upon without a thorough study of the situation, and we recommend that an inquiry be made upon this point by the proper officer of the Government, acting in consultation with our committee.

We are without knowledge as to the value of the land needed for a proper reservation. With your authority, one of the field parties of the Lake Survey, of which the secretary of this committee is in local charge, might readily make the necessary survey, and a local real estate expert might be engaged to appraise the land, much of which is of small value. It is possible that funds appropriated by the act of June 29, 1906, might be used for this purpose. Otherwise, an appropriation would be needed to pay for the necessary field work.

Respectfully submitted.

F. D. MILLET,
Chairman pro tempore;
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED;
JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL;
CHARLES KELLER, *Secretary,*
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Members of Committee.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., *April 13, 1908.*

Mr. SECRETARY: The committee appointed by you to consider the preservation of natural scenic effects at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has the honor to submit the following report of its investigation and conclusions and of results accomplished up to the present time:

In the opinion of the Secretary of War, dated January 18, 1907, the duties of the committee were stated to be the study of the situation with a view to devising remedial measures of reasonable cost which would result in improving conditions on the American side of the Niagara Gorge, particularly in what is known as the "milling district" of the city of Niagara Falls, that portion of the city occupying the brink of the gorge for a distance of nearly a mile below the New York state reservation.

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At the first meeting of the committee on March 19, 1907, however, the Secretary of War authorized the committee to consider the scenic and artistic conditions in a broad and general way, while preserving the essence of the definition of its duties, as set forth in his opinion dated January 18, 1907.

In pursuance of its instructions, the committee has held a number of meetings, at Niagara Falls and elsewhere, which are sufficiently recorded in a preliminary report of progress, submitted in September, 1907, and in the other records pertaining to the committee's work. The details of the organization of the committee, the assignment of duties to its individual members and to subcommittees are also sufficiently recorded elsewhere, and are therefore omitted from this report.

As a result of a three days' meeting at Niagara Falls, as well as from prior knowledge of the locality, the committee noted the following conditions, which, apart from the question of any diminution in the cataract by the diversion of water, were and are distinctly objectionable:

(1) The steel arch highway bridge just below the Falls, connecting the city of Niagara Falls with the town of Clifton opposite, and having its American abutment at the lower end of the New York state reservation, has been built at such a level that its floor line practically coincides with the crest of the Falls as seen from view points along the brink of the gorge below; the floor system and the arched trusses which support it, projecting against the cataract and partially concealing it, destroy what would otherwise be the most satisfactory and impressive general view obtainable from the brink of the gorge.

Tentative plans have been under discussion for the erection of another bridge, close to the present one and just below it. This bridge, if erected, would greatly aggravate the existing objectionable condition.

(2) Throughout the milling district it has been the practice for years to waste liquid and solid refuse over the edge of the cliff and to dump rubbish in the open spaces between the buildings. The natural vegetation on the talus slope below is destroyed, and the cliff and talus have been for many years in a filthy condition.

The manufacturing buildings jumbled together along the brink of the gorge are, as a rule, neglected in appearance, many of them bad in design, and two at least—the large structures of the reduction companies—are disfiguring to an indescribable degree. Not only do they dwarf their surroundings and belittle the altitude of the cliff, but they form a sky line of colossal ugliness, insulting to the majestic beauty of the cataract. A number of smoky chimneys complete the disagreeable aspect of this district.

The building in the gorge at the base of the cliff, known as "power house No. 2," of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, is disfiguring from the design of its roof, and the huge naked steel penstocks which conduct the water from the canal above to its turbines near the river level. A further objectionable feature at this point is a concrete facing built against the cliff behind and above power house No. 2. This material with its dead gray color and smooth lifeless texture makes a disagreeable contrast with the natural rugged surface of the cliff itself.

The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company has under construction another power house, to be known as "No. 3," a short distance below No. 2. As a preliminary to the construction of

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this power house, the company caused a large portion of the cliff to be blasted away, so as to cut it back to practically a vertical face; the material resulting from this work, together with the natural accumulation on the talus slope, was dumped into the river. The result was a huge scar on the face of the cliff, some 200 yards in length, with a level space below, only a few feet above the water in the river. On this level space the power house was being built when the committee saw it; it was well advanced at the time. The design of the power plant included the building itself, of concrete, with the details of its river elevation on a scale so large as to be altogether out of proportion to its surroundings; but worse than the power house was a row of huge penstocks, of which fifteen or more were to be included in the ultimate plan, and six were in process of installation when the committee saw them. These huge penstocks were to be brought down over the cliff and separately encased in concrete, finished at the top with a broad chamfer. At the top of the cliff the plans called for a row of ugly concrete structures, some pertaining to the fore bay from which the penstocks draw their water, and some were buildings designed for the use of industries using the power. This group of buildings, designed without regard to beauty of line, of proportion, or of material, further accentuates the disturbance of the natural beauty of the gorge at this point, and one of them, the new building of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, is without a parallel in conspicuous ugliness of mass and proportion.

(3) At numerous points in the milling district the tail water from wheels utilizing water under partial heads spouts from openings in the side of the cliff, producing an undignified, belittling, and disturbing effect.

(4) At the cable crossing at the lower gorge, the vegetation on the cliff and talus has been practically destroyed, producing an unsightly scar on both sides of the river.

(5) At several points in the lower gorge, on the American side, public and private dumps are maintained in a way that produces unsightly and offensive conditions.

(6) The vegetation on the American side, throughout the length of the gorge, has been, to a considerable extent, cut away and otherwise destroyed, leaving the American side bare and unattractive as compared with the Canadian side.

The committee after studying the objectionable conditions, described above, took such action as circumstances dictated, making use in certain cases of the granting of water permits to impose stipulations which otherwise would possibly have been ineffective. Taking up the objectionable conditions seriatim, the work of amelioration already accomplished by the committee and that proposed and recommended to be done, is briefly as follows:

(1) Relating to the proposed construction of a second bridge between the city of Niagara Falls and Clifton, the following clause in the water permit, issued to the Niagara Falls Electrical Transmission Company, was formally approved by the committee:

> One of the objects of the law being the preservation of the natural scenic conditions of the Falls and the gorge, it is stipulated that the plans of carrying the power across the international boundary be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval before work is undertaken. For the same reason, it is further stipulated, that no steps be taken by the grantee, or its allied interests—as disclosed in its application for a permit—toward the construction of another bridge across the Niagara River.

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As this permit can have no longer life than the law in accordance with which it is issued, steps should be taken to make the above clause permanent in operation. As regards the existing bridge, the committee recommends that when it is rebuilt, as it will have to be in time, the suspension type shall be adopted as the one form of this necessary structure which least interferes with the view of the Falls, and does not by its shape make a prominently discordant note in the landscape nor do violence to the impression of majestic and irresistible force, which the great cataract creates in the mind of every spectator. The floor of this bridge should be high enough to afford a clear view of the entire cataract from the brink of the gorge below.

(2) *Wasting refuse over the cliff.*—The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company either control or have an interest in practically all of the riparian property within the limits of which this practice has prevailed. Immediately below the highway bridge, however, is the outfall of the tail water tunnel of the Niagara Falls Power Company, and on the cliff just above this point is the gas works, which is one of the worst offenders, for it has permitted, ever since its installation, the discharge of its tar and oily waste over the cliff. As this material falls upon and over the property of the Niagara Falls Power Company it is possible for the latter to put a stop to the disfigurement.

The following clause in a permit issued to one of these power companies, which was approved by the committee, bears upon this point, and it should be made permanent in operation:

NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The grantee shall carry out in good faith the obligations which it has assumed in its letters to the War Department, or to the representatives of the Department, concerning the improvement of the scenic conditions of the American side of the gorge below the upper arch bridge.

Immediately after a visit of the committee to the Falls in April, the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company began to clean up the refuse from the part of the cliff and talus in which it is interested, and to restore, by planting, the vegetation which had been destroyed. The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company and the Niagara Falls Power Company have made arrangements to expend several thousand dollars in replanting the bank slope and all available unoccupied spaces under their control at the top of the cliff, in accordance with the suggestions of the committee.

Unsightly buildings, etc., on top of the cliff, within the milling district.—The committee feels that this condition, so far as the buildings are concerned, can not be materially remedied for the present by any means not beyond the scope of its instructions. The refuse in the open spaces has been pretty generally cleared away and the premises are now kept in better condition. The most offensive of these buildings are those of the reduction companies, with their huge unsightly ventilating towers.

Steps have been taken to render the chimney smokeless in operation. This will improve conditions somewhat, but the only effective remedy is the total removal of the entire group of buildings at the top of the cliff from their present location. This question is discussed more fully at the end of this report.

Power house No. 2.—As the machinery in this building depreciates and requires removal, it should be replaced by additions to power

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house No. 3, and power house No. 2 should eventually be abandoned and removed. The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company has undertaken to bring about this change in the manner suggested.

Power house No. 3.—The power company has changed the design of this building, so as to reduce the scale of units in the river elevation. The walls are being built of rough rubble, made from the rock blasted from the cliff. The penstocks are being built in behind a screen wall of similar rubble from bottom to top. The result is that the necessary artificial structures are much less conspicuous, and blend more harmoniously with their natural surroundings. Photographs furnished by the power company and submitted with this report show very conclusively the merits of the plan now in process of execution.

(3) *Tail water discharged from face of cliff.*—The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company has also undertaken to abolish as many of the unsightly streams as possible at once. In fact a number of them have been abolished by arranging with the owners of the plants to which they pertain to take electrical power from the company's plants in lieu of the mechanical power formerly supplied. This results in more economical use of the water, and as long as water is diverted at all the users should be compelled to utilize the entire available head, so as to necessitate as small a diversion as possible. In the photographs submitted the streams designated by check marks will be abandoned in the near future. It will take a longer time to abolish the others without inordinate expense, and the committee feels that a reasonable time should be allowed, without, however, allowing the ultimate result to fail of accomplishment.

(4) *Destruction of vegetation at cable crossings.*—The following clause in a permit to the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, and approved by the committee, is pertinent:

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER COMPANY.

One of the objects of the law being the preservation of the natural scenic conditions of the Falls and gorge, it is stipulated that the grantee shall, either directly or through the Ontario Power Company, take steps to restore the natural growth on the sides of the gorge, where power is now brought into the United States. It is further stipulated that no additional power crossing shall be undertaken until the plans therefor have been approved by the Secretary of War.

This clause should be made permanently operative.

(5) *Dumping waste in lower gorge.*—This should be permanently discontinued, and the present accumulation of waste be cleaned away.

(6) *Vegetation on the American side.*—This has been greatly interfered with by dumping of refuse, by railroad construction and other similar work. It should be restored and protected.

In what goes before the committee has set forth in some detail, but as briefly as possible, the objectionable features of the present situation, and what has been accomplished in the way of amelioration. The net result is that some improvement will have been brought about in the immediate future, and the creation of additional objectionable conditions prevented. But under the existing law it is not possible to solve the general problem in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The committee takes the liberty, therefore, of stating what it believes to be the only complete solution, together with the grounds for that belief. It may be added that there is no difference of opinion among

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its members in reference to this matter and that the views of the committee are those of all its members.

The scenic attractions centering about Niagara Falls may be divided into three separate elements, consisting of the rapids above the cataract, tne cataract itself, and the gorge below. These three elements combine to form a natural wonder not equaled elsewhere in the known world, for here scenic beauty is joined with an exhibition of resistless power. That this natural wonder should not be dispoiled to promote the material welfare of individuals the committee thinks may be accepted as a fundamental principle.

The rapids above the Falls, the American Falls, and Goat Island are within the area of the state reservation, and their preservation is assured. But more important in many ways than the tract in the immediate vicinity of the brink of the Falls is the gorge, where is witnessed an exhibition of power more impressive to many observers than that of the great cataract itself, seen, as it generally is, from the top. As the best view of the American Rapids is from a standpoint where the water appears to tumble out of the sky, so the most impressive view of the Falls is from below, either near at hand or from a distance. The whirlpool and the lower rapids can only be seen in their full majesty and might from near the water's edge.

If present conditions continue and the gorge remains in private ownership, not only will the distigurements increase and multiply, but the extent of them will increase rapidly until the whole gorge will entirely lose its value from an æsthetic point of view. It is already projected to elevate the railroad tracks a short distance away from the edge of the cliff. The present electric road, which is desirable because it makes the gorge accessible, is a scar on the fair face of nature, because it has been built and is maintained without regard to the beauty of the landscape. These are only a few, but perhaps some of the most cogent, reasons which lead the committee to urge seriously and in all earnestness that a strip of property be acquired by the United States connecting with the state reservation at one end and extending the whole length of the gorge, embracing the talus, the cliff, and a tract of land at the top of the cliff not less than 100 yards wide, and that the same be converted into a national reservation under proper federal control.

This accomplished, all the buildings within this strip can be destroyed or moved back under such arrangements as will impose the least possible hardship upon private owners and corporations, the vegetation can be readily restored, and within a reasonable period of time the whole area in the immediate vicinity of the Falls and the gorge will return as nearly as possible to its original condition, with the added advantages of accessibility.

By means of additional legislation and agreements with the Canadian government, the diversion of water for power purposes should be kept within such limits that the impressiveness of the cataract shall not be diminished. As this question is under investigation by the Lake Survey, this committee does not undertake to say what these limits shall be. If a reasonable time is taken to bring about the establishment of the proposed national reservation, many of the changes and removals herein recommended will probably cost almost nothing, and while the total expense will still be considerable this committee feels that it will not be out of proportion to the importance of the end in view and

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that the plan proposed would meet the approval of present and future generations. Nothing less will suffice to preserve to the world this great natural heritage, the destruction of which for commercial purposes is a crime against all peoples for all time. The establishment of the proposed reservation, with its proper restoration, regulation, and maintenance, is therefore urged upon the favorable consideration of all those whose cooperation is required to bring it about.

There are submitted with this report five photographs showing conditions near power house No. 3.

F. D. MILLET,
Chairman pro tempore;
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED;
JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL;
CHARLES W. KUTZ,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army;
Members of the Committee.

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

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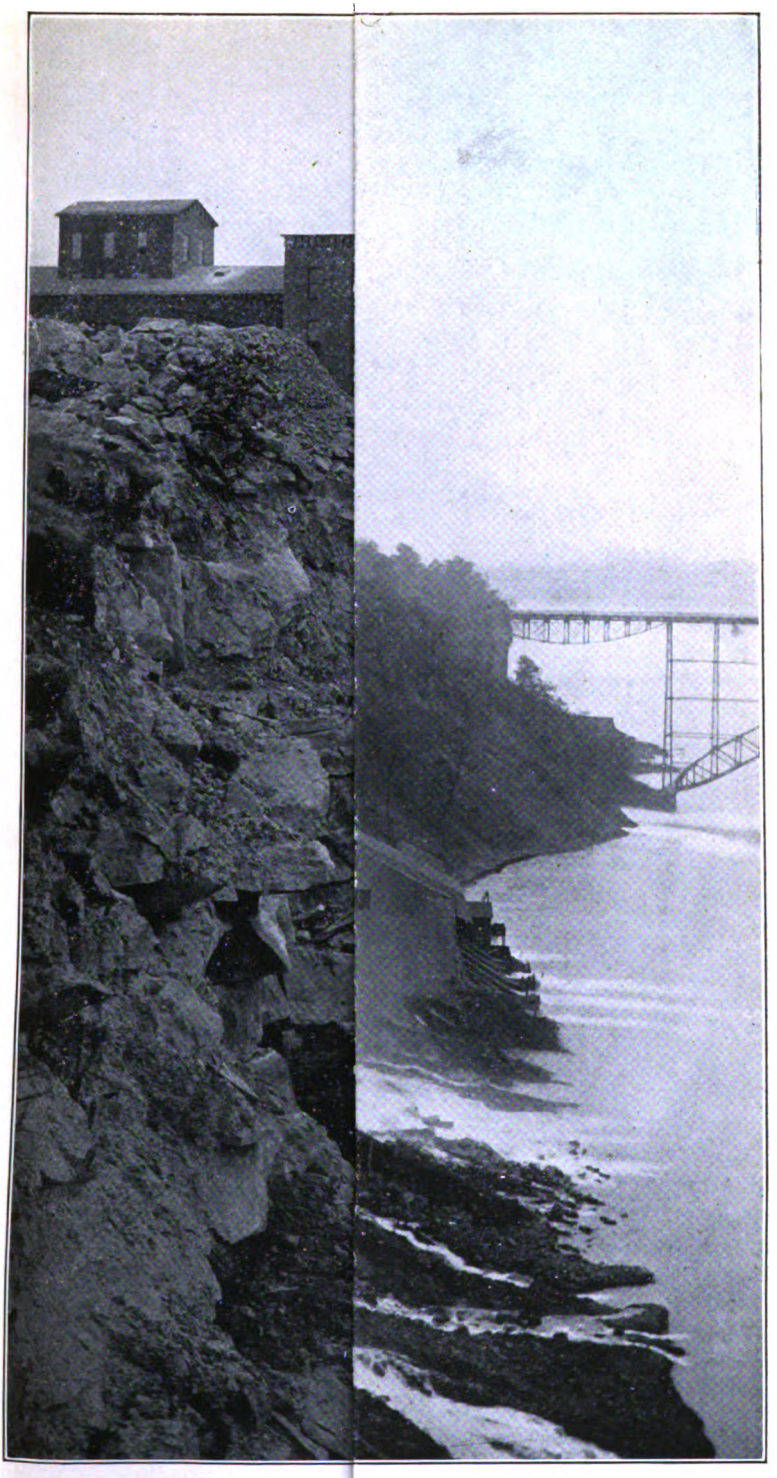

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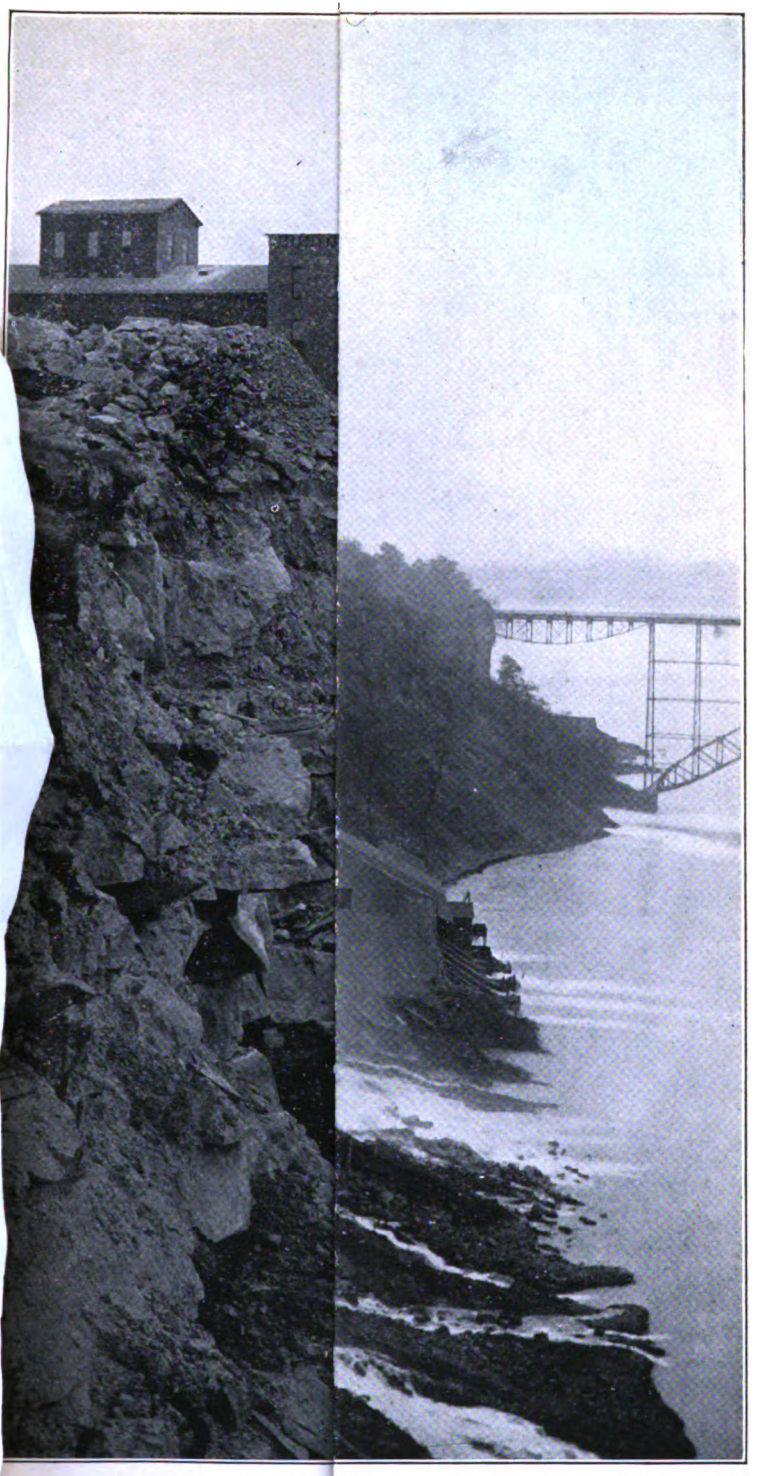

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 478.

LEASES GRANTED BY SECRETARY OF WAR DURING 1909.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

SUBMITTING

A LIST OF LEASES GRANTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

JANUARY 5, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of leases granted by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1909, under authority of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 321), which provides that "such leases shall be reported annually to Congress."

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

List of leases granted by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1909, under authority of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1892.

Lessees.	Term.	Description.	Consideration.
1. T. W. Moore, Moores Junction, Ohio.	5 years from Jan. 1, 1909.	Site of Dam No. 18, Ohio River, situate near Moores Junction, Washington County, Ohio.	$40 per annum.
2. Henry C. Bartlett, Richardson, Wash.	5 years from Jan. 19, 1909.	United States Military Reservation at southwest corner of Lopez Island, San Juan County, Wash., containing about 677 acres; for grazing and agricultural purposes.	$157 per annum.
3. Plumb Beach Association, New York, N. Y.	5 years from Feb. 1, 1909.	United States military reservation of Plumb Island, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., containing about 50 acres.	$2,000 for the first year, and thereafter at the rate of $3,000 per annum.
4. James Bachelor, Tacoma, Wash.	5 years from Feb. 5, 1909.	United States military reservation of Vashon Island, in King County, Wash., containing about 487 acres.	$401 per annum.
5. Fredolph R. Olson, Bureau County, Ill.	1 year from Mar. 15, 1909.	Right of way on Illinois and Mississippi Canal property, Bureau County, Ill.	$15 in advance.

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List of leases granted by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1909, under authority of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1892—Continued.

Lessees.	Term.	Description.	Consideration.
6. Wellington G. Lockhart.	5 years from Mar. 24, 1909.	Residence lot at Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Door County, Wis.; lessee being an employee of the Government.	$1 per annum.
7. Carl Olson	do	do	Do.
8. Arnold Langemak	do	do	Do.
9. Albert F. Brown	do	Residence lot at Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Door County, Wis., lessee being an employee of the Government.	$1 per annum.
10. Carl Anderson	do	Residence lot at Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Door County, Wis., lessee being an employee of the Government.	$1 per annum.
11. Olaf Egeland	do	Residence lot at Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Door County, Wis., lessee being an employee of the Government.	$1 per annum.
12. Ralph C. Hartsen, Mount Vernon, Wash.	5 years from Apr. 1, 1909.	United States military reservation on the north side of Deception Pass, Washington. Area about 480 acres. (Revoked by the Secretary of War, Dec. 14, 1909.)	$50 per annum.
13. Mrs. Lottie Rowley, Gig Harbor, Wash.	do	United States military reservation of Gig Harbor, Wash. (exclusive of the "Gates lot"). Area 67 acres.	$67.80 per annum.
14. Sterling, Dixon and Rock Falls Packet Co.	do	Small tract of land (0.67 acre) within right of way of Illinois and Mississippi Canal, in Whiteside County, Ill.	$5 per annum.
15. Wm. H. Wynn, jr., and Wm. J. Lewis, Seattle, Wash.	do	United States military reservation of Shaw Island (eastern side of), Wash. Area about 594 acres. (Canceled, at request of lessees, Oct. 23, 1909.)	$77 per annum.
16. Puget Mill Co., Seattle, Wash.	5 years from Apr. 10, 1909.	United States military reservation at Tala Point, Wash. Area about 162 acres.	$50 per annum.
17. Douglas Mosely, Bureau County, Ill.	5 years from May 1, 1909.	Small tract of land at Illinois and Mississippi Canal, in Bureau County, Ill.	$5 per annum.
18. Smith-Hippen Co., Bureau County, Ill.	do	Small tract of land (1.5 acres) at Illinois and Mississippi Canal, in Bureau County, Ill.	$10 per annum.
19. Smith-Hippen Co.	do	Small tract of land (1.5 acres) at Illinois and Mississippi Canal, in Whiteside County, Ill.	$10 per annum.
20. H. J. Bugge, Port Williams, Wash.	5 years from June 9, 1909.	United States military reservation at Washington Harbor (west side of), in Clallam County, Wash. Area about 475 acres. Pasturage purposes.	$61 per annum.
21. Miss Sara P. Marshall, Lewes, Del.	5 years from June 15, 1909.	Tract of about 1.25 acres at Lewes, Del., on right of way of abandoned waterway from Chincoteague Bay, Va., to Delaware Bay, Del.	$1 per annum.
22. Martin and Bowen, Bureau County, Ill.	5 years from July 1, 1909.	Small tract of land on Illinois and Mississippi Canal, in Bureau County, Ill.	$5 per annum.
23. Peter Nelson, Boca Grande, Fla.	do	A portion (about 30 acres) of the United States military reservation of Cayo Costa, or Boca Grande Island, in Lee County, Fla.	Do.
24. John M. Pancoast, jr., and Harry E. Baker, of Hancocks Bridge, N. J.	do	Artificial Island in the Delaware River, with exclusive privilege of hunting, trapping, etc.	$153.36 per annum.
25. Samuel B. Tuell, Key West, Fla.	1 year from July 1, 1909.	The house and stable known as "Quarters No. 5," on the United States military reservation of Fort Taylor, Fla.	$480 per annum.
26. Boca Grande Land Co., Boca Grande, Fla.	5 years from Aug. 1, 1909.	Portion of the United States military reservation of Gasparilla Island, Fla. For park purposes.	$10 per annum.
27. A. D. Tift, Friday Harbor, Wash.	5 years from Sept. 1, 1909.	United States military reservation on west side of Shaw Island, San Juan County, Wash. Area about 471 acres.	$25 per annum, and the erection by said lessee of 25 rods of good fence each year on the line of the reservation.

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List of leases granted by the Secretary of War during the calendar year 1909, under authority of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1892—Continued.

Lessees.	Term.	Description.	Consideration.
28. E. D. Bedsole, Moreno Point, Fla.	5 years from Sept. 1, 1909.	Lot 1 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$3 per annum.
29. R. J. Williams, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lots 2, 3, and 9 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$9 per annum.
30. Ralph Williams, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 2a of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$5 per annum.
31. Leonard Destin, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lots 4 and 13 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$17 per annum.
32. George Destin, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lots 6 and 11 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$12 per annum.
33. Charles Sweeny, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lots 5 and 16 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$20 per annum.
34. Marler Brothers, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 7 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$25 per annum.
35. F. C. Williams, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 8 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$6 per annum.
36. J. E. Cummings, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 10 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$5 per annum.
37. Leonard Woodward, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 12 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$15 per annum.
38. W. J. Williams, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 14 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$10 per annum.
39. J. D. Morris, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 15 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$5 per annum.
40. William T. Marler, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lots 17 and 18 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$15 per annum.
41. S. T. and Mrs. J. Marler, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 19 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$5 per annum.
42. Joe Marler, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 20 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$5 per annum.
43. George S. Marler, Moreno Point, Fla.	.....do.....	Lot 21 of the United States military reservation of Moreno Point, Washington County, Fla.	$8 per annum.
44. City of Alameda, Cal.	From Nov. 15, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1912.	43.83 feet frontage of the berm bank of the United States Tidal Canal, Oakland Harbor, Cal.	$10.96 per annum.
45. D. W. Kuhn, Pittsburg, Pa.	5 years from Nov. 15, 1909.	The United States military reservation of Fort Machias, Me. Area about 2 acres.	$25 per annum.
46. Charlotte Harbor and Northern Railway Co.	5 years from Jan. 20, 1909.	A portion of the United States military reservation of Gasparilla Island, Fla. Area about 6 acres.	$130 per annum.
47. Tanana Valley R.R. Co.	5 years from July 1, 1910.	Approximately one-half of the Signal Corps lot at Chena, Alaska.	$50 per annum.

Revocations, etc.

Lessees.	Term.	Description.	Action.
1. Charlotte Harbor and Northern Railway Co.	5 years from Aug. 20, 1908.	.....	Superseded by No. 46 supra.
2. W. E. Booth & Son..	5 years from July 1, 1908.	Strip of land pertaining to the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, Ill.	Consideration: $5 per annum; canceled, upon request of lessees, as of July 1, 1909.
3. See No. 12, supra.			
4. See No. 15, supra.			

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61st Congress, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Document No. 484

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

ON

INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND ANTI-TRUST LAWS

AND

FEDERAL INCORPORATION

JANUARY 7, 1910.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

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SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I withheld from my annual message a discussion of needed legislation under the authority which Congress has to regulate commerce between the States and with foreign countries and said that I would bring this subject-matter to your attention later in the session. Accordingly, I beg to submit to you certain recommendations as to the amendments to the interstate-commerce law and certain considerations arising out of the operations of the antitrust law suggesting the wisdom of federal incorporation of industrial companies.

INTERSTATE-COMMERCE LAW.

In the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1908 attention is called to the fact that between July 1, 1908, and the close of that year sixteen suits had been begun to set aside orders of the commission (besides one commenced before that date), and that few orders of much consequence had been permitted to go without protest; that the questions presented by these various suits were fundamental, as the constitutionality of the act itself was in issue, and the right of Congress to delegate to any tribunal authority to establish an interstate rate was denied; but that perhaps the most serious practical question raised concerned the extent of the right of the courts to review the orders of the commission; and it was pointed out that if the contention of the carriers in this latter respect alone were sustained, but little progress had been made in the Hepburn Act toward the effective regulation of interstate transportation charges. In twelve of the cases referred to, it was stated, preliminary injunctions were prayed for, being granted in six and refused in six.

"It has from the first been well understood," says the commission, "that the success of the present act as a regulating measure depended largely upon the facility with which temporary injunctions could be obtained. If a railroad company, by mere allegation in its bill of complaint, supported by ex parte affidavits, can overturn the

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result of days of patient investigation, no very satisfactory result can be expected. The railroad loses nothing by these proceedings, since if they fail it can only be required to establish the rate and to pay to shippers the difference between the higher rate collected and the rate which is finally held to be reasonable. In point of fact it usually profits, because it can seldom be required to return more than a fraction of the excess charges collected."

In its report for the year 1909 the commission shows that of the seventeen cases referred to in its 1908 report, only one had been decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, although five other cases had been argued and submitted to that tribunal in October, 1909.

Of course, every carrier affected by an order of the commission has a constitutional right to appeal to a federal court to protect it from the enforcement of an order which it may show to be *prima facie* confiscatory or unjustly discriminatory in its effect; and as this application may be made to a court in any district of the United States, not only does delay result in the enforcement of the order, but great uncertainty is caused by contrariety of decision. The questions presented by these applications are too often technical in their character and require a knowledge of the business and the mastery of a great volume of conflicting evidence which is tedious to examine and troublesome to comprehend. It would not be proper to attempt to deprive any corporation of the right to the review by a court of any order or decree which, if undisturbed, would rob it of a reasonable return upon its investment or would subject it to burdens which would unjustly discriminate against it and in favor of other carriers similarly situated. What is, however, of supreme importance is that the decision of such questions shall be as speedy as the nature of the circumstances will admit, and that a uniformity of decision be secured so as to bring about an effective, systematic, and scientific enforcement of the commerce law, rather than conflicting decisions and uncertainty of final result.

For this purpose I recommend the establishment of a court of the United States composed of five judges designated for such purpose from among the circuit judges of the United States, to be known as the " United States Court of Commerce," which court shall be clothed with exclusive original jurisdiction over the following classes of cases:

(1) All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty, or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

(2) All cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order or requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(3) All such cases as under section 3 of the act of February 19, 1903, known as the " Elkins Act," are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

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(4) All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section 20 or section 23 of the interstate commerce law are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Reasons precisely analogous to those which induced the Congress to create the Court of Customs Appeals by the provisions in the tariff act of August 5, 1909, may be urged in support of the creation of the Commerce Court.

In order to provide a sufficient number of judges to enable this court to be constituted, it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of five additional circuit judges, who, for the purposes of appointment, might be distributed to those circuits where there is at the present time the largest volume of business, such as the second, third, fourth, seventh, and eighth circuits. The act should empower the Chief Justice at any time when the business of the Court of Commerce does not require the services of all the judges to reassign the judges designated to that court to the circuits to which they respectively belong; and it should also provide for payment to such judges while sitting by assignment in the Court of Commerce of such additional amount as is necessary to bring their annual compensation up to $10,000.

The regular sessions of such court should be held at the capital, but it should be empowered to hold sessions in different parts of the United States if found desirable; and its orders and judgments should be made final, subject only to review by the Supreme Court of the United States, with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed unless the Supreme Court shall so order. The Commerce Court should be empowered in its discretion to restrain or suspend the operation of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission under review pending the final hearing and determination of the proceeding, but no such restraining order should be made except upon notice and after hearing, unless in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner. A judge of that court might be empowered to allow a stay of the commission's order for a period of not more than sixty days, but pending application to the court for its order or injunction, then only where his order shall contain a specific finding based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto, that such irreparable damage would result to the petitioner, specifying the nature of the damage.

Under the existing law, the Interstate Commerce Commission itself initiates and defends litigation in the courts for the enforcement, or in the defense, of its orders and decrees, and for this purpose it employs attorneys who, while subject to the control of the Attorney-General, act upon the initiative and under the instructions of the commission. This blending of administrative, legislative, and ju-

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dicial functions tends, in my opinion, to impair the efficiency of the commission by clothing it with partisan characteristics and robbing it of the impartial judicial attitude it should occupy in passing upon questions submitted to it. In my opinion all litigation affecting the Government should be under the direct control of the Department of Justice; and I therefore recommend that all proceedings affecting orders and decrees of the Interstate Commerce Commission be brought by or against the United States *eo nomine*, and be placed in charge of an Assistant Attorney-General acting under the direction of the Attorney-General.

The subject of agreements between carriers with respect to rates has been often discussed in Congress. Pooling arrangements and agreements were condemned by the general sentiment of the people, and, under the Sherman antitrust law, any agreement between carriers operating in restraint of interstate or international trade or commerce would be unlawful. The Republican platform of 1908 expressed the belief that the interstate-commerce law should be further amended so as to give the railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. In view of the complete control over rate-making and other pratices of interstate carriers established by the acts of Congress and as recommended in this communication, I see no reason why agreements between carriers subject to the act, specifying the classifications of freight and the rates, fares, and charges for transportation of passengers and freight which they may agree to establish, should not be permitted, provided, copies of such agreements be promptly filed with the commission, but subject to all the provisions of the interstate-commerce act, and subject to the right of any parties to such agreement to cancel it as to all or any of the agreed rates, fares, charges, or classifications by thirty days' notice in writing to the other parties and to the commission.

Much complaint is made by shippers over the state of the law under which they are held bound to know the legal rate applicable to any proposed shipment, without, as a matter of fact, having any certain means of actually ascertaining such rate. It has been suggested that to meet this grievance carriers should be required, upon application by a shipper, to quote the legal rate in writing, and that the shipper should be protected in acting upon the rate thus quoted; but the objection to this suggestion is that it would afford a much too easy method of giving to favored shippers unreasonable preferences and rebates. I think that the law should provide that a carrier, upon written request by an intending shipper, should quote in writing the rate or charge applicable to the proposed shipment under any sched-

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ules or tariffs to which such carrier is a party, and that if the party making such request shall suffer damage in consequence of either refusal or omission to quote the proper rate, or in consequence of a misstatement of the rate, the carrier shall be liable to a penalty in some reasonable amount, say two hundred and fifty dollars, to accrue to the United States and to be recovered in a civil action brought by the appropriate district attorney. Such a penalty would compel the agent of the carrier to exercise due diligence in quoting the applicable legal rate, and would thus afford the shipper a real measure of protection, while not opening the way to collusion and the giving of rebates or other unfair discrimination.

Under the existing law the commission can only act with respect to an alleged excessive rate or unduly discriminatory practice by a carrier on a complaint made by some individual affected thereby. I see no reason why the commission should not be authorized to act on its own initiative as well as upon the complaint of an individual in investigating the fairness of any existing rate or practice; and I recommend the amendment of the law to so provide; and also that the commission shall be fully empowered, beyond any question, to pass upon the classifications of commodities for purposes of fixing rates, in like manner as it may now do with respect to the maximum rate applicable to any transportation.

Under the existing law the commission may not investigate an increase in rates until after it shall have become effective; and although one or more carriers may file with the commission a proposed increase in rates or change in classifications, or other alteration of the existing rates or classifications, to become effective at the expiration of thirty days from such filing, no proceeding can be taken to investigate the reasonableness of such proposed change until after it becomes operative. On the other hand, if the commission shall make an order finding that an existing rate is excessive and directing it to be reduced, the carrier affected may by proceedings in the courts stay the operation of such order of reduction for months and even years. It has, therefore, been suggested that the commission should be empowered, whenever a proposed increase in rates is filed, at once to enter upon an investigation of the reasonableness of the increase and to make an order postponing the effective date of such increase until after such investigation shall be completed. To this much objection has been made on the part of carriers. They contend that this would be, in effect, to take from the owners of the railroads the management of their properties and to clothe the Interstate Commerce Commission with the original rate-making power—a policy which was much discussed at the time of the passage of the Hepburn Act in 1905–6, and which was then and has always been distinctly rejected; and in reply to the suggestion that they are able by resorting to the courts

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to stay the taking effect of the order of the commission until its reasonableness shall have been investigated by the courts, whereas the people are deprived of any such remedy with respect to action by the carriers, they point to the provision of the interstate-commerce act providing for restitution to the shippers by carriers of excessive rates charged in cases where the order of the commission reducing such rates are affirmed. It may be doubted how effective this remedy really is. Experience has shown that many, perhaps most, shippers do not resort to proceedings to recover the excessive rates which they may have been required to pay, for the simple reason that they have added the rates paid to the cost of the goods and thus enhanced the price thereof to their customers, and that the public has in effect paid the bill. On the other hand, the enormous volume of transportation charges, the great number of separate tariffs filed annually with the Interstate Commerce Commission, amounting to almost 200,000, and the impossibility of any commission supervising the making of tariffs in advance of their becoming effective on every transportation line within the United States to the extent that would be necessary if their active concurrence were required in the making of every tariff, has satisfied me that this power, if granted, should be conferred in a very limited and restricted form. I therefore recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission be empowered whenever any proposed increase of rates is filed, at once, either on complaint or of its own motion, to enter upon an investigation into the reasonableness of such change, and that it be further empowered, in its discretion, to postpone the effective date of such proposed increase for a period not exceeding sixty days beyond the date when such rate would take effect. If within this time it shall determine that such increase is unreasonable, it may then, by its order, either forbid the increase at all or fix the maximum beyond which it shall not be made. If, on the other hand, at the expiration of this time, the commission shall not have completed its investigation, then the rate shall take effect precisely as it would under the existing law, and the commission may continue its investigation with such results as might be realized under the law as it now stands.

The claim is very earnestly advanced by some large associations of shippers that shippers of freight should be empowered to direct the route over which their shipments should pass to destination, and in this connection it has been urged that the provisions of section 15 of the interstate-commerce act, which now empowers the commission, after hearing on complaint, to establish through routes and maximum joint rates to be charged, etc., when no reasonable or satisfactory through route shall have been already established, be amended so as to empower the commission to take such action, even when one existing reasonable and satisfactory route already exists, if it be possible

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to establish additional routes. This seems to me to be a reasonable provision. I know of no reason why a shipper should not have the right to elect between two or more established through routes to which the initial carrier may be a party, and to require his shipment to be transported to destination over such of such routes as he may designate for that purpose, subject, however, in the exercise of this right to such reasonable regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission may prescribe.

The Republican platform of 1908 declared in favor of amending the interstate-commerce law, but so as always to maintain the principle of competition between naturally competing lines, and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. One of the most potent means of exercising such control has been through the holding of stock of one railroad company by another company owning a competing line. This condition has grown up under express legislative power conferred by the laws of many States, and to attempt now to suddenly reverse that policy so far as it affects the ownership of stocks heretofore so acquired, would be to inflict a grievous injury, not only upon the corporations affected but upon a large body of the investment holding public. I, however, recommend that the law shall be amended so as to provide that from and after the date of its passage no railroad company subject to the interstate-commerce act shall, directly or indirectly, acquire any interests of any kind in capital stock, or purchase or lease any railroad of any other corporation which competes with it respecting business to which the interstate-commerce act applies. But especially for the protection of the minority stockholders in securing to them the best market for their stock I recommend that such prohibiton be coupled with a proviso that it shall not operate to prevent any corporation which, at the date of the passage of such act, shall own not less than one-half of the entire issued and outstanding capital stock of any other railroad company, from acquiring all or the remainder of such stock; nor to prohibit any railroad company which at the date of the enactment of the law is operating a railroad of any other corporation under lease, executed for a term of not less than twenty-five years, from acquiring the reversionary ownership of the demised railroad; but that such provisions shall not operate to authorize or validate the acquisition, through stock ownership or otherwise, of a competing line or interest therein in violation of the antitrust or any other law.

The Republican platform of 1908 further declares in favor of such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers, and in order to carry out its provisions I recommend the enactment of a law providing that no railroad corporation subject to the interstate-commerce act shall hereafter for any purpose connected with or relating to any part

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of its business governed by said act, issue any capital stock without previous or simultaneous payment to it of not less than the par value of such stock, or any bonds or other obligations (except notes maturing not more than one year from the date of their issue), without the previous or simultaneous payment to such corporation of not less than the par value of such bonds, or other obligations, or, if issued at less than their par value, then not without such payment of the reasonable market value of such bonds or obligations as ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission; and that no property, services, or other thing than money, shall be taken in payment to such carrier corporation, of the par or other required price of such stock, bond or other obligation, except at the fair value of such property, services or other thing as ascertained by the commission; and that such act shall also contain provisions to prevent the abuse by the improvident or improper issue of notes maturing at a period not exceeding twelve months from date, in such manner as to commit the commission to the approval of a larger amount of stock or bonds in order to retire such notes than should legitimately have been required.

Such act should also provide for the approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the amount of stock and bonds to be issued by any railroad company subject to this act upon any reorganization, pursuant to judicial sale or other legal proceedings, in order to prevent the issue of stock and bonds to an amount in excess of the fair value of the property which is the subject of such reorganization.

I believe these suggested modifications in and amendments to the interstate-commerce act would make it a complete and effective measure for securing reasonableness of rates and fairness of practices in the operation of interstate railroad lines, without undue preference to any individual or class over any others; and would prevent the recurrence of many of the practices which have given rise in the past to so much public inconvenience and loss.

By my direction the Attorney-General has drafted a bill to carry out these recommendations, which will be furnished upon request to the appropriate committee whenever it may be desired.

In addition to the foregoing amendments of the interstate-commerce law, the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given the power, after a hearing, to determine upon the uniform construction of those appliances—such as sill steps, ladders, roof hand holds, running boards, and hand brakes on freight cars engaged in interstate commerce—used by the train men in the operation of trains, the defects and lack of uniformity in which are apt to produce accidents and injuries to railway train men. The wonderful reforms effected in the number of switchmen and train men injured by coupling accidents, due to the enforced introduction of safety couplers, is a demonstra-

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tion of what can be done if railroads are compelled to adopt proper safety appliances.

The question has arisen in the operation of the interstate commerce employer's liability act as to whether suit can be brought against the employer company in any place other than that of its home office. The right to bring the suit under this act should be as easy of enforcement as the right of a private person not in the company's employ to sue on an ordinary claim, and process in such suit should be sufficiently served if upon the station agent of the company upon whom service is authorized to be made to bind the company in ordinary actions arising under state laws. Bills for both the foregoing purposes have been considered by the House of Representatives, and have been passed, and are now before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. I earnestly urge that they be enacted into law.

ANTITRUST LAW AND FEDERAL INCORPORATION.

There has been a marked tendency in business in this country for forty years last past toward combination of capital and plant in manufacture, sale, and transportation. The moving causes have been several: First, it has rendered possible great economy; second, by a union of former competitors it has reduced the probability of excessive competition; and, third, if the combination has been extensive enough, and certain methods in the treatment of competitors and customers have been adopted, the combiners have secured a monopoly and complete control of prices or rates.

A combination successful in achieving complete control over a particular line of manufacture has frequently been called a "trust." I presume that the derivation of the word is to be explained by the fact that a usual method of carrying out the plan of the combination has been to put the capital and plants of various individuals, firms, or corporations engaged in the same business under the control of trustees.

The increase in the capital of a business for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and effecting economy in the management has become as essential in modern progress as the change from the hand tool to the machine. When, therefore, we come to construe the object of Congress in adopting the so-called "Sherman Anti-Trust Act" in 1890, whereby in the first section every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign trade or commerce, is condemned as unlawful and made subject to indictment and restraint by injunction; and whereby in the second section every monopoly or attempt to monopolize, and every combination or conspiracy with other persons to monopolize any part of interstate trade or commerce, is denounced as illegal and made subject to similar punishment or restraint, we

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must infer that the evil aimed at was not the mere bigness of the enterprise, but it was the aggregation of capital and plants with the express or implied intent to restrain interstate or foreign commerce, or to monopolize it in whole or in part.

Monopoly destroys competition utterly, and the restraint of the full and free operation of competition has a tendency to restrain commerce and trade. A combination of persons, formerly engaged in trade as partnerships or corporations or otherwise, of course eliminates the competition that existed between them; but the incidental ending of that competition is not to be regarded as necessarily a direct restraint of trade, unless of such an all-embracing character that the intention and effect to restrain trade are apparent from the circumstances, or are expressly declared to be the object of the combination. A mere incidental restraint of trade and competition is not within the inhibition of the act, but it is where the combination or conspiracy or contract is inevitably and directly a substantial restraint of competition, and so a restraint of trade, that the statute is violated.

The second section of the act is a supplement of the first. A direct restraint of trade, such as is condemned in the first section, if successful and used to suppress competition, is one of the commonest methods of securing a trade monopoly, condemned in the second section.

It is possible for the owners of a business of manufacturing and selling useful articles of merchandise so to conduct their business as not to violate the inhibitions of the antitrust law and yet to secure to themselves the benefit of the economies of management and of production due to the concentration under one control of large capital and many plants. If they use no other inducement than the constant low price of their product and its good quality to attract custom, and their business is a profitable one, they violate no law. If their actual competitors are small in comparison with the total capital invested, the prospect of new investments of capital by others in such a profitable business is sufficiently near and potential to restrain them in the prices at which they sell their product. But if they attempt by a use of their preponderating capital and by a sale of their goods temporarily at unduly low prices to drive out of business their competitors, or if they attempt, by exclusive contracts with their patrons and threats of nondealing except upon such contracts, or by other methods of a similar character, to use the largeness of their resources and the extent of their output compared with the total output as a means of compelling custom and frightening off competition, then they disclose a purpose to restrain trade and to establish a monopoly and violate the act.

The object of the antitrust law was to suppress the abuses of business of the kind described. It was not to interfere with a great

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volume of capital which, concentrated under one organization, reduced the cost of production and made its profit thereby, and took no advantage of its size by methods akin to duress to stifle competition with it.

I wish to make this distinction as emphatic as possible, because I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive to the prosperity of this country than the loss of that great economy in production which has been and will be effected in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large capital under one management. I do not mean to say that there is not a limit beyond which the economy of management by the enlargement of plant ceases; and where this happens and combination continues beyond this point, the very fact shows intent to monopolize and not to economize.

The original purpose of many combinations of capital in this country was not confined to the legitimate and proper object of reducing the cost of production. On the contrary, the history of most trades will show at times a feverish desire to unite by purchase, combination, or otherwise all the plants in the country engaged in the manufacture of a particular line of goods. The idea was rife that thereby a monopoly could be effected and a control of prices brought about which would inure to the profit of those engaged in the combination. The path of commerce is strewn with failures of such combinations. Their projectors found that the union of all the plants did not prevent competition, especially where proper economy had not been pursued in the purchase and in the conduct of the business after the aggregation was complete. There were enough, however, of such successful combinations to arouse the fears of good, patriotic men as to the result of a continuance of this movement toward the concentration in the hands of a few of the absolute control of the prices of all manufactured products

The antitrust statute was passed in 1890 and prosecutions were soon begun under it. In the case of the United States *v.* Knight, known as the "Sugar Trust case," because of the narrow scope of the pleadings, the combination sought to be enjoined was held not to be included within the prohibition of the act, because the averments did not go beyond the mere acquisition of manufacturing plants for the refining of sugar, and did not include that of a direct and intended restraint upon trade and commerce in the sale and delivery of sugar across state boundaries and in foreign trade. The result of the Sugar Trust case was not happy, in that it gave other companies and combinations seeking a similar method of making profit by establishing an absolute control and monopoly in a particular line of manufacture a sense of immunity against prosecutions in the federal jurisdiction; and where that jurisdiction is barred in respect to a business which is necessarily commensurate with the

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boundaries of the country, no state prosecution is able to supply the needed machinery for adequate restraint or punishment.

Following the Sugar Trust decision, however, there have come along in the slow but certain course of judicial disposition cases involving a construction of the antitrust statute and its application until now they seem to embrace every phase of that law which can be practically presented to the American public and to the Government for action. They show that the antitrust act has a wide scope and applies to many combinations in actual operation, rendering them unlawful and subject to indictment and restraint.

The Supreme Court in several of its decisions has declined to read into the statute the word "unreasonable" before "restraint of trade," on the ground that the statute applies to all restraints and does not intend to leave to the court the discretion to determine what is a reasonable restraint of trade. The expression "restraint of trade" comes from the common law, and at common law there were certain covenants incidental to the carrying out of a main or principal contract which were said to be covenants in partial restraint of trade, and were held to be enforcible because "reasonably" adapted to the performance of the main or principal contract. And under the general language used by the Supreme Court in several cases, it would seem that even such incidental covenants in restraint of interstate trade were within the inhibition of the statute and must be condemned. In order to avoid such a result, I have thought and said that it might be well to amend the statute so as to exclude such covenants from its condemnation. A close examination of the later decisions of the court, however, shows quite clearly in cases presenting the exact question, that such incidental restraints of trade are held not to be within the law and are excluded by the general statement that, to be within the statute, the effect upon the trade of the restraint must be direct and not merely incidental or indirect. The necessity, therefore, for an amendment of the statute so as to exclude these incidental and beneficial covenants in restraint of trade held at common law to be reasonable does not exist.

In some of the opinions of the federal circuit judges there have been intimations, having the effect, if sound, to weaken the force of the statute by including within it absurdly unimportant combinations and arrangements, and suggesting therefore the wisdom of changing its language by limiting its application to serious combinations with intent to restrain competition or control prices. A reading of the opinions of the Supreme Court, however, makes the change unnecessary, for they exclude from the operation of the act contracts affecting interstate trade in but a small and incidental way, and apply the statute only to the real evil aimed at by Congress.

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The statute has been on the statute book now for two decades, and the Supreme Court in more than a dozen opinions has construed it in application to various phases of business combinations and in reference to various subjects-matter. It has applied it to the union under one control of two competing interstate railroads, to joint traffic arrangements between several interstate railroads, to private manufacturers engaged in a plain attempt to control prices and suppress competition in a part of the country, including a dozen States, and to many other combinations affecting interstate trade. The value of a statute which is rendered more and more certain in its meaning by a series of decisions of the Supreme Court furnishes a strong reason for leaving the act as it is, to accomplish its useful purpose, even though if it were being newly enacted useful suggestions as to change of phrase might be made.

It is the duty and the purpose of the Executive to direct an investigation by the Department of Justice, through the grand jury or otherwise, into the history, organization, and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose, and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the antitrust law. The work is a heavy one, but it is not beyond the power of the Department of Justice, if sufficient funds are furnished, to carry on the investigations and to pay the counsel engaged in the work. But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders but of millions of wage-earners, employees, and associated tradesmen must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding, and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of Congress is whether in order to avoid such a possible business danger something can not be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization, and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under Federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the antitrust statute.

Generally, in the industrial combinations called "trusts," the principal business is the sale of goods in many States and in foreign markets; in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one State. This fact will justify the Federal Government in granting a Federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the

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products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the antitrust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that while it offers protection to a Federal company against harmful, vexatious, and unnecessary invasion by the States, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the States, with respect to its purely local business.

Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between "good trusts" and "bad trusts," and that it is possible by amendment to the antitrust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices, and do it all legally if only they do not abuse the power by taking too great profit out of the business. They point with force to certain notorious trusts as having grown into power through criminal methods by the use of illegal rebates and plain cheating, and by various acts utterly violative of business honesty or morality, and urge the establishment of some legal line of separation by which "criminal trusts" of this kind can be punished, and they, on the other hand, be permitted under the law to carry on their business. Now the public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statute. Certainly under the present antitrust law no such distinction exists. It has been proposed, however, that the word "reasonable" should be made a part of the statute, and then that it should be left to the court to say what is a reasonable restraint of trade, what is a reasonable suppression of competition, what is a reasonable monopoly. I venture to think that this is to put into the hands of the court a power impossible to exercise on any consistent principle which will insure the uniformity of decision essential to just judgment. It is to thrust upon the courts a burden that they have no precedents to enable them to carry, and to give them a power approaching the arbitrary, the abuse of which might involve our whole judicial system in disaster.

In considering violations of the antitrust law we ought, of course, not to forget that that law makes unlawful, methods of carrying on business which before its passage were regarded as evidence of business sagacity and success, and that they were denounced in this act not because of their intrinsic immorality, but because of the dangerous results toward which they tended, the concentration of industrial power in the hands of the few, leading to oppression and injustice. In dealing, therefore, with many of the men who have used the methods condemned by the statute for the purpose of maintaining a profitable business, we may well facilitate a change by them in the method of doing business, and enable them to bring it back into the zone of lawfulness without losing to the country the economy of

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management by which in our domestic trade the cost of production has been materially lessened and in competition with foreign manufacturers our foreign trade has been greatly increased.

Through all our consideration of this grave question, however, we must insist that the suppression of competition, the controlling of prices, and the monopoly or attempt to monopolize in interstate commerce and business, are not only unlawful, but contrary to the public good, and that they must be restrained and punished until ended.

I therefore recommend the enactment by Congress of a general law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the States and regulating their activities, so as to prevent the recurrence, under national auspices, of those abuses which have arisen under state control. Such a law should provide for the issue of stock of such corporations to an amount equal only to the cash paid in on the stock; and if the stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation, ascertained under approval and supervision of federal authority, after a full and complete disclosure of all the facts pertaining to the value of such property and the interest therein of the persons to whom it is proposed to issue stock in payment of such property. It should subject the real and personal property only of such corporations to the same taxation as is imposed by the States within which it may be situated upon other similar property located therein, and it should require such corporations to file full and complete reports of their operations with the Department of Commerce and Labor at regular intervals. Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation, under national auspices, of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different States, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

If the prohibition of the antitrust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the National Government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different States of the Union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different States.

To the suggestion that this proposal of federal incorporation for industrial combinations is intended to furnish them a refuge in which to continue industrial abuses under federal protection, it should be

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said that the measure contemplated does not repeal the Sherman antitrust law and is not to be framed so as to permit the doing of the wrongs which it is the purpose of that law to prevent, but only to foster a continuance and advance of the highest industrial efficiency without permitting industrial abuses.

Such a national incorporation law will be opposed, first, by those who believe that trusts should be completely broken up and their property destroyed. It will be opposed, second, by those who doubt the constitutionality of such federal incorporation, and even if it is valid, object to it as too great federal centralization. It will be opposed, third, by those who will insist that a mere voluntary incorporation like this will not attract to its acceptance the worst of the offenders against the antitrust statute and who will therefore propose instead of it a system of compulsory licenses for all federal corporations engaged in interstate business.

Let us consider these objections in their order. The Government is now trying to dissolve some of these combinations, and it is not the intention of the Government to desist in the least degree in its effort to end those combinations which are to-day monopolizing the commerce of this country; that where it appears that the acquisition and concentration of property go to the extent of creating a monopoly or of substantially and directly restraining interstate commerce, it is not the intention of the Government to permit this monopoly to exist under federal incorporation or to transfer to the protecting wing of the Federal Government a state corporation now violating the Sherman Act. But it is not, and should not be, the policy of the Government to prevent reasonable concentration of capital which is necessary to the economic development of manufacture, trade, and commerce. This country has shown a power of economical production that has astonished the world, and has enabled us to compete with foreign manufactures in many markets. It should be the care of the Government to permit such concentration of capital while keeping open the avenues of individual enterprise, and the opportunity for a man or corporation with reasonable capital to engage in business. If we would maintain our present business supremacy, we should give to industrial concerns an opportunity to reorganize and to concentrate their legitimate capital in a federal corporation, and to carry on their large business within the lines of the law.

Second. There are those who doubt the constitutionality of such Federal incorporation. The regulation of interstate and foreign commerce is certainly conferred in the fullest measure upon Congress, and if for the purpose of securing in the most thorough manner that kind of regulation, Congress shall insist that it may provide and authorize certain agencies to carry on that commerce, it would seem

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to be within its power. This has been distinctly affirmed with respect to railroad companies doing an interstate business and interstate bridges. The power of incorporation has been exercised by Congress and upheld by the Supreme Court in this regard. Why, then, with respect to any other form of interstate commerce like the sale of goods across State boundaries and into foreign commerce, may the same power not be asserted? Indeed, it is the very fact that they carry on interstate commerce that makes these great industrial concerns subject to Federal prosecution and control. How far as incidental to the carrying on of that commerce it may be within the power of the Federal Government to authorize the manufacture of goods, is perhaps more open to discussion, though a recent decision of the Supreme Court would seem to answer that question in the affirmative.

Even those who are willing to concede that the Supreme Court may sustain such federal incorporation are inclined to oppose it on the ground of its tendency to the enlargement of the federal power at the expense of the power of the States. It is a sufficient answer to this argument to say that no other method can be suggested which offers federal protection on the one hand and close federal supervision on the other of these great organizations that are in fact federal because they are as wide as the country and are entirely unlimited in their business by state lines. Nor is the centralization of federal power under this act likely to be excessive. Only the largest corporations would avail themselves of such a law, because the burden of complete federal supervision and control that must certainly be imposed to accomplish the purpose of the incorporation would not be accepted by an ordinary business concern.

The third objection, that the worst offenders will not accept federal incorporation, is easily answered. The decrees of injunction recently adopted in prosecutions under the antitrust law are so thorough and sweeping that the corporations affected by them have but three courses before them:

First, they must resolve themselves into their component parts in the different States, with a consequent loss to themselves of capital and effective organization and to the country of concentrated energy and enterprise; or

Second, in defiance of law and under some secret trust they must attempt to continue their business in violation of the federal statute, and thus incur the penalties of contempt and bring on an inevitable criminal prosecution of the individuals named in the decree and their associates; or,

Third, they must reorganize and accept in good faith the federal charter I suggest.

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A federal compulsory license law, urged as a substitute for a federal incorporation law, is unnecessary except to reach that kind of corporation which, by virtue of the considerations already advanced, will take advantage voluntarily of an incorporation law, while the other state corporations doing an interstate business do not need the supervision or the regulation of a federal license and would only be unnecessarily burdened thereby.

The Attorney-General, at my suggestion, has drafted a federal incorporation bill, embodying the views I have attempted to set forth, and it will be at the disposition of the appropriate committees of Congress.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 7, 1910.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 506.

FUNDS OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR SUBMITTING A RECOMMENDATION FOR LEGISLATION RELATING TO EXPENDITURES FROM THE FUND OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND APACHE TRIBES OF INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

JANUARY 11, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 10, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, of the 7th instant, submitting draft of a clause for inclusion in the Indian appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of $250,000 of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, to be expended for the benefit, etc., of said Indians.

Respectfully,

JAMES F. CURTIS,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 7, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith an item for insertion in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1911, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the Treasury the sum of

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$250,000 of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, to be expended under his direction from time to time for the benefit of said Indians and the improvement of their homesteads.

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 7, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an item for insertion in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1911, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the Treasury at his discretion the sum of $250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds standing to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and to pay out said sum for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support and the improvement of their homesteads.

The books of the Office of Indian Affairs show that there is now on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the tribes named a total sum of $3,672,029.20, as follows:

Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	$1,500,600.00
Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 5 per cent fund, January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910	75,030.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund	2,021,912.19
Interest on Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund, January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1910, estimated	74,487.01
Total	3,672,029.20

Should the item submitted receive favorable action this department will be enabled to distribute among these Indians, from time to time, a part of their trust funds in such manner as will enable them to gradually pay off the heavy indebtedness with which they have long been burdened, and at the same time aid them in their efforts toward self-support and the improvement of their homes. A similar item was included in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 781, 806), and has proved of benefit to the Indians.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that the item be given favorable consideration by the Congress and enacted into law.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Item.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States, at his discretion, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds on deposit to the credit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma and pay out the same for the benefit of the members of said tribes for their maintenance and support and improvement of their homesteads for the ensuing year in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 528.

WEIGHING OF SUBSIDIARY COINS, UNITED STATES MINTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT SUBMITTING A RECOMMENDATION FOR LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE COINAGE.

JANUARY 13, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 11, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the inclosed letter from the Director of the Mint, dated January 10, 1910, and addressed to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him to recommend to Congress an administrative amendment to section 3536 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; also the inclosed memorandum, signed by the Director of the Mint and dated January 10, 1910, explaining the necessity for the proposed change. I beg to invite your attention to this letter and memorandum and to recommend the administrative amendment indicated by the Director of the Mint.

Respectfully,

CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, January 10, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you recommend to Congress that section 3536 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out of said section the words "And in weighing (a) large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, half-dollars, or quarter-dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes."

Respectfully,

A. PIATT ANDREW,
Director of the Mint.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, January 10, 1910.

The suggested amendment to section 3536 of the Revised Statutes concerning the weighing of the subsidiary coins, if adopted, would eliminate a considerable amount of unnecessary labor and would accordingly save considerable unnecessary expense in our several mints.

The present law, after providing for an acceptable deviation from the standard weight of one and one-half grains in the case of the individual half-dollar, quarter-dollar, or dime, requires that in delivering them in quantity the heavy and light pieces within the accepted limit of tolerance shall be so mixed that the deviation in the total shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in 1,000 half-dollars or quarter-dollars and one-hundredth of an ounce in 1,000 dimes.

In other words, according to the regulations for the single pieces, there may be a deviation of 1,500 grains from the standard in 1,000 halves (weighing 192,900 grains) or in 1,000 quarters (weighing 96,450 grains) or in 1,000 dimes (weighing 38,580 grains), while the regulations for deliveries in quantities allow only a deviation of 9.6 grains from the standard in 1,000 half-dollars or quarter-dollars and 4.8 grains in 1,000 dimes. It will be easily understood that such a requirement involves not only a careful weighing of the individual pieces, which is obviously important, but a laborious and expensive separation and mixing of the heavy and light acceptable coins, which, in the case of our very much overvalued subsidiary currency, is quite unnecessary.

In the Philadelphia mint at the present time, on account of the supposed obligation entailed by this provision of law, every quarter-dollar and half-dollar passing out of the mint is subjected to three separate weighings, two by machinery and one by hand. In 1907 there were issued from our mints 11,651,175 half-dollars and 15,596,575 quarter-dollars. If we could avoid the triple weighing of this large number of pieces we could effect a considerable economy, and the elimination of this unnecessary provision with regard to the deliveries of subsidiary silver in quantity would, I believe, save the Government at least $30,000 per year.

A. PIATT ANDREW, *Director of the Mint.*

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 533

CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTED TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS JANUARY 14, 1910

JANUARY 14, 1910.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

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SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for discussion in a special message, as follows:

In several Departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semiarid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the Government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semiarid plains. We have, in addition, 368,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways, in order to open up regions in the West then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the preemption and timber-culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the Government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation.

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There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. The problem is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that Nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, of oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as " water-power " sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites.

Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the Executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, Congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the Executive, and the question as to what the Executive is to do is, under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of Congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been

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made by the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to Congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public-land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. This ought to be done by that Department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the Interior Department through the Geological Survey. Much of the confusion, fraud, and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas, and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of such lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at.

The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute, this will be a product which will probably attract the greed of monopolists.

With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public-land question is presented. There are valuable water-power sites through all the public-land States. The opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from the Federal Government to the territorial governments as they become States included the water power in the rivers except so far

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as that owned by riparian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns and controls the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted owns land which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I can not conceive how the power in streams flowing through public lands can be made available at all except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right of way thereover for transmission lines. Under these conditions, if the Government owns the adjacent land—indeed, if the Government is the riparian owner—it may control the use of the water power by imposing proper conditions on the disposition of the land necessary in the creation and utilization of the water power.

The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water-power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water-power sites now owned by the Government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water-power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding fifty years with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, and with some equitable provision for fixing terms of renewal, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the Government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country. It is incumbent upon the Government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soils of the country should be cared for with all means at the Government's disposal. Their productive powers should have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the new soils, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp soils, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry-land soils,

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find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the Department of Agriculture; but it ought not to escape public attention that State action in addition to that of the Department of Agriculture (as for instance in the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semiarid parts of the public domain, the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming," and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds. Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build the works needed to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the Secretary of the Interior to determine what projects should be selected among those suggested, and to direct the Reclamation Service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the Far West and the country of arid and semiarid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the Government has entered upon. It would appear that over 30 projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up, the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves

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them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the Reclamation Service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many States as possible. I recommend therefore that authority be given to issue not exceeding $30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the Secretary of the Interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects.

Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for the disposition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the removal of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral land laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the Congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes, and, especially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary and that the

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authority of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests can not be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upwards of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only 3 per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests, goes without saying. The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the Constitution that authorizes the Federal Government to exercise any control over forests within a State, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the Federal Government.

It has been proposed, and a bill for the purpose passed the Lower House in the last Congress, that the National Government appropriate a certain amount each year out of the receipts from the forestry business of the Government to institute reforestation at the sources of certain navigable streams, to be selected by the Geological Survey, with a view to determining the practicability of thus improving and protecting the streams for federal purposes. I think a moderate expenditure for each year for this purpose, for a period of five or ten years, would be of the utmost benefit in the development of our forestry system.

I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind, indeed, who did not realize that the people of the entire West, and especially those of the Mississippi Valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways. The Mississippi River, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the other, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved,

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they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable I think it is the duty of Congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of 9 feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is fifty-four. The remaining cost is known to be $63,000,000.

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in twelve years.

What has been said of the Ohio River is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, to a constant depth of 6 feet, and of the Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis, to a constant depth of 6 feet and from St. Louis to Cairo to a depth of 8 feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated, and there is business which will follow the improvement.

I recommend, therefore, that the present Congress, in the river and harbor bill, make provision for continuing contracts to complete these improvements.

As these improvements are being made, and the traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the Gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of 9 feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the depth of the non-tidal streams is rarely more than 6 feet, and never more than 10. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over the rivers and canals in Ger-

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many and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the Interstate Commerce Commission. For this reason, I hope that this Congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways.

For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the Interior Department and the Forest Service of the Agricultural Department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly, without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 14, 1910.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 540.

SURVEYS WITHIN LIMITS OF RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH A COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, A REPORT OF SURVEYS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

JANUARY 15, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 13, 1910.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the sundry civil act approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 938), I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office covering the survey of public lands lying within the limits of railroad land grants, between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1909.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 938), requiring "the Secretary of the Interior to report to each regular session of Congress what has been done under the foregoing" provisions for surveys within railroad land-grant limits, I have the honor to report that between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909, no contracts were awarded and approved in the several surveying districts providing for the survey of public lands lying within the limits of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, liability payable from the so-called "continuing appro-

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priation" of $100,000, as provided in chapter 376 of volume 24 of Statutes at Large, page 556.

It appears that the railroad companies have preferred to make application for surveys of lands within their granted limits under the provisions of sections 2401, 2402, 2403, Revised Statutes United States, as amended by the act of August 20, 1894 (28 Stats., 423), and the act of Congress approved February 27, 1899 (30 Stats., 892), entitled an act authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause public lands to be surveyed in certain cases, owing to the nonavailability of the "continuing appropriation" for office work on surveys thereunder.

Very respectfully, FRED DENNETT, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 546.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND AT MAKAH INDIAN RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF LAND AT THE MAKAH INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

JANUARY 17, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 14, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor to transmit herewith the rough draft of a bill authorizing the allotment of the remaining unallotted land on the Makah Indian Reservation, State of Washington, to the members of that tribe or, with the consent of a majority of the members of the tribe, to set aside from allotment and arrange for the conservation of such lands and for the cutting and sale of the timber thereon.

Thirty-six hundred and sixty acres, approximately, have been allotted to 366 Indians on this reservation, leaving about 23,000 acres of land chiefly valuable for the timber found thereon. The schedule showing allotments of irrigable land has not as yet been approved, owing to the fact that the descriptions thereof do not conform to the public survey.

Inspector Samuel F. O'Fallon, of this department, in a recent report advises the early allotment of the timbered lands. I find that there is no authority under existing law for allotting these timbered lands, but in this connection respectfully invite your attention to Senate bill 8781, Sixtieth Congress, second session, which passed the Senate on February 1, 1909, a bill similar to the draft inclosed herewith. The proposed legislation failed to become a law, however, and the same necessity for its passage exists now as at the time of its previous submission to the Congress. Attention is invited, also, to S. Rept.

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No. 875, Sixtieth Congress, second session, and H. Doc. No. 1365 of the same session.

The department would be glad to see the suggested bill, or legislation similar thereto, become a law.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to allot all the remaining unallotted lands within the Makah Indian Reservation, State of Washington, to the members of that tribe or, with the consent of a majority of the members of the tribe, to set aside from allotment and arrange for the conservation of such lands and for the cutting and sale of the ripened and matured timber therefrom, the net proceeds from such sale to be placed to the credit of the tribe and expended for its benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 549.

USE OF REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE IN LOCATING YACHT OF JOHN J. ASTOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

A REPLY TO THE INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE AS TO THE USE OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE TO LOCATE THE YACHT OF JOHN J. ASTOR.

JANUARY 17, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 17, 1910.

SIR: Replying to House resolution of January 6, 1910, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House of Representatives what action, if any, was taken by the Treasury Department, through the Revenue-Cutter Service, in order to discover the whereabouts of the seagoing yacht of John J. Astor during the time the same was supposed to be lost during the latter part of the year 1909; also what expenditure, if any, was made by the Treasury Department on this account, I have the honor to inform you as follows:

This department received information on November 17, 1909, from the public press, that the steam yacht *Nourmahal* had sailed from Port Antonio, Jamaica, on November 5 and had not since been reported, and that grave fears were felt for her safety. The department thereupon addressed a cablegram on November 17 to the commanding officer of the revenue cutter *Algonquin*, stationed at San Juan, P. R., directing him to make search for and locate if possible the yacht *Nourmahal*. The cable to Porto Rico was not working at the time and it was found impossible to transmit the dispatch to the commanding officer of the *Algonquin* by cable. The department also endeavored to reach the *Algonquin* by wireless telegraph, but without success, and no information could be received from the *Algonquin* to indicate if she had received the order of the department or was aware of the fears felt for the safety of the *Nourmahal*. The first information

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received from the *Algonquin*, when the cables were again in working order, was a cablegram of November 26, acknowledging the receipt that day of department order of November 17, and stating that the *Nourmahal* had been safely anchored in the harbor of San Juan, P. R., since November 14.

As it was found impossible to get into communication with the *Algonquin*, and as no definite news had been received of the safety of the *Nourmahal*, and as it was surmised that possibly other vessels might be in distress as a result of the hurricane, the department telegraphed, on November 19, 1909, to the commanding officer of the revenue cutter *Yamacraw*, which vessel is stationed with headquarters at Savannah, Ga., to proceed without delay to the waters between Jamaica and Porto Rico and search for any vessel that might have been disabled in the recent hurricane. This message was sent to the *Yamacraw* at Charleston, S. C., and the vessel sailed from that port for West Indian waters at the earliest possible moment. On November 21 the *Yamacraw* was recalled by wireless telegraph in view of the fact that information reached the department that the *Nourmahal* was safely at anchor in San Juan, P. R. It developed, however, that this information relative to the safety of the *Nourmahal* was regarded with some measure of doubt, so, on November 23, a wireless dispatch was sent to the *Yamacraw* to proceed to the West Indies at once to search for vessels between Porto Rico, San Domingo, and Jamaica, and to promptly send any news of the *Nourmahal*. The *Yamacraw* arrived at San Juan on November 29, and reported the *Nourmahal* safe in that port. The cutter was then directed by cablegram to return to her station, which she did, arriving at Savannah, Ga., December 6, 1909.

It will thus be seen that the action taken by the Treasury Department to discover the whereabouts of the seagoing yacht of John J. Astor consisted of an unsuccessful attempt to direct the revenue cutter *Algonquin*, at San Juan, P. R., to search for the yacht, and the dispatch of the revenue cutter *Yamacraw* to West Indian waters to search for vessels that might be in distress between Porto Rico, San Domingo, and Jamaica.

In regard to the expenditure made by the Treasury Department on account of its action in endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of Mr. Astor's yacht it may be said that no unusual expenditure was made on this account, because the revenue cutter *Yamacraw* was in commission and the expenses incident to her cruise to the West Indies were practically those that would have been incurred were the vessel cruising on her regular station in the performance of her duties. It is true, however, that upon her cruise to Porto Rico in search of vessels in distress, and return, a larger amount of coal was consumed than would probably have been used had she not been dispatched upon this errand, and the increased expenditure on account of fuel, oil, and water, which was the only additional expense incurred, has been carefully computed and found to be $552.96.

Of the many and varied duties with which the Revenue-Cutter Service is charged by law one of the most important is the assistance of vessels in distress. The Revised Statutes of the United States provide as follows:

SEC. 1536. The President may, when the necessities of the service permit it, cause any suitable number of public vessels adapted to the purpose to cruise upon the coast in the season of severe weather and to afford such aid to distressed navigators

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as their circumstances may require; and such public vessels shall go to sea fully prepared to render such assistance.

SEC. 2759. The revenue cutters on the northern and northwestern lakes, when put in commission, shall be specially charged with aiding vessels in distress on the lakes.

Whenever a vessel of any description is reported as missing, so that grave fears are entertained for her safety, it is the unvarying practice of the department, if such action be practicable, to dispatch promptly one or more of the revenue cutters to search for the missing craft. The search by the *Yamacraw* for the yacht *Nourmahal*, and other vessels possibly in distress in West Indian waters, differed in no respect from the regular duty with which the revenue cutters are charged and was unusual only in that the search necessitated a cruise of somewhat greater extent than is ordinarily required in such cases.

To indicate that there was nothing unusual in the efforts of the Revenue-Cutter Service to find the *Nourmahal* the following case of an endeavor to locate a vessel missing in West Indian waters, a case similar in many respects to the search for the *Nourmahal*, is cited:

On January 5, 1907, this department was advised that the steamer *Ponce*, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, that left Porto Rico for New York on December 25, 1906, was five days overdue. Immediately three revenue cutters, the *Algonquin*, *Seminole*, and *Mohawk*, were ordered out and directed to engage in a systematic search for the steamer. The three cutters cruised actively over a large extent of sea in search of the *Ponce* and did not relinquish their efforts until news was received of the safe arrival of the steamship at Bermuda. In regard to the *Nourmahal* there was presented the case of an American vessel, owned by an American, of 768 tons, length 235 feet, breadth 29 feet, built in 1894, carrying probably 50 or more souls, reported missing and possibly in grave danger as a result of the disastrous storms to which she was supposed to have been exposed. That it was the duty of the Revenue-Cutter Service to endeavor to succor these distressed mariners was not for a moment doubted, and the department gladly took the action in the case that has been set forth.

In responding to the House resolution I deem it proper, as bearing directly upon the matter to which the resolution refers, to describe generally the activities of the Revenue-Cutter Service in assisting vessels in distress.

Realizing the great importance of this work, for the safety of seamen and passengers and the preservation of property at sea and in the interests of commerce generally, the department has made every effort to utilize the force of revenue cutters at its disposal with a view of obtaining the best results.

Accordingly, the first and second class vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service are stationed with cruising grounds along the coast as follows:

ATLANTIC COAST.

Woodbury, headquarters at Eastport, Me. Cruising grounds from Eastport, Me., to Portland, Me.

Androscoggin, headquarters at Portland, Me Cruising grounds from Eastport Me., to Cape Ann, Mass.

Gresham, headquarters at Boston, Mass. Cruising grounds from Portsmouth, N. H., to Nantucket shoal light-ship.

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Acushnet, headquarters at New Bedford, Mass. Cruising grounds, Buzzards Bay, Nantucket Sound, and adjacent waters.

Mohawk, headquarters at New York, N. Y. Cruising grounds from Gay Head, Mass., to the Delaware Breakwater.

Seneca, headquarters at Tompkinsville, N. Y. Cruising grounds, North Atlantic Ocean. This vessel is charged particularly with the duty of destroying derelicts and other obstructions to navigation.

Onondaga, headquarters at Norfolk, Va. Cruising grounds from Great Egg Harbor, N. J., to Cape Hatteras.

Apache, headquarters at Baltimore, Md. Cruising grounds, Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

Itasca, headquarters at Arundel Cove, Md. Practice ship for instruction of cadets.

Pamlico, headquarters at Newbern, N. C. Cruising grounds, Pamlico and Albemarle sounds and tributaries.

Seminole, headquarters at Wilmington, N. C. Cruising grounds from Cape Hatteras to Charleston, S. C.

Yamacraw, headquarters at Savannah, Ga. Cruising grounds from Cape Romain, S. C., to Cape Canaveral, Fla.

GULF COAST.

Forward, headquarters at Key West, Fla. Cruising grounds from Key West, Fla., to Cape Canaveral, Fla., and in Gulf of Mexico as necessary.

Winona, headquarters at Gulfport, Miss. Cruising grounds from Mobile, Ala., to West End, Lake Pontchartrain.

Windom, headquarters at Galveston, Tex. Cruising grounds from Port Eads, La., to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

GREAT LAKES.

Morrill, headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Cruising grounds, Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie.

Tuscarora, headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis. Cruising grounds, Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

PACIFIC COAST.

Rush, headquarters at Juneau, Alaska. Cruising grounds, waters of southeastern Alaska.

Snohomish, headquarters at Neah Bay, Wash. Cruising grounds, North Pacific Ocean and vicinity of Cape Flattery, Wash.

Tahoma, headquarters at Port Townsend, Wash. Cruising grounds, vicinity of Cape Flattery, Wash., and as far south as Destruction Island; north as far as conditions require; also, Puget Sound and tributaries.

Manning, headquarters at Astoria, Oreg. Cruising grounds from Cape Flattery, Wash., to Cape Blanco, Oreg.

McCulloch, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. Cruising grounds from Cape Blanco, Oreg., to Point Buchon, Cal.

Perry, headquarters at San Pedro, Cal. Cruising grounds from Point Buchon, Cal., to San Diego, Cal.

Bear, headquarters at San Diego, Cal. Cruising grounds from San Pedro, Cal., to the Mexican boundary, and elsewhere as necessary.

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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Thetis, headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii. Cruising grounds, waters of the Hawaiian Islands.

PORTO RICO.

Algonquin, headquateres at San Juan, P. R. Cruising grounds, waters of Porto Rico.

The vessels thus constitute a cordon about the entire coast of the United States and are in positions to render assistance in cases of distress occurring within their respective districts, and are authorized and expected to proceed into waters beyond their cruising districts whenever their duities so require.

Each year the department dispatches a number of vessels stationed on the Pacific coast upon cruises into the Arctic Ocean and in the waters of Bering Sea, where they perform duties of a very important character in connection with the enforcement of law, the patrol for the preservation of the fur-seal herd, and in the public interests generally. With the large increase of late years in the number of merchant vessels plying in Alaskan waters during the season of navigation, the revenue cutters on these northern cruises have assisted in many cases vessels in distress in those waters. While the majority of the vessels on the Pacific coast are cruising in northern waters one or more cutters are retained to safeguard the western coast of the United States proper.

Of the cutters in the service many are able first class vessels capable of remaining at sea in all weather and of effectively performing the work of assisting vessels in distress. A few, however, are obsolete, have been under constant repairs for many years, and are not suitable for the work with which they are charged. They can not contribute to a great extent to the relief work of the service owing to their lack of power and seagoing qualities, and the department hopes, with the authority of Congress, to be able to replace them when practicable with vessels of a modern type.

The department constantly emphasizes in its orders to commanding officers the importance of the work of assisting vessels in distress, and whenever a revenue cutter is assigned to a new station or given orders relative to her general duties the attention of her commanding officer is invariably directed to the requirement that his command shall be in readiness to do everything possible looking to the succor of shipping in distress.

The following paragraphs are contained in the Regulations for the Revenue-Cutter Service and set forth duties imposed upon the commanding officer of each vessel of the service:

The aiding of vessels in distress being one of the important duties of the service, he [the commanding officer] is enjoined to use every means at his command to obtain knowledge of vessels needing assistance, and to relieve such vessels and assist their crews, but in this work he will use sound discretion and not uselessly and unnecessarily jeopardize his vessel and the lives of his officers and crew in his zeal to render aid. He must respond promptly to all appeals for help, and must in all cases stand by a disabled or distressed vessel which is in any danger until she is released or it becomes evident that she is beyond help of the kind that can be afforded by a revenue cutter. In case of the wreck of a vessel, he shall render all the assistance in his power to the crew, and save and protect such of her cargo and fittings as he can.

He shall confer with the keepers of life-saving stations nearest the anchorages of his vessel, arrange with them for cooperation for relief service, and decide upon a place,

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or places, where telephonic or telegraphic news of wrecks will be forwarded and received. Notifications of wrecks or stranded vessels will be made to the revenue cutters by the display of signals (preparatory distant signal being a black ball), or by telephone or telegraph, as may be deemed most advantageous. He shall fly the ship's signal letters when passing life-saving stations, if necessary for identification.

He must keep his vessel properly supplied with good running lines and hawsers, so stowed as to be immediately available in an emergency, and see that she is otherwise prepared to aid vessels in distress.

The revenue cutters are equipped, bearing in mind their individual requirements and the expense involved, with the needful equipment effectively to render assistance to distressed craft. Wireless-telegraph apparatus is now installed on 17 cutters and has proven a most important and potent factor in the successful performance of the work. Its installation, and effective maintenance, on the seagoing vessels of the service have aided materially in relief and rescue work. This was strikingly shown when four revenue cutters started from distant parts of the coast for the sinking steamship *Republic*, in collision off Nantucket shoals, immediately upon receipt of her wireless call for help. A boat from the cutter *Gresham* rescued the last survivors as the ship went down.

But more important than orders issued by the department is the fact that the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service participates in this work of assisting vessels in distress with the highest zeal and enthusiasm, and regards with particular pride the record of the service in the work. The Revenue-Cutter Service has always performed this duty, and the personnel regards it as one of the best traditions of the service. The morale of the service in this matter can not be too highly commended. Officers and men are constantly on the alert to learn of cases of distress requiring aid, and a friendly rivalry exists between the different cutters as to which vessel shall make the best record along these lines. It is a common occurrence, particularly during the winter season, when a revenue cutter enters her home port after an arduous cruise, for a wireless telegram to be received reporting a vessel in danger or distress and calling for the immediate departure of the cutter on further relief work. The department is fully aware that such calls are responded to with alacrity and takes pride in the fact that the personnel of the service performs such duty cheerfully and efficiently.

The active cruising of the revenue cutters along the coasts has developed in the officers and men of the service qualities of seamanship of a high order. The cutters cruise continually among the shoals and dangerous places on the coast. Special attention is given to coast pilotage, in which the officers are highly proficient. Officers and men are also particularly competent in boat work and constantly have wide experience in this work under varied conditions.

Acting under authority of Revised Statutes, 1536, above quoted, the President each year designates all the first-class revenue cutters on the Atlantic coast to cruise actively for the assistance of vessels in distress during the winter months from December 1 to April 1. The following is the text of the order issued to the *Yamacraw* on November 13, 1909, for the performance of this duty, which orders are similar to those issued to other first-class cutters on the Atlantic coast:

SIR: 1. The President having designated the *Yamacraw* to cruise under the provisions of section 1536, Revised Statutes, and to afford such aid to distressed navigators as their circumstances may require, you are directed to put your command in readiness,

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and to proceed upon this important duty, without further orders, on December 1 next, wiring the department your movements on that date. You will actively cruise your ship until April 1, 1910.

2. In order that you may be able to extend relief to the crews o vessels in distress, the *Yamacraw* should be provided with provisions, water, and fuel in such quantities as can be conveniently stowed.

3. Having duly prepared your command for the work contemplated by these orders, you are directed to cover a district from Cape Romain, South Carolina, to Cape Canaveral, Florida, including the Savannah River and such tributary waters within this district as it may be necessary and practicable for the vessel at any time to cover, making a harbor when stress of weather, want of fuel, provisions, or other good reason requires, keeping at all times a vigilant lookout for vessels in need of assistance.

4. It is expected that you will cover your cruising grounds in the most effective manner and extend such aid to those in need of assistance as it may be in your power to render. You will make arrangements, before the beginning of winter cruising, with the Life-Saving Service along the coast, and convenient signal or other stations, for the transmission to you, by telegraph or otherwise, of such information regarding wrecks, vessels in distress, etc., as may enable you the more expeditiously to carry out the intent of these instructions. You will communicate to the department the nature of these arrangements as soon as made.

5. There will be strict compliance with the provisions of articles 146–161, inclusive, of the regulations, to which your attention is specially called.

6. From the first port entered after having rendered assistance of any kind you will submit a report to the department upon the usual form (2015) giving such particulars as will show fully the service performed. The details shall be made clear and comprehensive.

7. You will be careful to enforce the customs and navigation laws throughout your cruising district by causing vessels fallen in with to be boarded and examined. Ample boarding lists will furnish evidence of the proper performance of this duty. You will confer with all chief officers of the customs at such ports as you may visit, with a view to the correction of infractions of law, and keep these officers informed, as far as possible, of your movements, so that they may speedily communicate with you at all times relative to the work of your command and enable you to execute any particular duty with certainty and dispatch.

8. After arrival at a port or anchorage having telegraphic communication you will briefly announce the fact by wire to the department, but not oftener than once a day, giving date of arrival, probable departure, and destination. The purpose of this provision is to enable you to keep the department closely advised of the whereabouts of your command, and therefore lengthy or unnecessary telegrams will be avoided. If stay in port or anchorage is of more than twenty-four hours' duration, the reasons therefor shall be reported by mail.

9. Should you gain information of the presence of derelicts or strands within your cruising district, in the path of commerce outside of the 3-mile limit, you will not wait for orders in the premises, but will do all in your power to remove or destroy such, and immediately report your action to the department. If you find a derelict or strand within the 3-mile limit that can not be removed without destroying it, you will at once wire the fact to the department. (See article 161, Regulations.)

10. You will, as far as practicable, keep in close touch by means of wireless telegraph with other vessels of the service in coast waters and with available shore stations, to the end that you may take prompt advantage of such means in the effective discharge of your duties. Call letters are as follows: *Algonquin*, R C A; *Gresham*, R C G; *Itasca*, R C I; *Mohawk*, R C M; *Onondaga*, R C O; *Seminole*, R C S; *Acushnet*, R C U; *Androscoggin*, R C D; *Seneca*, R C E; *Yamacraw*, R C Y; *Apache*, R C P.

11. You will inform the officers of your command that no leaves of absence will be granted during the winter cruising period, except in urgent cases.

12. The successful accomplishment of the objects of the service herein indicated will require on your part constant and energetic direction, and therefore, besides attending to the usual duties of your station, you are given full latitude to respond in all cases where you may be useful in aiding distressed mariners or otherwise in the performance of your duties. It is expected that you will devote your time and best energies to the faithful discharge of your obligations, as imposed by law and regulations, and that you will leave no effort untried to make for your command an enviable record. The department will regard with interest the progress of your work and will be gratified to hear of any special or important service rendered by your command.

13. At the end of the winter cruising period you will submit to the department a detailed report of the work performed by your command from December 1 to April 1.

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This report will embrace only the performance and results of your winter cruising duties and should not contain recommendations as to ship or personnel.

Respectfully.

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Acting Secretary.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
U. S. Revenue Cutter Yamacraw,
Savannah, Ga.

The efforts of the Revenue-Cutter Service toward rendering effective assistance to vessels in distress have brought the following commendable results:

During the fiscal year 1909 the cutters assisted in one way or another 156 vessels, the value of these vessels and their cargoes amounting to $13,940,709. In the last five years the cutters have assisted 1,092 vessels, the value of these vessels and their cargoes amounting to $42,824,604. The following are a few extracts from official reports of assistance rendered during the last calendar year, and are here set forth to indicate generally the character and variety of the work of the revenue cutters in aiding commerce at sea. They are merely typical of the kind of work the cutters are doing in this respect.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "APACHE" TO THE AMERICAN SCHOONER "PENDLETON SATISFACTION" JANUARY 19 AND 20, 1909.

On the morning of January 19, 1909, while off Old Point Comfort, received information that schooner *Pendleton Satisfaction* was ashore at Little Island life-saving station, Virginia. Proceeded to scene of wreck at once; 11.50, sighted schooner on beach; 12.03, anchored in 3 fathoms of water to seaward of schooner; 1.15, officer having reported her condition, ran hawser and hauled taut. Sent all available men on board schooner to man pumps and jettison deck load of lumber. At 3.35, having jettisoned 40,000 feet of lumber and lowered water 3 feet in hold, went ahead on engines, hauling steadily on schooner, at same time heaving in on starboard anchor; 5.15, floated schooner. Left an officer and several men on schooner to handle her. Stood up coast for Virginia capes, schooner yawing badly and almost unmanagable, her rudder post having carried away. At 7 p. m. hawser parted. Stopped and ran hawser to schooner and at 8 p. m. ahead at various speeds on course. Stood in for Lynnhaven Roads. When near anchorage the port after bollard, to which hawser was made fast, carried away. Signaled schooner to anchor, hauled in hawser, and at 10.20 came to anchor in Lynnhaven Roads, Virginia. At 8.30 a. m. next day went alongside schooner, made fast, and proceeded to Newport News, Va.; 12.40, schooner fast alongside of wharf of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, let go lines, and came to anchor.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "GRESHAM" TO THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP "REPUBLIC," JANUARY 24 AND 25, 1909.

At 8.10 a. m. January 23 a message was received from the Wellfleet Marconi station addressed to the commanding officer of the *Gresham* and reading as follows: "Steamship *Republic* is sinking 26 miles southeast of Nantucket." Steam was immediately ordered and at 8.20 the *Gresham* got underway and started for the reported scene of disaster. A thick fog prevailed at the time and continued until 8 p. m. of that date. After rounding Cape Cod the *Gresham* was put at full speed, an engineer officer standing by for bells and two line officers stationed upon the bridge—this on account of the thick weather. The *Gresham* arrived in the vicinity of Nantucket light-ship early in the evening and cruised throughout the night in search of the *Republic*. Various wireless messages received and intercepted indicated that the position of the *Republic* was very uncertain, consequently the *Gresham* cruised in search of her until 10.25 a. m. on the 24th, when we spoke Nantucket light-ship and learned that the *Republic* was supposed to be 4 miles south of that position. At 11.10 a. m. the *Republic* was sighted and found to be in the position 9 miles S. ½ E. from Nantucket light-ship. Upon speaking her the master asked that the *Gresham* take his wire hawser, and it was agreed that an attempt would be made to tow the vessel into the nearest shoal water to the southward of Nantucket.

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A 3-inch wire cable was then taken from the *Republic's* starboard bow, shackled to the port waist bitts of the *Gresham* and stopped to the corresponding quarter bitts, and at 12.33 the *Gresham* steamed ahead upon the tow. At this time the *Republic's* boiler room, engine room, and several other compartments, were filled with water, which was rising, the ship drawing 40 feet aft, making her down badly by the stern, and her steering gear was disabled. She was found to be a very heavy tow. The British steamship *Furnessia*, which arrived at the scene shortly before the *Gresham*, dropped astern of the *Republic* and took a line from each quarter to assist in steering.

At 3.30 p. m. the crew of the *Republic*, except her commanding and second officers, left their vessel and took refuge on board the *Gresham*, by orders of their captain. The chief officer stated that it was believed that the steamer was in danger of sinking at any moment, and that Captain Sealby, of the *Republic*, requested that the commanding officer of the *Gresham* make arrangements to rescue him and his second officer should the *Republic* sink. Captain Sealby also, in response to an invitation by signal to come aboard the *Gresham*, stated that he would stand by his ship to the last and that his second officer refused to leave him. It was then arranged that, in case the steamer should sink after dark, a blue light would be shown from her bridge. In order that the *Gresham* might be able to free herself from the *Republic* in such an emergency, our 9-inch hawser was then bent to the eye of the wire towing cable, thoroughly protected from chafe, veered away to about 60 fathoms, and the *Gresham* resumed her towing, the ship's carpenter being stationed with an ax to cut away in case the *Republic* should founder. At 2.30 a wireless message from the U. S. revenue cutter *Seneca*, announcing that she was near by to render assistance, was received, and a reply was sent that such assistance was badly needed.

During this time the wind and sea were increasing and continued to increase until the culmination of the events. At 4.30 p. m. the *Seneca* was sighted, and as that vessel came near the executive officer of the *Gresham*, with our crew in the *Republic's* lifeboat, took a running line to her and her hawser was hauled aboard the *Gresham* and made fast to the starboard waist and forward bittes, after which she immediately proceeded ahead, towing and holding the *Gresham's* head up to the wind and sea, much better progress being immediately noticeable. At 7 p. m. the *Furnessia* parted her lines from the *Republic's* quarters and dropped off from the tow.

Night had now set in and the wind increased considerably, bringing on a choppy sea, with mist and rain. The *Republic* was faintly distinguishable owing to one small light on her bridge. At the time of his coming on board the chief officer of the *Republic* had requested the commanding officer of the *Gresham* to allow him the privilege of taking charge of the boat to rescue his captain and shipmate in case their vessel should sink, and that his crew be supplemented by some good men from our crew. The *Republic's* lifeboat had been secured to the lee side of the *Gresham*, properly provided, and was held in readiness to drop off on the instant, four men of the *Republic's* crew and four of our crew being detailed to man this boat. At 8.10 p. m. a blue light flashed from the *Republic's* bridge, and it could be seen that she was rapidly going down. The lifeboat was promptly called away and the crew detailed sprang into her on the instant, and at the same time Gunner Johansson, of this vessel, leaped over the rail into the boat. As the chief officer of the *Republic* could not be discovered in the prevailing darkness and mist, word was passed to Gunner Johansson to shove off, and within one minute from the time the blue light flashed up the boat was off to the rescue. When the lifeboat shoved off much doubt was felt as to the prospect of her rescuing anyone and, owing to the state of weather, sea, and wreckage, the situation of the boat was at the least very grave. Immediately, as the boat got clear, the carpenter was ordered to cut away the hawser, and, this being done, the *Seneca's* tow line was cast off, and the *Gresham* was winded and lay to the leeward of the wreck. The searchlights of the *Seneca*, *Gresham*, and an unknown tug that had arrived after darkness and had held to leeward of the *Republic*, were kept playing over the scene, and at 8.45 p. m. the lifeboat returned, having rescued Captain Sealby and Second Officer Williams, the former having been taken from a floating hatch cover and the latter from some gratings. Both men were nearly exhausted and they were immediately taken below, rubbed down, provided with hot stimulants, and put to bed.

The *Gresham* shaped her course for a position off Gay Head and continued through the night, the *Seneca* in company. At 6.30 a. m. stopped off Vineyard Haven lightship and after consulting with Captain Reynolds of the *Seneca* and Captain Sealby, it was decided that the company of the *Republic* should be transferred to the *Seneca* for passage to New York. This was accomplished by the boats of the *Seneca* and *Gresham*. The *Gresham* then proceeded to Woods Hole for fresh water.

During all of the above operations the wireless apparatus of the *Gresham* was in constant use, the operator rendering most exceptional, efficient, and arduous service. While interferences were encountered, dispatches were sent and received of the most

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important character, and after the rescue three important messages were sent out for Captain Sealby, which not only assured those personally interested in himself and crew, but gave information to the country at large in this important affair.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER ONONDAGA TO THE AMERICAN BARK MATANZAS, FEBRUARY 12 AND 13, 1909.

A wireless message was received on the 11th instant stating that a bark was in distress off Cape Hatteras. The *Onondaga* immediately proceeded from Norfolk to the southward and while en route received a wireless message stating that the bark had been towed to Hatteras Cove, and at 10 a. m. on the 12th found the bark *Matanzas* flying code flags "N C" and ensign union down; answered signal with "Will help you." The bark had lost several sails, deck load of lumber, all boats, and had become water-logged in a gale on the 10th instant. The steamer *Comus*, of New York, towed the bark to Hatteras Cove, where the vessel freed her hold of water. All the fresh water became salted, compelling them to use salt water in the boiler for working the pumps and heaving up anchors. The *Onondaga* ran a 10-inch hawser; both vessels got underway, and, after getting the bark's anchor with difficulty, this vessel towed her to Hampton Roads, where she was anchored at 11.05 a. m. of the 13th. The master of the *Matanzas* was given transportation to Norfolk. The position in which the vessel was found anchored was a dangerous one, there being no shelter from any wind except from the west to northwest, and the holding ground hard sand.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "ONONDAGA" TO THE AMERICAN SCHOONER "O. H. BROWN," MARCH 5, 1909.

While cruising to the northward on the 5th instant the four-masted schooner *O. H. Brown* was sighted at anchor off Winter Quarter Shoal light-vessel showing the ensign in the rigging. The schooner's rudder stock had broken on the night of the 3d instant during a heavy gale and repairs could not be made, on account of the rough sea and draft of the deeply laden vessel, thus preventing the vessel from proceeding farther. The schooner's counter was in danger of being stove in by the rudder. The *Onondaga* was anchored to windward, the surfboat was dropped down to the schooner on a line with difficulty, owing to the rough and rapidly increasing sea, and later a 10-inch hawser was run. At 2.35 both vessels got underway and stood for Delaware Breakwater. The schooner found it impossible to steer by either sails or rudder and accordingly the *Onondaga* had to proceed at slow speed with the schooner sheering wildly from quarter to quarter in a rough sea. At 11.30, at Overfalls light-vessel, spoke the tug *Breakwater* and that vessel made fast to the schooner in an attempt to assist in steering against the strong ebb current. The tow arrived at the National Harbor of Refuge at 12.40 a. m., where the schooner was anchored in a safe berth.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "GRESHAM" TO THE AMERICAN SCHOONER "FRANCIS GOODNOW," MARCH 12 AND 13, 1909.

On the 12th instant, at 4.50 p. m., as the *Gresham* was steaming to the westward, off Nobska, a wireless message was received as follows: "Three-masted schooner ashore Little Round Shoal. Requests assistance of *Gresham*. Signed, Captain Charles." The ship immediately turned and stood to the eastward at full speed. Inquiry was made at Handkerchief light-vessel, but no stranded vessel had been seen. At 8.15 p. m. spoke Pollock Rip light-vessel, and the master stated that before dark he saw a schooner on the shoals about a mile to southward and westward. The *Gresham* sounded in as near Little Round Shoal as safety would permit, sounded her whistle, and played her searchlight, but, as later developed, the schooner aground had no lights up, and neither saw nor heard our signals, though only about half a mile distant. At 8.40 came to anchor to await moonlight. At 9 p. m. a steamer and schooner were observed working about in a peculiar manner, in dangerous proximity to the shoals, and shortly the schooner burned a flare-up light. The surfboat was instantly lowered, and it was found that the two vessels, British steamer *Vizcania* and schooner *Francis Goodnow*, had been in collision, and that the steamer was standing by the schooner, fearing that she might sink. It was found that the schooner had received a heavy blow upon her starboard bow, crushing in the bow nearly to water line, starting several timbers, breaking many planks, and completely wrecking her windlass. It was impossible to bring the vessel to anchor, she was leaking considerably, and was drifting rapidly upon the outer shoals, driven by the wind and a strong tide. The steamer reported that she was uninjured and her master was notified that the *Gresham* would look out for the disabled schooner. The *Gresham* then worked up to the schooner, took her in tow with the 9-inch hawser, and at 10.45 p. m. steamed to the westward, and at 4 a. m., of the

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13th, anchored the disabled craft in Hyannis Harbor. The schooner had swamped her boat, and during the towing run a warrant officer and boat's crew stood by her, manning her pumps, and with the surfboat in readiness to take off the crew in emergency. A wireless message was sent out regarding the casualty that the owners might know the condition and location of their vessel.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "SEMINOLE" TO THE AMERICAN STEAMER "ARAPAHOE," MARCH 18 AND 19, 1909.

The steamship *Arapahoe*, one of the Clyde Line of passenger and freight steamers plying between New York, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., left her dock at New York at 1 p. m., March 16, 1909, bound for Charleston, having on board 62 passengers in addition to her crew of 84 men. All went well and the steamship was making her regular time until at 10.45 p. m., March 17, the engines were suddenly stopped and the chief engineer reported that the propeller shaft was cracked in the thrust bearing, and was likely to break entirely at any moment. After several hours delay the *Arapahoe* again proceeded at very slow speed, the shaft withstanding the more moderate strain caused by the diminished speed. The weather was favorable and the sea quite smooth, an unusual and very remarkable condition at this season, and a gale was not at all improbable. The shaft being partly broken it could not have withstood the wrenching it must receive in a rough sea nor was it sufficiently strong to permit of using more than the minimum power of the engines. While the vessel was in this dangerous situation, with the lives of his passengers and crew depending upon nothing but a continuation of the unusually smooth sea and calm weather, Captain Chichester, the master of the *Arapahoe*, sent by wireless telegraph a call for assistance. This was picked up by the *Seminole*, then at sea cruising to the southward from Frying Pan Shoals, North Carolina, and a response was at once sent. Upon being informed of the position, course, and speed of the *Arapahoe*, a wireless message was sent to her stating that the *Seminole* was coming to her assistance and would meet her at about 1.30 p. m., March 18. The *Seminole's* course was immediately changed and the *Arapahoe* was sighted at 12.30 p. m., March 18. At 1.27 p. m. the *Seminole* spoke the *Arapahoe* and assistance was proffered. The master of the steamship said that as long as the sea remained smooth and the shaft did not break he would keep on under his own steam, but requested the *Seminole* to remain close at hand, as he did not know at what moment his own vessel would be rendered helpless. A hawser had been previously gotten up and all preparations made for taking the steamship in tow at a few minutes notice. Arrangements regarding a signal to be displayed by the *Arapahoe* in case of further accident to her machinery having been made, the *Seminole* then steamed along at slow speed, keeping the *Arapahoe* within about a half mile, and thus for a distance of 114 miles convoyed her to a position of safety at her wharf in Charleston.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "MOHAWK" TO THE CREW OF THE WRECKED AMERICAN SCHOONER "WILLIAM C. CARNEGIE," MAY 1, 1909.

The *William C. Carnegie* left Norfolk on April 29, 1909, and after sighting Fenwick Island light-vessel ran into thick fog. From that time until she struck nothing more was seen. Soon after striking, the life-savers from Moriches, Petunk, and Forge River came to her assistance. Several attempts were made to shoot a line aboard the schooner and, failing in these, a picked crew of the surfmen of the three stations endeavored to launch the lifeboat. The immense surf baffled all attempts. The schooner's crew then took to their own boat and finally managed to pull clear of the wreck, where they anchored. Word of the disaster reached the *Mohawk* at 7.45 a. m. and preparations were immediately made to go to their assistance. At 11 a. m., in a fog so thick that we could scarcely see more than a ship's length, the *Mohawk* got under way. Shortly after passing through the Narrows it cleared and full speed was ordered. A third boiler was soon cut in, and after passing out Ambrose Channel increased speed was ordered. Fog soon surrounded us again, and about 3 o'clock the vessel was laboring in a very heavy sea. Speed was increased again, as we wished to reach the vicinity of the wreck before dark.

About 6.30 p. m. the schooner was sighted, and soon afterwards the boat with the crew of 12 men. A lee was made for it, oil being used liberally, and soon we had all its occupants on board, where food and dry clothing were given them. The boat was then hoisted on board the *Mohawk*, and she was headed for New York, arriving there at 2.40 a. m. on the 2d. The crew remained on board all day resting, and at night all except the master, mates, and engineer left the vessel, these last remaining on board until the morning of the 3d.

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ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "THETIS" TO THE BRITISH STEAMER "PURITAN," JULY 8 AND 9, 1909.

At 8.10 a. m. July 8, 1909, received a wireless message giving the position of the British steamer *Puritan*, fast in the ice. At 8.45 a.m. got under way and steamed to the southward in search of the vessel. When sighted, the *Puritan* had about 4 miles to go through the ice in order to get to open water to the northward; observed signals on the *Puritan* indicating that she was unable to maneuver. Steamed through the ice, and at 11.30 a. m. reached the *Puritan*. From 11.30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. the *Thetis* convoyed the *Puritan* through the ice, opening up leads in the ice, and then stopping the engine and waiting for the *Puritan* to come through the leads. At 9.30 p. m. the *Thetis* steamed into open water and waited for the *Puritan*. A dense fog set in at this time, and the *Puritan* was not sighted again until 11.20 p. m., although the two vessels were close to each other. Upon sighting the *Puritan* at 11.20 p. m., steamed into position for running her a line, as she was endeavoring to sail with a jury foresail and jib rigged up and barely had steerage way. At 11.50 ran our running line to the *Puritan* and hauled aboard her hawser. At 12.15 a. m., ahead, slow speed. At 12.20 a. m. *Puritan's* hawser parted; ran our 10″ hawser to the *Puritan* and at 1.30 a. m. started ahead, gradually working up to full speed, for Nome with *Puritan* in tow. At 4.05 let go the *Puritan* off Nome, Alaska, and she came to anchor in Nome roadstead, the *Thetis* anchoring near by. The *Thetis* had previously sighted this vessel in the ice, and located her at the request of her agents at Nome. It subsequently developed that she was disabled at that time, but she had made no signals to indicate that she was in need of assistance. This vessel had all four blades of her propeller broken and both bows stove in, and had 26 feet of water in her fore peak. The master stated that he did not request assistance, and afterwards declined our offer because he was afraid of charges for salvage, being ignorant that service was rendered free by vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "PERRY" TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP "ST. CROIX," NOVEMBER 21, 1909.

At 9.15 p. m. November 20, while this vessel was anchored off Longbeach, Cal., a message was brought from shore in a small boat that a steamer was on fire off Point Dume, California, and in need of immediate assistance. This message had been telephoned to Longbeach police headquarters from the wireless station at San Pedro, Cal. Called up San Pedro wireless station by phone and received all information that they had, which was a rumor from Los Angeles that the *St. Croix* was on fire off Point Dume. Got under way immediately, leaving one liberty watch on shore, and proceeded with all possible haste to Point Dume, California. Night was very dark, with thick fog. At 2.30 a. m. November 21, vessel was 2 miles off Point Dume by dead reckoning, but owing to fog were unable to see anything. Cruised along shore slowly until daylight. At 6 a. m., fog lifting, sighted Point Dume; stood for it and on to eastward along shore. At 7, Point Dume whistling buoy, California, bearing W. ¼ S., 2.2 miles distant, ran into bed of oil, charred timber, and wreckage, evidently position where a steamer had sunk. At same time sighted two large iron tanks, presumably fuel-oil tanks from lost steamer. As they were a menace to navigation, destroyed them with rapid-fire guns—using 14 one-pounder common shell and 4 six-pounder armor-piercing shell. Steamed on down along shore and at 7.50 sighted smoke on beach which proved to be camp fire of survivors of steamer. This camp was on the beach about 5½ miles east of Point Dume, California. Lowered whaleboat and gig. Whaleboat landed through surf twice, bringing off 15 men of the crew of the *St. Croix*—one man, being severely injured, was brought on board on a stretcher. All the passengers and remainder of crew had made their way along the beach during the night, presumably to Santa Monica. Cruised on along the beach, but saw no other survivors. Dressed wounds of three of the shipwrecked crew, administered stimulant to man on stretcher, and issued rations to all, as they had been without food for twenty-four hours. Proceeded along the beach to place where passengers and crew of *St. Croix* had landed. Picked up one boat that was adrift and landed it on the beach with remainder of *St. Croix's* boats, which were being cared for by ranchmen from Malibu ranch, near by. Stood for San Pedro, where landed the 15 shipwrecked men at 2.15 p. m. November 21, 1909.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE CUTTER "FORWARD" TO THE AMERICAN STEAMER "NUECES," DECEMBER 2 TO 4, 1909.

At 11 a. m., December 1, 1909, received information that the Mallory steamship *Nueces* was ashore on French reef, 93 miles to the northward and eastward of Key West. Made immediate preparations for going to the assistance of the *Nueces* and at 12.30

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got under way and steamed up the Hawk Channel. At 6.25 p. m. came to anchor for the night, as nothing could be done toward pulling off the *Nueces* before the night tide of December 2 at 11.15 p. m. and not deeming it advisable to navigate Hawk Channel at night with all the beacons destroyed by the hurricane of October 11.

At 5.55 a. m. of December 2 got under way and steamed on toward the scene of the stranding and at 11.45 a. m. sighted the stranded steamer ashore on French reef. At this time the naval tug *Osceola* had a line to the port quarter of the *Nueces* and was pulling on her without success and the Mallory steamer *Lampasas* was standing by, she drawing too much water to come in near the *Nueces*. Commanding officer immediately conferred with captain of *Nueces* and Lieutenant Jack left vessel to sound around and in vicinity of the steamer. Found *Nueces* hard aground on a coral reef running diagonally across vessel under her engine room. Vessel was afloat at both ends and hung in the middle on this ledge, with great danger of breaking in half had the sea increased.

From 2.45 p. m. until 6.20 p. m. worked running hawsers and lines, veering chain and getting in position to pull on *Nueces* at high water. The best water was found in a northwesterly direction from the *Nueces'* starboard quarter, but it was impracticable to pull in this direction owing to the close proximity of the reef. The next best water was found in a northeasterly direction from the *Nueces'* port quarter, and the *Forward* was placed in a position to pull in this direction. At 10.40 p. m. started to steam ahead full speed on hawser, taking in all slack obtained by heaving in on windlass. Pulled until 12.10 a. m. of December 3, when tide had been falling for three-quarters of an hour, and, not having moved the steamer, stopped pulling for the night. Held on to hawser and hove in all slack with windlass to wait for high water.

At 11 a. m. steamed ahead full speed on hawser with both engines. At 1.10, tide falling and not having moved vessel, stopped pulling to wait for night tide. At 11.20 p. m. went ahead full speed on both engines, and at 11.55 the *Nueces* floated. Steamed out southeast with *Nueces* in tow, towing her 1½ miles until she was well off the reef and in deep water with plenty of room for maneuvering. Hailed *Nueces* and asked her master if he required any further assistance. He expressed himself as very grateful and stated that he was able to proceed to Key West under his own steam. At 1 a. m. came to anchor off French reef to give the men a much-needed rest.

In conclusion, it may be said that the *Forward* made fast to the *Nueces* at 3 p. m. of December 2 and pulled on her until 12.45 a. m. of December 4. The officers and men worked during this time with the greatest cheerfulness and zeal at all times, night and day.

On the same day, December 29, 1908, two abandoned lumber-laden schooners of considerable value, which had been picked up adrift at sea, were towed into Chesapeake Bay, one by the *Seneca* and the other by the *Onondaga* and promptly turned over to the owners.

On September 11, 1907, 243 persons who had been cast ashore from the wrecked ship *John Currier*, of San Francisco, near Nelson's lagoon, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, and were suffering great privation, were rescued and afterwards safely conveyed to Seattle, Wash.

On October 9, 1909, the revenue cutter *Bear* received on board at Nome, Alaska, 144 destitute men and transported them all, except four who were transferred to other cutters for medical attendance and four who were landed at Ketchikan at their own request, safely to Seattle, Wash.

The revenue cutters have never manifested in the slightest degree any partiality in proceeding to the succor of distressed vessels. Every call for assistance is promptly responded to if it be practicable for a revenue cutter to perform the work. The following is a case in point:

On February 21, 1908, the revenue cutter *Thetis* was dispatched from Puget Sound to Point Manby, Yakutat Bay, Alaska, a distance of 1,000 miles, for the relief of a Japanese crew of 11 men belonging to the schooner *Satsuma Maru*, who were reported wrecked at that

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place and in distress. The *Thetis* promptly set out on her mission, found the shipwrecked crew, and at much risk and in the nick of time succeeded in bringing them to the ship in small boats through a dangerous surf. Upon landing the rescued Japanese at Seattle, Wash., on March 12 the *Thetis* found orders from the department to proceed without delay to the assistance of the American schooner *John F. Miller*, wrecked near Cape Pankoff, Unimak Island, Alaska. Immediate preparations were made and the *Thetis* was about to set forth on this second long errand of mercy when definite information was received of the safety of the survivors of the schooner, thereby rendering the cruise unnecessary.

On the 11th of this month the following letter was transmitted to this department:

NEW YORK, *January 10, 1910.*

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to be permitted to transmit herewith a copy of my letter to the Revenue-Cutter Service, in which I pray of that department to lend its aid with the revenue cutters to search for the steam lighter *Columbia*, for which grave apprehension is felt.

It would be fruitless for me to attempt to tell you of the good work that I know that the revenue cutters have accomplished in rescuing vessels in distress. It is not with any fear that I believe that the Revenue-Cutter Service will not listen to my appeal that I am transmitting you a copy, but simply to ask your powerful aid for haste.

Believe me, sir, respectfully,

WILBUR E. DOW,
Secretary United Harbor, No. 1,
American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots.

His Excellency WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
President of the United States of America, Washington. D. C.

The *Androscoggin*, *Seminole*, *Yamacraw*, and *Algonquin* were at once sent orders by telegraph and wireless to engage immediately in a systematic search for the *Columbia*, and while this report is being written, the four cutters are on the high sea in quest of the missing vessel.

There are on file at the department many letters from maritime associations, shipowners, and masters of vessels expressing their appreciation of the valuable relief work performed by the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Respectfully,

CHARLES D. HILLES,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 557.

SALE OF TIMBER ON INDIAN LANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING

A DRAFT OF A BILL FOR SALE OF TIMBER ON INDIAN LANDS.

JANUARY 18, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the inclosed draft of a bill to provide for the sale of timber on allotted and unallotted Indian lands.

There is no general law under which authority for the sale of timber on Indian lands, whether allotted or unallotted, can be granted, except the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 673), under which the President may authorize the sale of dead timber, standing or fallen, on Indian reservations or allotments. The provisions of the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), empowers the Secretary of the Interior to authorize the sale of timber on allotments within the State of Minnesota, and the President has authority under the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), to permit Indians who received lands under the treaty to cut timber from their allotments.

It is believed by this department that there should be a general law applicable to all Indian lands, because in many instances the timber is the only valuable part of the allotment or is the only source from which funds can be obtained for the support of the Indian or the improvement of his allotment.

It is also important that there be authority to cut the mature timber from unallotted Indian lands, because much of it goes to waste under existing conditions. If the timber could be cut, it would furnish employment to Indians who now are unable to find work; it would furnish funds for tribal uses which could take the place of funds that must now be appropriated from the Treasury for their support. The department is doing everything it can to induce the

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Indians who have been living in accordance with their primitive habits to take up gainful pursuits. In many cases this problem could be solved by furnishing employment in cutting the timber, which is the most available industry to which their hands could be turned.

In some parts of the country the timber on Indian lands is the only timber in the neighborhood. White settlers who come into the country need and must have timber and find that the fact of the existence of the reservation is a bar to the obtaining of that commodity which is so important to them in the establishment of their homes on the public lands. The tendency is for them to take the law in their own hands and help themselves to the timber, resulting in many prosecutions for timber depredations against people who, if they could purchase the timber, would not think of stealing it. The economic waste incident to withholding authority for cutting that which is deteriorating and which, if removed, would make way for new growth, should be given due consideration.

It is believed that legislation on this subject is very greatly needed, and I have the honor to recommend that the draft be introduced into the House as a bill.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To provide for the sale of timber on allotted and unallotted Indian land, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mature living, and dead and down, timber on unallotted lands of any Indian reservation may be sold under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds from such sales shall be used for the benefit of the Indians of the reservation in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

SEC. 2. That the timber on the allotment of any Indian to whom an allotment has been or hereafter shall be made and a trust or other patent containing restrictions on alienation issued, or hereafter shall be issued therefor, may be sold with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and under such regulations as he may prescribe, and the proceeds thereof may be disposed of under regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary for the benefit of the allottee.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 575.

ALLOTMENTS TO INDIANS WITHIN NATIONAL FORESTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION, A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING ALLOTMENTS TO INDIANS WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST RESERVES.

JANUARY 21, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor to transmit herewith the rough draft of a bill authorizing allotments to Indians within national forest reserves.

It is found that there are many Indians now living within the forest reserves who have had no reservation provided for their tribe or who have been unable to procure allotments on the reservation set aside for the benefit of their tribe because there was not sufficient land there.

The act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), provides for allotting Indians of this class on the unappropriated public domain, but no provision has been made for allotting Indians located within national forest reserves. By the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 233), white persons may settle on and acquire title to, under the homestead laws, lands within forest reserves valuable chiefly for agricultural purposes. The latter act, however, does not enable the rights of Indians living in forest reserves to be protected.

There are many small valleys and isolated tracts of grazing lands within the forest reserves which provide ideal spots for Indian homes, and on many of these tracts the Indians have settled and erected improvements. Settlement, in many cases, was made by the Indians on the lands prior to their being brought within a forest reserve. In many cases, no doubt, settlement has been made since the addition of the lands to the national forests, the Indians not being aware of the boundaries of the reserve.

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The proposed bill contemplates the reference of all applications for allotment within forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture for examination of the land as to its agricultural, grazing, or timber value.

The department is of the opinion that common justice demands that the rights of Indians living in national forests, on lands chiefly valuable for agricultural or grazing purposes, be protected by allotting and patenting to them, under the general allotment laws, such tracts as may be occupied by them. The department would be pleased, therefore, to see legislation similar to the inclosed draft enacted into law.

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Draft of bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, and he is hereby authorized to make allotments within the national forest of not exceeding eighty acres of agricultural or one hundred and sixty acres of grazing land to any Indian occupying, living on, or having improvements on land included within any such national forest, who is not entitled to an allotment on any existing Indian Reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided, or whose reservation was not sufficient to afford an allotment to each member thereof.

All applications for allotments under the provisions of this act shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall determine whether the lands applied for are more valuable for agricultural or grazing purposes than for the timber found thereon, and if it be found that the lands applied for are more valuable for agricultural or grazing purposes, then the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to the applicant for said lands under the provisions of the general allotment laws of the United States.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 587.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ON STREET RAILROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, TRANSMITTING THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STREET RAILROADS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JANUARY 24, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, January 24, 1910.

SIR: The Interstate Commerce Commission has the honor to transmit herewith its Second Annual Report on the Street Railroads in the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN A. KNAPP,
Chairman.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ON THE STREET RAILROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 24, 1910.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Interstate Commerce Commission has the honor to submit the following report with respect to street railroads in the District of Columbia:

A survey of the work of the past year shows that gratifying progress has been made in the direction of improving the local street-car service. Responsive to orders from this commission the equipment of cars has been materially improved. Modern safety appliances have been installed, better route signs have been adopted, and heating apparatus has been extensively provided. The cars of the Georgetown & Tennallytown Railway Company have been equipped with power brakes in compliance with orders issued by this commission upon the recommendations of the local board. Following investigations conducted by the District electric railway commission the street railway companies have voluntarily instituted certain reforms which were much desired by the public but as to which the commission was without jurisdiction to make an order. A notable instance is the institution of through service over the Brightwood line of the Washington Railway & Electric Company.

Perhaps the most stubborn problem confronting the commission is the overcrowding of cars. Conditions have been improved in some measure by requiring the operation of more cars under shorter headway on important routes during the rush hours, but these requirements have proved by no means an adequate cure for the overcrowding evil. The long-continued failure of the street railway companies to observe the provisions of the law at length led the commission to institute prosecutions in the police court of the District of Columbia. Four informations were filed charging the Wash-

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ington Railway & Electric Company and the Capital Traction Company with operating cars in a crowded condition. The defendant street railway companies moved to quash the informations upon the ground (1) that the act is unconstitutional in that the penalties provided for disobedience are so heavy as not only to be confiscatory of the property of the defendants, but to deter them from attempting to test in the courts the validity of the law or of regulations made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in pursuance thereof; (2) that the section is altogether general in its terms, being intended only to announce certain principles which should guide the commission in prescribing such regulations as might be necessary in order to make the law effective. This second contention was sustained by the police court in a decision rendered on September 23, 1909, and the motions to quash the information were granted. The initial contention of the defendants, viz, that the penalties established by the act rendered it unconstitutional, was not sustained. The case has been carried to the court of appeals on a writ of error, and it is hoped that in the near future a decision will be rendered which will definitely fix the responsibilities of the street railway companies under the law.

We renew our recommendation of a year ago that this Commission be relieved of the duty of supervising the street railway service of the District of Columbia. The Interstate Commerce Commission is charged with the responsibility of regulating the great interstate carriers of the country, an undertaking of sufficient magnitude to demand all of the time and personal attention of the members of the Commission. The supervision of a city's local street-car service presents a problem essentially different in character and entirely foreign to the purpose for which this Commission was established. Moreover, as pointed out in our last report, the members of the Commission must necessarily be absent from Washington for extended periods throughout the year, thus rendering impossible that intimate touch with local conditions which is believed to be necessary if the intent of the act of May 23, 1908, is to be effectuated. These considerations prompt us to strongly urge that Congress place this work and responsibility in some other hands.

The activity and efficiency of the District Electric Railway Commission are attested by its report, a copy of which is appended herewith. The regulations which have been established from time to time for the operation and equipment of street railway cars within the District are subjoined.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARTIN A. KNAPP.
JUDSON C. CLEMENTS.
CHARLES A. PROUTY.
FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.
FRANKLIN K. LANE.
EDGAR E. CLARK.
JAMES S. HARLAN.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMMISSION TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 15, 1909.*

To the Interstate Commerce Commission:

The District Electric Railway Commission has the honor to submit the following report relative to the work accomplished by it since January 7, 1909, the date of its last annual report:

Twenty-nine meetings and one hearing have been held during this period, and 112 complaints have been received, making a total of 247 complaints received since the organization of this commission. Of the 112 complaints mentioned, 57 were unacted upon because they were trivial in their nature or because they referred to conditions which were not within the power of this commission to consider under the authority conferred by the act of May 23, 1908; 21 were disposed of directly by this commission, a number of which, being in reference to alleged violations relative to speed, etc., were referred to the District Commissioners for investigation by the police department; 26 were referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and these have for the most part been acted upon by that body upon the recommendation of the District Electric Railway Commission; and 8 are now under consideration by this commission. Among the matters complained of are the following: Crowding of cars, noise caused by cars, conduct of employees, defective car equipment, defective track and roadbed, lack of all-night service on certain lines, excessive speed of cars, cars not stopping at certain corners, seating arrangements of cars, and the operation of pay-as-you-enter cars.

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In addition to the complaints mentioned, 570 letters have been received, acknowledged, and filed. Of the various communications which have been received, 18 relate to the lack of proper transfer facilities between the various lines of the street railways operating in the District, making a total of 26 communications which have been received on this subject since the organization of this commission. The writers of these communications, almost without exception, refer particularly to cases where, in order to reach a given point in the District, a passenger must ride many blocks out of a direct route or even pay another fare because the company will not issue at all transfer points a transfer on a transfer. This matter of transfers has been thoroughly investigated by this commission, with the result that it has been found that the complaints received on this subject are generally well founded and that the existing conditions are far from satisfactory to the traveling public. This commission has the honor to suggest that the Interstate Commerce Commission recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation which will remedy the evil in question.

The matter of the crowding of cars has received much consideration, and, in obedience to an order issued by your commission January 9, 1909, a communication was sent to each of the electric railway companies whose cars are at any time crowded asking for suggestions as to how this condition could be minimized or abated. Three replies in all were received to these letters, one being sent direct to this office by the Great Falls & Old Dominion Railroad Company and one each addressed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway & Electric Company. The substance of these replies was practically the same and to the effect that the problem could not be solved in a manner consistent with practical street-railway operation.

The matter of bringing prosecutions against the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway & Electric Company for violations of the act of May 23, 1908, in respect to car crowding was then taken up with the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia and informations were thereupon filed in the police court against these companies. A demurrer to these informations was filed by the companies and sustained by the court. From this decision an appeal has been taken. In the meantime this commission is continuing its investigations into the matter of car crowding in the District of Columbia, and it has been pleased to note that there appears to be a general tendency on the part of the railway companies to endeavor to improve these conditions by placing additional cars in service during the rush hours, independent of orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to that effect.

Among the orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission on recommendation of this commission were the following:

THE EQUIPMENT WITH AIR BRAKES OF ALL CARS OPERATED OVER THE TRACKS OF THE GEORGETOWN & TENNALLYTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Many complaints having been received from citizen's associations and others relative to the alleged danger existing on this line due to the heavy grades and the fact that the cars were often crowded and were equipped with hand brakes only, a thorough investigation of the matter was instituted. It was found that these complaints were well founded, and inquiry developed the fact that cars operated elsewhere under similar and often less hazardous conditions were generally equipped with power brakes. One of the above complaints was referred to the Washington Railway & Electric Company through the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a reply was received giving various reasons why air brakes were not required on these cars. It was decided, however, by this commission that the cars should be so equipped, and on its recommendation an order was promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission on February 9, 1909, requiring that all cars operated over the tracks of the Georgetown & Tennallytown Railway Company be equipped with air brakes, in addition to hand brakes, after April 1, 1909. This order was complied with by the company, and the patrons of the line have expressed themselves as being much gratified by reason of the increased safety which is insured by this improvement in the equipment.

CHANGES IN SCHEDULES.

In order to provide more frequent service on lines where such service was needed, as shown by data secured by inspectors detailed with this commission, a number of orders have been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission during the past year requiring a shorter headway on several lines during the rush hours. The result of this action has been to provide during the same period a greater seating capacity than was previously afforded the patrons of these lines, thus materially checking the tendency toward overcrowding of cars and adding to the comfort and convenience of the public.

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In addition to compliance with these orders the companies have voluntarily increased the number of cars which are operated during the rush hours, and in at least one instance one of the suburban companies placed additional cars in service during certain hours at the mere suggestion of this commission.

DESIGNATION SIGNS.

Many complaints relative to the lack of proper designation signs displayed on cars, especially those cars passing the Union Station, have been received, and this matter was made the subject of a careful investigation by this commission. The result of this investigation convinced this commission of the advisability of the promulgation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an order covering this matter. Recommendations to that effect were made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on January 9, 1909, an order was issued requiring that all cars passing the Union Station be provided with well-displayed signs to that effect.

CAR EQUIPMENT.

During the past year this commission instituted an investigation into the equipment of cars as operated in the District of Columbia. While the refusal of the two principal operating companies in the District to recognize the authority of this commission or its agents was a serious hindrance to this investigation, sufficient evidence was secured to convince this commission that, while the car equipment generally was in fair condition, considering the general type of cars being operated, certain regulations calling for repairs when needed and the maintenance of equipment in good condition at all times were considered necessary to the comfort and safety of the traveling public. Such regulations were accordingly drafted and recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the result that on June 21, 1909, an order was made putting the regulations into effect substantially as recommended. As far as has been possible under existing conditions, inspections of car equipment have been made from time to time, in order to ascertain whether or not these regulations are being complied with. A careful record has been kept of all defects which have been found and which are in violation of the regulations.

TRAILERS.

The matter of elimination of trailers has received further serious consideration by this commission, and on its recommendation the Interstate Commerce Commission, on June 21, 1909, issued an order to the effect that the various railway companies operating in the District of Columbia, other than interurban companies, should show cause, if any there might be, on or before September 1, 1909, why an order should not be issued prohibiting the operation of trailers within a reasonable period. In obedience to this order a detailed statement was received from each of the two companies now operating trailer cars in the city of Washington, the substance of these statements being that the cost of replacing at one time the trains which are now being operated with single cars would be prohibitive. After careful consideration of these replies this commission suggested in substance that the Interstate Commerce Commission issue an order prohibiting the placing in service of additional trailer cars and recommending that the companies be required to provide a conductor for each trailer car now in service. This matter is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission for consideration.

DESCRIPTION OF CAR EQUIPMENT.

At the request of this commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order June 21, 1909, requiring that the street railway companies operating in the District of Columbia submit, on or before September 1, 1909, a detailed description of all cars operated by them. This data was received and has been of much value to this commission.

SCHEDULES.

On June 21, 1909, an order was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the recommendation of this commission, requiring all the street railway companies operating in the District of Columbia to submit, on or before September 1, 1909, any changes in schedules which might have been made since the last schedules were submitted, and also to submit in the future any changes which may be made. This has resulted in providing this commission with information as to the general movement of cars on all lines, which information is of much value to this commission in the performance of its duties.

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HEATING OF CARS.

While the order relative to the heating of cars was promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission November 24, 1908, this order did not become effective in its entirety until November 1, 1909. In compliance with the terms of the order, the local companies have equipped all their closed cars, including trailers, with heating apparatus. A proper observance on the part of the companies of that part of the order relating to the use of this apparatus will add much to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

Other orders which have been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the recommendation of this commission, relative to cars stopping at certain street intersections, repairs to tracks, etc., have been productive of results tending to promote the convenience and comfort of the traveling public.

Various improvements in the street-car service in the District of Columbia have been inauguarated by the several operating companies. Among these may be mentioned the following:

THROUGH SERVICE OVER THE BRIGHTWOOD LINE.

The investigation and recommendation of this commission relative to the necessity of this service was mentioned in detail in its last annual report, and the commission is pleased to be able to state that on June 27, 1909, a through service over this line from Brightwood, Takoma Park, and adjacent suburbs to Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW., was inaugurated by the Washington Railway & Electric Company. This action on the part of the company was doubtless prompted by this commission's investigation and its recommendation to the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard thereto.

CHANGES IN ROUTES.

A number of routes have been altered, particularly in connection with the operation of cars to the Union Station, and it is now possible to reach this point from nearly all sections of the city without change of cars.

NEW LINES.

The completion of the laying of new tracks on First street east from East Capitol street to E street south; on New Jersey avenue NW. from Florida avenue to Massachusetts avenue; on Florida avenue from Seventh street west to Eighth street east; on Eighth street east from Florida avenue north to Pennsylvania avenue south, and on F street north from Eighth street east to the Union Station, has provided rapid transit for a large area of the city which has not enjoyed this advantage heretofore.

CONNECTICUT AVENUE TRACKS.

During the past summer new rails were laid on Connecticut avenue from Dupont Circle to K street; on Seventeenth street from H to K streets, and on H street from Seventeenth to Fourteenth streets. This has resulted in great improvement as far as noise, dust, and vibration are concerned. Many complaints as to these conditions were received at this office, leading to an exhaustive investigation and report by this commission.

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Much new equipment of various types has been placed in operation during the past year. Among these may be mentioned pay-as-you-enter cars, 39 of which have been placed in service by the Capital Traction Company and 50 by the Washington Railway & Electric Company. The first cars of this type to be placed in operation in the District of Columbia were operated on the Fourteenth street line of the Capital Traction Company and were equipped with longitudinal seats, whereas the cars which had been in operation on this line for some time past were equipped with transverse seats. A storm of protest against the new cars, directed particularly against the seating arrangement, immediately arose, and many communications on this subject were received at this office. A careful investigation was made by this commission upon the design and operation of pay-as-you-enter cars throughout the country as well as in Washington. In the meantime the commission received information that the board of directors of the Capital Traction Company had decided to equip all cars placed in service in the future with cross seats. It appears that the company has

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acted accordingly. All the pay-as-you-enter cars which were placed in service by the Washington Railway & Electric Company, including all the new cars in operation on the Brightwood through service, are equipped with longitudinal seats.

Eleven pay-within cars, a type somewhat similar to the pay-as-you-enter cars, and having many new features designed to promote the safety and convenience of passengers, have been placed in service on the Chevy Chase line of the Capital Traction Company.

New cars of a strictly suburban type and of excellent design and construction have been placed in operation on the Rockville service of the Washington Railway & Electric Company.

The Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Railway Company, having leased the Washington, Arlington & Falls Church Railway, has placed in service a number of new cars on this division, and has materially improved the service.

All of the above-mentioned cars, except the pay-as-you-enter, are equipped with air brakes, and the majority are provided with four motor equipments.

The placing in service of new double-truck cars has resulted in the elimination of a number of trains heretofore operated.

A number of other improvements of more or less importance have been inaugurated by the various companies operating in the District of Columbia during the past year, and there appears to be a general tendency in the direction of a continuation of this policy.

Owing to the fact that the leading street railway corporations have persisted in their refusal to recognize the District Electric Railway Commission and its agents, the commission has been compelled to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission in many instances when direct relations with the street railway corporations would have secured more prompt action. The commission has, nevertheless, prosecuted its work as diligently as possible and believes that it has been able to render effective service to the public. This result has been largely due to the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has cooperated cordially and earnestly with this commission in the endeavor to improve traffic conditions as contemplated by the law.

Very respectfully,

HENRY L. WEST, *Chairman.*
THOMAS W. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT OF STREET RAILWAY CARS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the authority conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by Public Act No. 134, approved May 23, 1908,

It is ordered, That the following rules and regulations for the operation and equipment of street railway cars within the District of Columbia be, and the same are hereby, made and prescribed, and obedience thereto and compliance therewith is hereby required of and enjoined upon all street railway companies, their officers, agents, and employees operating street cars within the District of Columbia:

1. Every street railway car other than trailers operated in the District of Columbia shall be equipped with front automatic or platform-operated projecting pick-up fenders and with automatic wheel guards.

The front end of projecting fenders shall not have an elevation of more than 6 inches above the rail when in their normal position, and the front end of wheel guards shall not have an elevation of more than 4 inches above the rail when in their normal position.

Wheel guard gates shall not be more than 5 inches above the rail when in their normal position.

Wheel guard gates shall not travel more than 6 inches from their normal position before tripping the guard.

2. Every street railway car operated in the District of Columbia must be so constructed or altered that a clear space of 15 inches in height above the rails is provided between the wheel guard and the adjacent end of the car, in order to allow the effective action of the wheel guard.

3. Platforms of street cars shall be guarded by gates.

That side of open or summer cars adjacent to the track opposite that upon which the car is running shall be provided with a guard rail. To be effective on and after April 1, 1910.

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4. The fenders and wheel guards must be kept in thorough working order and in good repair when in use.

5. No street car shall move at a greater rate of speed than 15 miles an hour in the city of Washington nor at a greater rate of speed than 20 miles an hour in the suburbs of said city. Street cars shall not exceed a rate of speed greater than 6 miles an hour at street crossings. When it is necessary for street cars to stop at street crossings they shall stop on the near side thereof, the front end of the car or train to rest on a line with the curb on the near side of the intersecting street, except where the mechanical appliances make it impracticable to do so: *Provided*, That in cases where stops are now allowed on both sides of a crossing such stops may be continued if the railroad companies so desire: *Provided*, That cars moving south on Seventh street NW. shall be allowed to stop on the far side of Rhode Island avenue in lieu of the near side thereof; that cars moving east on New York avenue NW. shall stop on both sides of Thirteenth street when requested to do so; and that cars of the Capital Traction Company moving south on the Fourteenth street line shall stop after rounding the curve at New York avenue NW. in lieu of stopping before rounding said curve: *Provided also*, That cars operating on the Fourteenth street line of the Capital Traction Company approaching Newton street NW. shall stop on the near side of Newton street at both points where said street intersects with Fourteenth street: *Provided also*, That northbound cars operating on what is known as the "Connecticut avenue line" be required to stop on request at the intersection of Mount Pleasant and Sixteenth streets NW.

No motorman or conductor shall refuse to stop to take up a passenger at any street crossing or other regular stopping place unless all the seats in the car or train are occupied, nor shall any motorman or conductor refuse to stop to let off a passenger at any street crossing or other regular stopping place: *Provided*, That after a blockade motormen or conductors need not necessarily stop for passengers at every crossing adjacent to the point of said blockade. Trainmen must notice what particular streets have been skipped by the car or train in front of them so that all cars or trains shall not run past the same crossing. Cars or trains must not be run past passengers on account of being behind their schedule time unless another car or train is following within two blocks. In every case where a car or train is run past intending passengers motormen must request such persons to take the following car or train.

6. Wherever street railroads cross each other, all cars or trains bound north or south shall have the right of way over trains or cars bound east or west, and all motormen shall, on approaching intersecting crossings, stop their cars or trains and see that the way is clear before crossing: *Provided*, That the provisions as to the right of way shall not apply where branches of the same street railway cross each other: *Provided further*, That the cars and trains of the Capital Traction Company shall have the right of way at the intersection of Thirty-second and M streets NW.

7. Flagmen shall be stationed at the crossings of all street car lines when in the judgment of the Interstate Commerce Commission the public safety requires the same. And from and after the direction of the commission to any street railway company to station a flagman at any such crossing it shall be unlawful for any motorman to run or operate any motor car over such crossing in the absence of a flagman. No street car shall stand upon a street or avenue for a longer period than five minutes, unless the way be obstructed, nor stop so as to obstruct a street crossing or intersecting street; and no street car shall follow a preceding car moving in the same direction at a less interval than 100 feet unless coupled thereto.

Every suburban electric car in motion between sundown and sunrise shall be provided with a headlight, which shall be located on the front dash, and a tail light which shall be located on the side of the car near the roof at the rear end. The tail light shall show red toward the rear and green toward the front. Oil must be used for fuel in the tail light.

8. That the conductors of all street cars operated in the District of Columbia be required to make announcement at each junction point, and at each point at which one line crosses another, of the street and connection which is there made.

9. That the use by any street railway company in the District of Columbia of car wheels causing unnecessary noise or unevenness in operation, commonly known as "flat wheels," be, and the same is, prohibited.

10. All cars provided with four-motor equipments which shall be operated in the District of Columbia on or after July 1, 1909, shall be equipped with air brakes in addition to the ordinary hand brake.

11. All new street railway cars placed in service within the District of Columbia after January 1, 1909, and having a distance from the car floor to the rail of more than 30 inches shall be provided with two steps between the rail and the car floor. No step of any type of car placed in service after above-named date shall have a rise of more than 16 inches.

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12. (*a*) All closed cars that are operated in the District of Columbia between December 1, 1908, and April 1, 1909, and between November 1 and April 1 of each year thereafter, and which are equipped with heating apparatus which can be used, shall have such heating apparatus in operation whenever the outside temperature is lower than 40° F. above zero, and shall be warmed to a temperature not less than 40° F. nor more than 60° F. above zero.

(*b*) All closed cars which are equipped with heating apparatus, but which are not equipped with connections so that that apparatus can be immediately used, shall be provided with such connections on or before January 1, 1909; and when such connections are provided the heating apparatus shall be used in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (*a*) of this section.

(*c*) On and after November 1, 1909, no closed car shall be used within the District of Columbia which is not equipped with a suitable and efficient heating apparatus, and no type of heating apparatus shall be installed in any car which is not now equipped with heating apparatus unless said type shall have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

13. All single-end motor cars must be provided with one sand box, and all double-end cars must be provided with two sand boxes. A tube, not less than 2 inches in diameter, shall lead from each box to the front wheel of each truck, terminating in front of and as close as practicable to the wheel, directly over the rail and not more than 6 inches above the rail.

14. All sand boxes shall be kept in working order at all times and shall be kept well supplied with dry sand which shall be best suited to assure the proper flow of sand.

15. Gears shall be provided with complete cases, which shall be kept in good repair. Gears shall be kept well greased and in such proper condition as to reduce to a minimum the noise occasioned by the operation of the same. Truck bolts and other parts must be kept tight to avoid undue noise.

16. Brake beams and shoe hangers must be kept tight and no more lost motion in these parts than is absolutely necessary will be allowed.

17. Brake chains must be tested proof and must be kept in good repair.

18. Link hanger and slide brake beams on all motor cars must have a safety hanger bolted to the truck.

19. Car floors, platforms, and steps must be kept in good repair.

20. All cars must be equipped with grab handles, properly located and secured.

21. Fuse boxes and circuit breakers on all cars must be provided with covers.

22. No live contacts which are in reach of passengers or pedestrians will be permitted.

23. All cars in operation in the District of Columbia which are equipped with air brakes shall also be equipped with a hand brake, both of which shall be kept in operative condition at all times. The hand brake shall be tested at least once on every round trip at a fixed point to be selected by the railway company and indicated to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

24. Every street car which is operated in the District of Columbia shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 594.

TAXATION OF CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO TAXATION OF CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

JANUARY 26, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 26, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of Congress to the apparent necessity of modifying the law establishing the rates of taxation on circulating notes of national banks based upon United States registered bonds of the several issues deposited as security therefor.

Under the law as it now stands the tax on circulation based upon 2 per cent consols of 1930 and 2 per cent Panama Canal bonds is at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of notes in circulation. The tax on all other issues of United States bonds is at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of notes in circulation. These rates operate as a discrimination against the 2 per cent bonds, of which there are outstanding about $730,000,000. As these bonds are only slightly above par, and as authority now exists for the issue of bonds for the construction of the Panama Canal, to bear interest not to exceed 3 per cent, it is apparent that the issue of any considerable amount of such new bonds, which under existing law would be available as a basis for circulation at a tax of only 1 per cent per annum, would cause them to be considered a much more desirable investment than the existing 2 per cent bonds and would doubtless cause the 2 per cent bonds to decline in the market, probably below par.

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It is exceedingly important that the market value of these 2 per cent bonds should be maintained at or above par, since any decline below par would probably oblige the Comptroller of the Currency to call upon the banks employing such bonds as a basis for circulation to make good the deficiency.

I therefore respectfully recommend that existing law be amended by providing that the tax on circulation on all bonds bearing higher rates of interest than 2 per cent, and hereafter deposited as security for circulation, be so graduated as to place the 2 per cent bonds upon a parity with the issues bearing higher rates as a basis for circulation. To that end I have drafted an act, and take the liberty of inclosing the same herewith for such action as Congress may deem appropriate.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To equalize the rate of taxation upon national-bank circulation secured by deposits of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States by national banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rate of tax on national-bank circulation secured by bonds of the United States, hereafter deposited, bearing rates of interest greater than two per centum per annum, whether the particular bonds have or have not heretofore been used to secure circulation, shall be increased, over the tax on circulation secured by two per cent bonds, one-fourth of one per cent each half year for each and every one-half of one per cent excess over two per cent in the rate of interest borne by such bonds.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 595.

BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO CERTAIN BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JANUARY 26, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 26, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to certain desired changes in existing law containing authority for the issue of United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

The authority for the issue of Panama Canal bonds prescribes that they shall be issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. These denominations are acceptable for coupon bonds, but for registered bonds, besides the denominations named, it is desirable that there should be authority to issue the bonds in the denominations of $5,000 and $10,000; otherwise the labor of issuing registered bonds in large amounts would be greatly increased, whilst the purchasers thereof would prefer the larger denominations. It has been customary for Congress to provide that United States bonds should be issued in such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Provision is made for the payment of the interest on the Panama bonds in gold coin, but no provision is made for payment of principal in such coin. The omission of this provision would render the bonds liable to be paid in standard silver dollars, as the act authorizing standard silver dollars provided that they should be legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

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The authority for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet public expenditures does not contain the usual provision exempting the certificates from taxation, and there is no appropriation to meet the expenses of preparing and issuing the certificates.

In this connection I have the honor to inclose herewith the text of an act which, it is believed, would remedy existing defects in the law, for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To change the provisions and conditions under which certain bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States may be issued.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States hereafter issued shall be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and that such bonds may be issued in such denominations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That any certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority; and that a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of any certificates of indebtedness issued is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

SEC. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 597.

EXPENSES OF OSAGE INDIAN AGENCY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING,

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION, A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE EXPENSES OF THE OSAGE INDIAN AGENCY.

JANUARY 26, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 25, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor to invite your attention to the need of additional assistants for field and office service at the Osage Indian Agency.

The act of Congress approved June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), provides that all funds of the Osage tribe and all money due or becoming due shall be held in trust by the United States for the period of twenty-five years from and after January 1, 1907. It further provides that the royalty received from oil, gas, coal, and other mineral leases, money received from the sale of town lots, and all money received from grazing lands—

shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of members of the Osage tribe of Indians as other moneys of said tribe are to be deposited under the provisions of this act, and the same shall be distributed to the individual members of said Osage tribe according to the rule provided for herein, in the same manner and at the same time that payments are made of interest on other moneys held in trust for the Osages by the United States, except as herein provided.

The exceptions are, (*a*) the provision that there shall be set aside from the royalties received from the oil and gas a sum not exceeding $50,000 per annum for ten years for the support of certain schools; (*b*) the provision that there shall be set aside from the royalties received from oil, gas, coal, and other mineral leases, money received from the sale of town lots, and rents from grazing lands—

not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum, for agency purposes and emergency fund for the Osage tribe, which shall be paid out from time to time upon the requisition of the Osage tribal council, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

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It will therefore be seen that by the terms of the act of June 28, 1906, the sum of $30,000 per annum is allowed for salaries and as an emergency fund to be expended by the Osage tribal council. There has been paid out of this sum the compensation of the tribal attorneys, Messrs. Kappler & Merillat, amounting to about $6,000 per annum, and about $2,800 per annum for salaries of the tribal council, leaving $21,200 for the conduct and management of the business affairs of the Osage Reservation, which contains approximately 1,500,000 acres of valuable land.

The inadequacy of the present force for administering the affairs of the agency has long been apparent, and can best be appreciated when it is understood that the superintendent of the agency is handling an office where collections and disbursements will approximate $2,400,000 annually. These funds must be accounted for and paid out annually at a cost of about $21,000, or a basis of seven-eighths of 1 per cent.

There is transmitted herewith a proposed amendment to the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539), increasing the allowance which may be spent from the royalties received from oil, gas, coal, and other mineral leases, money received from the sale of town lots, and rents from grazing lands from $30,000 to $50,000 per annum. A considerable number of clerks are required at the present time to bring the work of the agency to date, and on account of large oil and gas operations on the Osage lands it is estimated that there will be required permanently, in addition to the present force, about 6 additional clerks and 6 field men. The compensation of these employees, in addition to the incidental expenses which will be required in the administration of the affairs of this agency, will, it is estimated, require about $20,000 per annum, the sum provided for in the amendment to the bill.

I have the honor to request that you will cause this amendment to the act of June 28, 1906, supra, to be introduced as a bill in the House.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Draft of bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth paragraph of section four of the act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and thirty-nine), be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "not to exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum."

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 605.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SPORTING AND FIELD SPORTS EXPOSITION, VIENNA, 1910.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RECOMMENDING

AN APPROPRIATION OF $50,000 TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL FIELD SPORTS EXPOSITION, AT VIENNA, IN 1910.

JANUARY 28, 1910.—Read; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustration.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, recommending that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated by the Congress to enable the United States to participate in the First International Sporting and Field Sports Exposition, which will open at Vienna in May, 1910, to take part in which a cordial invitation to the United States was extended by the Government of Austria-Hungary.

For the purpose of such participation my predecessor recommended an appropriation of $250,000, based on an estimate of exhibits which it would have been at that time possible to collect and prepare for the exposition. Inasmuch as the near approach of the time for the opening of the exposition does not now admit of an exhibit by the United States so elaborate and extensive as was at first contemplated, this amount is reduced by the Secretary of State to $50,000, and his recommendation that this sum be appropriated has my approval.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 27, 1910.*

The PRESIDENT:

In a report dated December 17, 1908, my predecessor, Mr. Root, laid before President Roosevelt the invitation extended to the Government of the United States by the Government of Austria-Hungary to

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participate in the First International Sporting and Fields Sport Exhibition to open at Vienna on May 10, 1910, and recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate at least $250,000 for such participation.

In support of this recommendation, Secretary Root quoted statements showing the value which the Secretary of Commerce and Labor (Mr. Straus), the Chief of the Biological Survey (Mr. Merriam), and the Forester (Mr. Pinchot), placed upon the United States taking part in the exposition. President Roosevelt gave his cordial approval to the recommendation in a message, dated December 19, 1908, which, with its accompanying papers, is printed as House of Representatives Document No. 1276, Sixtieth Congress, second session. A copy of this document I have the honor to subjoin as more fully explaining the matter.

The Sixtieth Congress having adjourned sine die without any conclusive action being taken toward provision for participation by the United States in the exposition, the matter was brought to my attention by the Austro-Hungarian embassy last summer, and the consideration that I then gave to it moved me to promise the embassy that the subject would again be submitted in an appropriate manner to Congress during the first regular session of the Sixty-first Congress, with a favorable recommendation. I have the honor to recommend that this now be done.

The original estimate of cost of exhibits to be prepared by the United States for the exposition embraced the following items:

Twenty-five groups of game animals (comprising moose, elk, black-tailed deer, mule deer, Virginia deer, caribou, antelope, White Mountain sheep, stone sheep, Rocky Mountain sheep, mountain goat, black bear, grizzly bear, Alaska brown bear, buffalo wolf, coyote, mountain lion, Canada lynx, and others):		
Cost of securing specimens and accessories	$25,000	
Cost of preparation	65,000	
Cost of cases	25,000	
		$115,000
Fifteen groups of game birds (including wild turkey, sage hen, prairie chicken, California quail, mountain quail, bobwhite, several groups of Arizona quail, ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, ducks of different kinds, geese of several kinds, emperor goose, eider duck, sandhill crane, whooping crane, jack snipe, woodcock, shore birds, and other species):		
Cost of specimens and accessories	$5,000	
Cost of preparation of groups	12,000	
Cost of cases	5,000	
		22,000
Implements, traps, snares, nets, and other articles illustrating methods employed by the various Indian tribes in the capture of game		13,000
Exhibit of trophies of American big game		10,000
Exhibit of sculptures of American big game		5,000
Models of hunting lodges, etc.		2,000
Model of apparatus showing methods of hunting (still hunting, fire hunting, hunting from blinds, in special kinds of boats, with hounds, etc.)		5,000
Boxing, packing, and transportation		15,000
Photos and transparencies of big game		2,500
Maps of distribution of big game animals		2,500
Expenses of installation and labeling		6,000
Exhibit of arms and ammunition, field clothing, tents, field outfits (including pack outfits), vehicles of the chase, literature of the chase (including federal and state game laws), methods of preparation of game for consumption and commerce, and methods of instruction in forestry		10,000
Salary of commissioner in charge, 1½ years, at $5,000		7,500
Salary of assistant, 1½ years, at $3,000		4,500

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Stenographer and clerk, 1½ years, at $1,500	$2,250
Traveling and subsistence of staff	12,000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including the rental of temporary quarters, workrooms and storage rooms in the District of Columbia, and the installation and maintenance of the exhibits	15,750
Total	250,000

It is not considered possible at this late day to obtain the material required for all of the groups mentioned, and it is now thought that the sum of $50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, will suffice for the collection, preparation, transportation, installation, and maintenance of such specimens, articles, and materials as the short time between now and the opening of the exposition in May, 1910, will permit.

Respectfully submitted, P. C. KNOX.

WASHINGTON, *January 26, 1910.*

[House Document No. 1276, Sixtieth Congress, second session.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State submitting an invitation extended to the Government of the United States by the Government of Austria-Hungary to participate in the First International Shooting and Field Sports Exhibition, which will open at Vienna on May 15, 1910, together with a prospectus explaining the objects and purposes of the exhibition.

The report shows the favorable consideration which has been given to the invitation by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and by the Biological Survey, and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, in view of which and in recognition of the liberal part which Austria took in the World's Fair at Chicago and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the Secretary of State recommends an appropriation by Congress of $250,000 to enable the Government of the United States to accept the invitation to participate in the exhibition.

This recommendation has my cordial approval.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 19, 1908.*

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President the invitation extended to the Government of the United States by the Government of Austria-Hungary to participate in the First International Shooting and Field Sports Exhibition, which will open at Vienna on May 15, 1910, and close on October 15 following.

The objects and purposes of the exhibition are stated in the prospectus which accompanies the invitation.

The question of participation by the Government in the exhibition has received the attention of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Biological Survey and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

In a letter dated the 16th instant, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor writes to me as follows:

"Secretary Straus, who left the city last night, desires me to express to you on behalf of the department its earnest belief that this Government should accept the invitation of the Austrian embassy to participate in the exhibition to be held in Vienna from May 15 to October 15, 1910, and the hope that it will be found possible to secure the early appointment of representatives to take up at once the active work of preparation for the same and fostering the country's interests in connection therewith."

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On the same day Professor Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey, wrote to the Department of State a letter which I quote in full:

"With reference to the International Exposition of The Chase to be held in Vienna in May, 1910, in which the Government of Austria-Hungary has invited the Government of the United States to take part, permit me to say:

"During the recent International Congress of Fisheries in this city Doctor von Kadish, the distinguished representative of Austria-Hungary, explained the objects and character of the exposition and expressed the earnest hope that our Government would take the matter up and prepare an exhibit of American game animals and other objects relating to the chase which would show other nations our exceptional resources and methods along this line.

"Such an exhibit, comprising mounted groups of our distinctive game mammals and birds, properly prepared and installed and with appropriate accessories, would cost a very large sum—probably not less than $200,000—a sum far too large to be likely to be contributed by private individuals or organizations, even should any nongovernmental agency possess the facilities for securing the necessary material in the short time available, for it should be known that the specimens needed can not be had from any museum, but must be collected in the field.

"The large variety of splendid game animals of the United States in connection with the high development of the art of preparing such animals in groups with natural accessories, as achieved by the American and Field Museums of Natural History, would enable this country to make an exhibit that would be the admiration of the world.

"The participation of the United States in the exhibition would be a graceful act, indicating our appreciation of the prominent part taken by Austria-Hungary in our several international expositions.

"I, therefore, take the liberty to express the hope that you will do all in your power to secure the cooperation of the United States in the coming Vienna exposition."

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Forester, Department of Agriculture, writing on the subject of participation by the Forest Service in the exhibition, states that—

"such participation would be valuable to us both as a stimulant to the scientific work of our foresters, and because the preparation of such a statement of our work as participation in the exposition would imply always promotes the efficiency of executive work."

And he adds:

"Furthermore, I am greatly interested, of course, in the sportsmen's side of the exposition, and I believe it to be thoroughly desirable in that direction also that we should take part."

It appearing from these indorsements that participation by this Government in the exhibition would be in the public interest, I have the honor to recommend that Congress be asked to make provision for such participation.

I am moved also to make this recommendation by a desire to have shown this Government's recognition of the prominent part which Austria took in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904. For Austrian participation in the former exposition the Austrian Parliament granted 275,000 florins, and for participation in the latter exposition 1,100,000 crowns, about $225,000.

For participation by the Government of the United States in the Vienna exposition an appropriation of at least $250,000 will be required.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIHU ROOT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 17, 1908.

[Translation.]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMBASSY,
Washington, March 18, 1908.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: An international hunting exposition will be held at Vienna from May 15 to October 15, 1910, and will embrace all products of agriculture, manufacture, and industry which have any connection with hunting.

At the head of the committee on organization are personages who will be able to carry out the project in an appropriate and energetic manner owing to their social position, and the interest and support of hunting circles at home is insured to the highest extent.

The exposition committee has requested the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs to invite foreign countries to take part in this show.

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I therefore have the honor, in pursuance to instructions received, to appeal to your excellency's kind offices in announcing this exposition to all official and private interested circles in the United States, and in having an invitation extended to them to participate as liberally and in as large numbers as possible.

At the same time I have the honor to inclose the invitation prepared by the committee, and will add that an English translation thereof will follow in due course.

Your excellency will please accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

HENGELMULLER.

His Excellency Mr. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State, Washington.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING AND FIELD-SPORTS EXHIBITION, VIENNA, 1910.

Invitation to take part in the First International Shooting and Field-Sports Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1910.

An international shooting and field-sports exhibition is to be held in Vienna in 1910, which is to include exhibits of all agricultural and trade products having any sort of connection with these matters.

With the exception of a few small, unimportant exhibitions of this kind, chiefly confined to exhibits from the country in which they were held, and consequently only of local interest, the hunting and shooting exhibits have hitherto usually formed a subordinate and, on the whole, neglected part of international, national, or special agricultural and forestry exhibitions. At such partial exhibitions it has never been possible to do full justice to the real significance and value of hunting and shooting, their historical development, or their relation to sport and political economy.

It is felt that hunting and shooting, with all their appurtenances, would assume quite a different aspect if the conditions under which they are conducted throughout the world were coordinated and presented to the public, and this can be achieved by means of an international exhibition.

Hunting and shooting have more than kept pace with the general development of sport; they have penetrated into fresh strata of the population, all classes of which now take the liveliest interest in them.

As no such exhibition has ever been held, the First International Shooting and Field-Sports Exhibition, to be held in Vienna in 1910, promises to be one of the most interesting "special exhibitions;" it will—apart from its primary object, its particular character and arrangement—give nearly all industrial exhibitors, especially business firms, an opportunity of selling their goods to an international purchasing public.

The object of the First International Shooting and Field-Sports Exhibition is to show the amount of economic profit to countries where hunting and shooting are encouraged, as also the extent to which art, traffic, commerce, industry, and trade are interested in the maintenance of those branches of sport and the remarkably large profit which is derived from them, not only by the parties immediately interested, but also by the whole population.

This exhibition will show how closely the interests of the public are involved in the promotion of shooting and sport generally, and what great advantages accrue to the country where they are carried on and encouraged.

This exhibition is intended to show, and will show, how closely the maintenance and practice of hunting and shooting are connected with the interests of active life.

The First International Shooting and Field-Sports Exhibition (which has the fullest support and cooperation of the I. and R. government and the municipality of Vienna) will last about five months, from May till October, 1910.

The inclosed sketch shows the area (about 500,000 square meters) which has been assigned to the exhibition, as well as the designs for the separate exhibition buildings.

The exhibition grounds include the "Rotunde" (situated in the world-famous "Prater") which it is intended to use for the industrial palace for the exhibits of those industries and trades connected with hunting and shooting, for which no adequate room is found in the separate pavilions, also the grounds around the "Rotunde" (as far as the "Haupt-Allee"), and these are intended to receive purely hunting and shooting exhibits.

The general plan of the exhibition is that every state, including Austria, should have a separate space allotted to it; that the exhibits of each country should be displayed in a building or pavilion erected at that country's expense and representing

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either some famous historical shooting box or country seat typical of that country. Restaurants could also be set up in such buildings.

The exhibition will include everything connected with the encouragement of hunting and shooting, particularly all objects illustrative of the historical development of this kind of sport and its economic and national importance.

The exhibition will further comprise the products of arts and crafts, schools of agriculture, forestry and vine culture, also of industries and trades in any way connected with hunting and shooting.

The exhibits of each State should therefore, in general, include:

1. The ethnographical and historical portion of sport, its practice and apparatus, i. e., a series of objects showing the development of hunting and shooting from their origin down to the present types, as well as the necessary paraphernalia in use.
2. All kinds of hunting trophies, such as antlers, horns, weapons, skins, rugs, etc.
3. Stuffed animals of the chase and live game.
4. Hunting weapons, powder, and cartridges.
5. Pictorial representations of hunting and shooting; pictures and sculpture, as well as allied art-industrial objects.
6. Shooting boxes, their fittings and furniture.
7. Dress used for hunting and shooting, including the exhibition of complete outfits and accessories of all sorts, especially those needed for big hunting and shooting expeditions.
8. Hunting with hounds and hawking.
9. Hunters and pack animals used when hunting. To this section belong also saddles, bridles, and harness in general.
10. Dogcarts and other hunting vehicles, hunting boats, special motor vehicles, etc., the associated trades, as also aerial navigation.
11. The temporary exhibition of hounds of all breeds and classes.
12. Natural and artificial foods for game, horses, and hounds.
13. Colleges and secondary schools of agriculture and forestry; schools of hunting, their fittings and modes of instruction.
14. Hunting literature, statistics concerning head of game, bags of game, plans of shooting preserves and their arrangements.
15. Societies for protecting game and societies for the suppression of poaching.
16. Articles and aids used in hunting at home and abroad in the breeding, care, and capture of game.
17. Illustrations of damage done by game and the means of preventing it.
18. Illustrations of the different kinds of poaching and its prevention.
19. The stocking of preserves with game and the exploitation of it.
20. Tourist traffic and traveling facilities.
21. Hunting hygiene.
22. Insurance against hunting and shooting accidents.

The exhibition is besides to afford an opportunity for holding international hunting and shooting congresses, at which all the questions relating to those sports are to be discussed.

Likewise special exhibitions—Temporary exhibitions of trophies, etc.—Matches—Shooting game; international shooting at clay pigeons (ball trap) and glass balls, etc.—Competition of mechanical vehicles and motor cars—Temporary exhibitions of live animals—Hunters, pack animals, hounds, etc.—Musical productions—Competition of the hunting music of different countries.

The management of the exhibition will be in the hands of a committee comprising representatives of all the parties interested.

The rules and regulations of the exhibition, as also the classification of the exhibits and forms of application for space, will shortly be obtainable by all persons wishing to take part.

We herewith invite you to draw the attention of all persons interested, the owners of estates and preserves, artists, manufacturers, and merchants to this exhibition. We should be glad to know, as soon as possible, principally if you are inclined to take part, and also whether we may reckon on your cooperation.

Vienna, December, 1907.

The committee for arranging the First International Shooting and Field-Sports Exhibition to be held in Vienna in 1910:

President, Max Egon Prince zu Fürstenberg, I. and R. Privy Councillor, I. and R. Chamberlain, Vice-President of the Upper House, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, etc.

Vice-President, Count Francis Colloredo-Mannsfeld, I. and R. Chamberlain, President of the Association for the Protection of Game in Lower Austria, etc.

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Prince Charles Kinsky zu Wchinitz u. Tettau, I. and R. Privy Councillor, I. and R. Chamberlain, late Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the Upper House, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, etc.

Prince Henry von und zu Liechtenstein, Member of the Upper House, Prince Grandprior of Bohemia and Austria of the Knights of Malta, etc.

Count Ferdinand Longueval-Buquoy, I. and R. Privy Councillor, I. and R. Chamberlain, late I. and R. Minister of Agriculture, etc.

Count Maximilian Thun-Hohenstein, I. and R. Privy Councillor, I. and R. Chamberlain, Grand Master of the Hunt to His I. and R. Apostolic Majesty.

Prince Charles Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg, I. and R. Privy Councillor, I. and R. Chamberlain, Member of the Upper House, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, etc.

Count Anthony Wodzicki, I. and R. Privy Councillor, I. and R. Chamberlain, Member of the Upper House, etc.

William Robert Huber, Imperial Councillor, President of the Vienna Shooting Club.

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e Doc. No. 505; 61ST. Cong., 2d Sess.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 615.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR UPON CONDITIONS EXISTING IN PORTO RICO.

JANUARY 29, 1910.—Read, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I beg to transmit herewith a report made to me by the Secretary of War upon the conditions found by him to exist in the island of Porto Rico during a visit made at my request. The people of Porto Rico, if we may judge by the expressions of the political parties in the island, have been anxious to secure amendments to the so-called "Foraker law," and especially a declaration by Congress making those who are now Porto Rican citizens under the Foraker law American citizens.

I commend to Congress the consideration of the report of the Secretary of War and recommend the adoption of his suggestions, which have been embodied in a bill amending the so-called "Foraker Act." This bill is at the disposition of Congress. The Secretary suggests not an act making all Porto Rican citizens American citizens with or without their consent, but an act to provide machinery by which Porto Rican citizens who shall make the proper application for citizenship to a proper court shall become American citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. After a certain date the right to vote and to hold office is to be confined to American citizens, and only those American citizens are to enjoy the franchise who can satisfy certain educational or property qualifications. At present there is manhood suffrage in the island, and, as a very large percentage of the voters are unable to read or write, the electorate is not one which should be intrusted with the government. It is much better in the interests of the people of the island that the suffrage should be limited by an educational and property qualification.

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I do not comment on the other changes in the laws recommended by the Secretary, because he sufficiently discusses them, and his arguments need no addition from me.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 29, 1910.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 20, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In pursuance of your directions, I went to Porto Rico, reaching there the morning of December 26. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau, and Colonel Kean of the medical department, accompanied me. As the information received by me was that the sanitary conditions on the island, although much improved since occupation by the United States, were not satisfactory and called for general reorganization of the administration of health affairs, I availed myself of the opportunity to have Colonel Kean, whose experience as a health officer in tropical countries was wide and characterized by eminent success, investigate the conditions and recommend a remedial plan.

It was generally understood that the purpose of my visit was to learn the present state of the island administration, political, economic and hygienic, and to report the result of my impressions to you, with such recommendations of changes in the organic law as the conditions in my judgment required.

With this understanding, interviews were sought by officials, federal, insular, and municipal, by leaders of political parties, representatives of the press, representatives of business and of agricultural interests, and by individuals who had the welfare of the island at heart. Eight days were spent in Porto Rico; six days were passed in San Juan, and two days were occupied in visiting Rio Piedras, Caguas, Cayey, Guayama, Salinas, Santa Isabel, Ponce, Adjuntas, Utuado, and Arecibo.

At all of these places I met with the officials and citizens, and full opportunities were given to them to express their views. So far as I know, everyone who desired had access to me, either in public or in private, as he preferred, and had free opportunity to say whatever he wished. In addition to these hearings, I sought information upon my own initiative from all available sources.

It is difficult to arrive at conclusions upon which the mind rests with satisfaction in regard to existing facts where the testimony is largely suggested by conflicting personal interests, given in many instances privately and in confidence, and more doubt is involved in dealing with proposed changes founded partly upon such evidence as to present conditions and largely upon opinions as to probable effects, both political and economical.

There were presented to me in person addresses in San Juan, Rio Piedras, Caguas, Cayey, Guayama, Salinas, Santa Isabel, Ponce, Adjuntas, Utuado, and Arecibo.

I received communications from the speaker of the house of delegates of Porto Rico; the Federation of Labor of Caguas; the local committees of the Republican and Union parties of Cayey; the alcalde of Cayey; the president of the municipal council of Cayey;

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the municipal council of the city of Guayama; delegado a la camara insular of Guayama; la respetable logia "Iris de Paz" of Arroyo; the alcalde of Arroyo; the Republican party of Guayama; the alcalde and municipal officials of Salinas; the Republican and Union parties of Santa Isabel; the municipal council of Santa Isabel; the Republican and Union parties of Adjuntas; the American Federation of Labor of Utuado; the municipal officials of Utuado; "Sol de Oriente" Lodge of Utuado; correspondent of the New York Evening Call at Arecibo; Universal Masonry, Spanish Family of Arecibo; American Federation of Labor of Arecibo; the Republican party of Arecibo; the mayor and council of Arecibo; the Patriotic Union of Porto Rico, Arecibo; the Republican and Union parties of Cidra; Lucas Ramos y Rios, of Mayaguez; the alcalde of San Lorenzo; the alcalde of Manati; B. Velez, of Manati; Jose Salgado, of Bayamon; the alcalde of Camuy; and the presidents of the Republican and Union parties of Porto Rico.

All were of the same general tenor as the one from the mayor and council of the city of Arecibo, which reads as follows:

The common council of the city of Arecibo has the honor to express its opinion about the aspirations of the people of Porto Rico as a possession of the United States of America.

This council believes that the Porto Ricans have a right to be made American citizens and, under this impression, beg of you to indorse their stand and work in Washington for American citizenship for all Porto Ricans.

To grant American citizenship by individual action before the courts; that is, to distribute said right among certain classes does not seem to be adequate, because Porto Rico occupies as high a place in the development of civilization as any country—Europe or America.

The opinion of the common council of Arecibo is that American citizenship ought to be granted collectively to all the native residents of this country, and our political status changed to suit our progress and culture.

Porto Rico has all the rights derived from the Spanish constitutional régime under an ample form of self-government, and is, therefore, prepared to govern itself under the protection of the United States.

The unanimous aspiration of this country is to be left free to make its own laws by means of two houses elected by the people, the laws being subjected to the approbation of the governor.

We want to discontinue the confusion of legislative and executive franchises in only one body as it is practiced to-day by the executive council. Then we will have a chance to show our aptitude for self-government.

This council presents this exposition of the general aspirations of the country and uses this opportunity to beg of you to use your valuable influence to realize another aspiration, which is merely local, but nevertheless a long-felt want.

An address was presented to me by representatives of the Union party and of the Republican party, as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens of Porto Rico and members of the two political parties, the "Union de Puerto Rico" and the "Porto Rican Republican party," in our capacity as members of a joint committee legally authorized by the executive committees of both parties, appear before you in behalf of the people of Porto Rico to express to you the unanimous desire of the country on two specific points which we consider should unavoidably be settled by the American Congress.

One of them is the amendment of the Foraker Act in a liberal sense by substituting the present executive council by an elective senate, thus separating the executive from the legislative functions.

The other point is the granting of American citizenship to all the Porto Ricans collectively, which we consider to be an act of justice to which we deem ourselves entitled.

We expect, therefore, that you, with no prejudice in mind, will be the interpreter of these unanimous aspirations of the Porto Rican people, and will accordingly recommend to the American Congress, which, as the representatives of a free and democratic nation, we consider to be as much interested as we are in establishing upon this island a government of American standard, i. e., of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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Looking to public expression of opinions and aspirations it is clear that there is a general and almost universal desire and demand of all classes, interests, and political parties for American citizenship for all the people of Porto Rico as a whole; for an elective upper house, so that, with no check but a veto by the governor, full legislative power shall be lodged in American citizens, who are likewise citizens of Porto Rico, elected by male voters whose only qualifications shall be age and citizenship; and for a separation of executive and legislative functions.

Many men, both Americans and Porto Ricans, of such education, character, and general knowledge of affairs in the island as to make their judgment entitled to great weight, are of the opinion that such a system would be disastrous to the health and economic and political welfare of the island, would jeopardize investments, retard healthy development, and would eventuate in forcing the United States in the no distant future to withdraw power improvidently granted, and set back, on account of having traveled too fast, the realization of local self-government. They represent that it was unwise to grant general suffrage to a people a vast majority of whom have neither the education to vote intelligently nor the property interests to make them deeply concerned in the administration of public affairs.

From a careful inquiry from many sources I am satisfied that many voters simply record the dictates of political leaders or of their employers.

With this general introduction I submit for your consideration the following:

CITIZENSHIP.

That American citizenship in some way should be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico is a proposition to which you are committed. It is right that it should be done. They had an allegiance and citizenship which were severed without their consent. So long as the United States exercise sovereignty over the island they can never as a people acquire other citizenship. Many of them have education, culture, property, and the sentiments, pride, and aspirations which usually accompany their possession. They travel in and have business relations with foreign countries. They naturally feel humiliated that they have no national flag, no national pride, and no national protection when in foreign lands. Under the impetus to business and education that have been given by American occupation this class is steadily and rapidly increasing. There is a large class of small property holders who, while uneducated, appear to be of admirable characteristics, endowed with traits that are solid and reliable, and these, it is said, and I believe truly, are not only solicitous for but worthy of citizenship.

I do not favor conferring citizenship collectively. There are many born in the island of Spanish descent who state frankly that they do not want to become citizens of the United States. Under the Foraker Act manhood suffrage was granted. If citizenship shall be conferred on them as a whole, the present conditions as to suffrage will continue unless limitations are fixed. It would, I believe, give less dissatisfaction to substitute for the present status an entirely new one providing for the voluntary acquirement of citizenship, with con-

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ditional suffrage rights, than to confer citizenship collectively and deprive any part of such citizens so incorporated as a body of the elective franchise now enjoyed.

I recommend that provision be made for admitting at any time citizens of Porto Rico to citizenship of the United States, without expense, upon application to any of the courts and the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States, with the conditions that after a reasonable period fixed in the act no one shall hold an elective or appointive office, or vote, who shall not be a citizen of the United States.

THE FRANCHISE.

Many believe that it was a mistake to confer generally the right to vote upon a population of which about 80 per cent were illiterate. I can not but regard it as a great menace to the political and material welfare of the island. It can now be corrected without serious friction. With the system of education now established, coming generations will be rapidly prepared for intelligent citizenship. As previously stated, there are many illiterate small property owners who are good citizens.

I discussed this question of suffrage with many, and, while generally the cutting down of the right to vote was not favored if citizenship should be granted collectively, many approved of the plan of limiting the right to vote to those who should voluntarily become citizens of the United States, provided Congress should confer the citizenship individually.

It is, therefore, recommended that there be embodied in the organic law a provision limiting, after the next general election, the voters in Porto Rico to those who, possessing present qualifications, are in addition citizens of the United States; and (*a*) are able to read and write; or (*b*) on the day of registration shall own taxable real estate in their own right or name, or who are on said day bona fide members of a firm or copartnership which shall own taxable real estate in the name of such firm or copartnership; or (*c*) on the day of registration shall possess and produce to the board of registration tax receipts showing the payment of any kind of taxes for the last six months of the year in which the election is held.

ELECTIVE SENATE.

There is a general and insistent demand for an elective senate. As at present constituted the legislative assembly can block any legislation, as was illustrated in the recent refusal to make appropriations, which was remedied by congressional action under the Olmsted Act.

I do not think it wise to grant at present this demand in full, but recommend that a senate be created consisting of thirteen members, all citizens of Porto Rico, or of the United States who have resided for not less than one year in Porto Rico, eight of whom shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and the remainder elected by the qualified voters of Porto Rico. This would be satisfactory to the more conservative, and would be regarded by all as evidence of a disposition to enlarge the participation of the people in government.

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By many thoughtful persons it is looked upon as dangerous. They believe that those elected to the senate will on all questions act as those elected to the legislative assembly; that all will simply reflect the views of political bosses; that the appointed members will be subjected to pressure and isolation; and that legislation will be seriously impeded, if not entirely blocked.

I do not concur in these views, but am inclined to the opinion that this extension of participation in legislation will be accepted as a step toward an exercise of larger political power, whose grant will depend upon the manifestation given of fitness for its exercise, and that the position of the appointed members will not be made as difficult as some anticipate.

The real potentiality for obstruction is not increased. The objection urged that such an amendment of the organic act will be immediately disastrous, founded as it is upon the premise that the Porto Ricans can not, on account of unfitness for government, be intrusted with such enlargement of participation in legislation, is, in my mind, a strong reason for making the change. If such distrust is ill founded, this should be demonstrated. If it is well founded, then it is better to know the true condition, in order that we may not proceed to more radical changes until the people be prepared for them.

As an additional safeguard, it is recommended that provision be made in the proposed act that the elective members of the senate shall be substantial members of the community in which they reside by restricting candidates to those who are property holders and residents of the districts from which they are elected.

SEPARATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

More because it is in accord with our general theory of government than on account of any inefficiency in the government, there is an expression of a general desire that the legislative and executive departments be separated. I see no objection to this change in the form proposed by me, and recommend it.

The departments have been carried on with too much independence of action. They have not been closely enough correlated with the governorship. I understand that it has been, if not the custom, at least an action not infrequent, for commissioners to use their own judgment as to when they leave their posts of duty. They should work together and under the direction and supervision of the governor and bear substantially the same relations to him that the Cabinet does to the President. He should be the responsible head. Hereafter, under directions given by the War Department, the reports of the several commissioners will be made to him and through him to the War Department.

I recommend that by amendment of the organic act the governor be given this increased authority.

ELECTIONS.

Under the present law elections are held every two years. This is, in the general opinion, unnecessary and expensive. The questions requiring legislative action do not so change as to make a resort

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to the expression of the popular will oftener than every four years desirable.

I recommend that the organic act be changed so that all elections for legislative, insular, and municipal officers shall be held once in four years on one general election.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

I recommend that the regular sessions of the legislature shall be once every two years, to sit, as now provided, not exceeding sixty days, and that extra sessions may be called by the governor, at which action shall be taken only upon such matters as shall be specified in the call.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

While there has been improvement in the health of Porto Rico, as is shown by the statistics, since American occupation began, yet the conditions are not good, and under proper laws and effective administration may be greatly bettered.

Maj. Bailey K. Ashford, who has made much original research in respect of anæmia, and is one of the highest authorities on that subject, states that probably 90 per cent of the coffee pickers and other workers in the hills are afflicted with anæmia to such an extent that the value of their labor is reduced more than 50 per cent; that the number of people thus affected is not less than 400,000; that these people are actually sick and dying at a rapid rate; and that they all could be saved and the efficiency of their labor increased 100 per cent if sufficient funds were available for their treatment. In addition to a specific appropriation for this purpose out of the funds of Porto Rico, I believe that Congress would be justified in making an appropriation by the United States Government for the initial work that is so pressing, and commend to your consideration whether or not you will request an appropriation of $200,000 for this purpose. The expenditure of that money now would begin the work so effectively that the Porto Rican government could afterwards carry it on.

Nature does much for the sanitation of the island. But for irregularities in contour and heavy rains, the strong winds and sunshine, the state resulting from a disregard of cleanliness and of the sanitary disposition of filth of all kinds would be intolerable. It is, under proper sanitation, an ideal place for health, and can be made to show a result that can not be surpassed.

Under the present system each municipality has entire jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to health. There is no central authority, no general system.

Colonel Kean made a special study of the health conditions and sanitary measures pursued. A body of medical and scientific men of San Juan conferred with me on the general subject of the administration of the departments of health, and expressed themselves as favoring a general law and a central authority, with jurisdiction through local representatives over all matters pertaining to sanitation and the public health.

I recommend that a new department, styled "department of health," be created, presided over by a commissioner of health, which department shall have full jurisdiction over all matters of health, sanitation,

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and charities, including those hitherto exercised by municipalities. The plan proposed follows closely that adopted for Cuba, and is embodied in the amendatory draft of an act herewith submitted.

More attention has been paid to education than to health, which is the foundation of life, to which education is an auxiliary and ornament. About one-fourth of the revenues of the insular government are expended on education. It is the general opinion that the demand for measures for the improvement of the health of the people and its protection by the effective administration of proper sanitary regulations is most acute, and that it should take precedence over a further immediate extension of education, and that if the revenues demand a curtailment it should fall upon education rather than upon sanitary measures. In this I entirely concur.

AGRICULTURE.

The main industry is, and always will be, agriculture. The absence of fuel, minerals, and wood will always prohibit manufacture. The sugar planters are prosperous. Their only complaint is the limitation put by the Foraker Act upon the holding by a corporation of over 500 acres of land. They frankly admit that the spirit of this law is evaded by various devices. To make sugar profitably, a large outlay in the original cost and upkeep of expensive machinery is necessary. No person or corporation could afford to build a plant to grind the product of only 500 acres. A plant of such dimensions would not be economical, and sugar in any country made altogether by plants of such limited capacity could not compete in the markets of the world. Therefore, to meet competitive conditions, plants must be of such dimensions as to admit of economical operation. The owners must own the land to supply it, or must depend on purchasing the raw cane for grinding from others. There is a general demand upon the part of sugar planters for an increase in the maximum of lawful ownership of land. It is generally conceded by those who are not engaged in the sugar industry that there should be an increase, but there is a wide difference in opinion as to what would be a proper amount. That there should be a limit is generally believed. There is no theory for ascertaining a just standard. Any measure must be more or less arbitrary. After seeking the views of many, I have concluded to recommend that the maximum be fixed at 5,000 acres, as approximating an amount which, taken in conjunction with neighborhood production, would justify the installation and operation of a modern plant, and which is not so large as to permit the concentration of ownership in a few persons, natural or artificial. The provision for this extension should be accompanied by effective provisions for forfeiting all holding in excess of what is authorized.

While the foregoing outlines the general conclusions reached by me, I beg to submit herewith a draft of an amended act which not only embodies the points heretofore made but a number of minor changes in existing law which are believed to be desirable.

These are, briefly, provisions that all judges of inferior courts, as well as officers thereof, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the insular senate; that jurisdiction be conferred on the government of Porto Rico over harbor areas and navigable waters of the island, this to remove a seeming doubt on this subject; that the term of governor and appointive officers generally shall be,

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instead of four years, as now fixed by law, at the pleasure of the President of the United States; a renaming of the executive departments for purposes of uniformity, and a slight increase of the salaries of the officers of the insular government appointed by the President; the abolishing of the present position of secretary of Porto Rico and replacing it by an executive secretary; and a provision for an insular civil service.

A detailed memorandum explaining all changes in the proposed draft from the existing law accompanies the draft submitted herewith.

The foregoing recommendations are made by me after a full conference upon all the points with Governor Colton, Attorney-General Hoyt, and General Edwards, and they are the result of that conference.

General Edwards was with me at most of the interviews, and also acquired information on his own initiative, the benefit of which I had. I am very much indebted to both General Edwards and Colonel Kean for valuable assistance rendered to me. Their wide range of experience and knowledge of similar conditions entitle their opinions to especial weight.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

While I believe the changes recommended by me are desirable, and believe that they will redound to the advantage of Porto Rico and of the United States in their relations with Porto Rico, I feel that I should say that in my opinion the people of Porto Rico have had on the whole an excellent government, and that the people of the United States can look with just pride upon the administration they have given of affairs there. The island is peaceable and generally prosperous. The health conditions have improved and the people are in the main contented. There are no outbreaks and no disorders. Persons and property are as safe there as anywhere in the United States. There are a number of assaults and killings, but those are individual matters growing out of personal difficulties. They arise largely from the impulsive nature of the people and from the habit of going armed. I heard of no "graft" or any rumors of dishonesty on the part of American officials, or favoritism or dishonesty in the grant of public franchises. I took every opportunity privately to make inquiries upon this subject from people who ought to know if there had been any belief that such wrongful conduct existed. The universal testimony was that the administration had been honest. There were many criticisms as to the judgment, ability, sense, and industry of various officials who had been there since American occupation, but I did not hear the honesty of any one questioned. I regard this as a great tribute to the character of the American officials who have been there, and to the care with which officials have been selected.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

MEMORANDUM OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ORGANIC ACT OF PORTO RICO.

The proposed bill in the form drawn is intended to replace in toto the act of April 12, 1900, known as the Foraker Act, and now the organic law of Porto Rico, and the joint resolution of April 12, 1900, the act of March 2, 1901, and the act of July 15, 1909 (Olmsted Act), all amendatory of the Foraker Act. Most of the provisions of the acts

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named are included in the proposed bill without change, or merely with verbal or other changes of a minor nature. These are thus included in order to bring into one act all of the organic law for the government of Porto Rico. All of the important changes from the existing laws included in the proposed bill are shown below with references to the sections wherein the changes are made.

Section 2 excepts coffee from the application of the United States tariff laws to Porto Rico and provides for a duty of 5 cents per pound on this article when imported into the island.

Section 5 continues the existing law that the customs duties collected in Porto Rico shall be paid into the insular treasury, but provides definitely that the cost of collection shall be paid from the revenues thus collected.

Sections 9, 10, and 11 provide for the granting of United States citizenship to such citizens of Porto Rico as individually desire it.

Section 12 provides that after two years no citizen of Porto Rico shall hold office unless he is also a citizen of the United States.

Section 16 adds clause to existing law conferring upon the people of Porto Rico jurisdiction over harbor areas and navigable waters for the enforcement of the laws of Porto Rico, in order to clear away the existing doubt as to whether such authority now obtains.

Section 22 changes the existing law so that the governor of Porto Rico shall hold office at the pleasure of the President instead of for a fixed term, and provides definitely that the governor shall have general supervision and control over all executive departments and bureaus of the insular government.

Section 23 changes the names of various executive departments for the sake of greater uniformity, and adds a department of agriculture, commerce, and labor, and a department of health to the departments already existing. Provides, further, that the heads of departments shall hold office at the pleasure of the President; that one or more of the offices created may be filled by officers of the army, with the proviso that in this event the ordinary salary of the officer, if on the active list, shall be deducted while so serving from the compensation provided by the act, and covers the conditions under which leaves of absence may be granted to the heads of departments, and provides that additional duties, not inconsistent with the law, may be assigned to them by the governor with the approval of the President.

Section 24 gives to the attorney-general of Porto Rico charge of the administration of prisons, penitentiaries, and jails.

Section 25 authorizes the commissioner of finance to designate, under certain defined conditions, banking institutions in Porto Rico as depositaries of the insular government, and authorizes the head of the executive department of the United States Government having jurisdiction over Porto Rican affairs to designate, under defined conditions, banking institutions of the United States as depositaries of the insular government.

Section 26 adds provision to existing law for final decision by the head of the executive department having jurisdiction in case of appeal from the decision of the auditor of Porto Rico, unless the auditor's decision is supported by the governor, in which case the governor's decision shall be final.

Section 29 defines the duties of the commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and labor as the head of the new department created by this act.

Section 30 defines the duties of the commissioner of health as the head of the new department created by this act.

Sections 31 to 51 inclusive cover the organization of the department of health and provide for a bureau of sanitation, a bureau of charities, and a board of sanitation and charities, prescribe the duties of each, and provide for the establishment and enforcement of a complete sanitary code, insular and municipal, for Porto Rico. Provide also (sec. 51) for an annual appropriation from the insular treasury of $130,000 in addition to any other appropriations that may be made by the legislature of Porto Rico for sanitary work in accordance with the provisions of the act. These sections are all new with the exception of one (sec. 36), which continues the present arrangement whereby quarantine stations in Porto Rico and quarantine regulations for the island are fixed by the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, but has a clause added forbidding imposition of a quarantine upon Porto Rico without the concurrent approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War; and another clause permitting the commissioner of health of Porto Rico to inspect the quarantine stations of the island and their records, and providing for reporting such inspection to the Secretary of War for transmission to the Surgeon-General of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Section 52 provides for director of civil service and a bureau of civil service for Porto Rico.

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Section 53 provides for the appointment by the President of an executive secretary for Porto Rico in place of the secretary of Porto Rico heretofore provided, and defines the duties of the new office.

Section 55 vests in the President authority to designate the head of an executive department to act as governor in case of absence of the governor.

Sections 56 to 66, inclusive, provide how the legislative power of Porto Rico shall be exercised; change the name of the legislative body from the legislative assembly to the legislature of Porto Rico, and the name of the lower house from the house of delegates to the house of representatives, and provide for an upper house, the senate, to assume the legislative duties now performed by the executive council. The house of representatives is continued as now provided by law for the house of delegates, except that the island is to be divided into 35 districts, and 1 representative chosen from each district, instead of 5 representatives from each of 7 districts, as now provided. The senate as proposed is to consist of 13 members, 8 to be appointed by the President and 5 chosen by the qualified electors of the island. Provision is made (secs. 59 and 60) for division of the island into representative and senatorial districts by a commission to be appointed by the governor, and (sec. 61) for the appointment by the governor of a board of elections to exercise the functions in respect to elections now performed by the executive council. The term of office (sec. 62) of senators and representatives is made four years, instead of two as now provided for delegates, and (sec. 63) the compensation of members of both houses is increased from $5 per day to $7 per day while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are changed from annual to biennial, and provision is made for calling extra sessions of the legislature or of the senate by the governor. Section 66 continues the present law concerning the procedure of the legislative houses, but adds the requirement that the general appropriation bill shall be presented in the form approved by the governor, and empowers the President of the United States to annul or suspend any law of Porto Rico until the next adjournment of the United States Congress subsequent to its passage.

Section 67 provides certain qualifications for electors in Porto Rico to take effect after the next general election.

Section 68 changes the term of the Resident Commissioner to the United States from two years to four years.

Section 70 vests the power to grant franchises, etc., in a public service commission composed of the heads of executive departments. This practically is no change from the existing law, which vests this power in the executive council.

Section 72 extends the limits on land holdings of corporations from 500 to 5,000 acres, making the same restriction in regard to persons or firms engaged in agriculture, and provides penalties for nonobservance of this requirement.

Sections 74 and 75 make certain changes in the jurisdiction of the United States district court of Porto Rico and its relations to the courts of the United States, and provide that hereafter the expenses of this court shall be paid from United States revenues.

Section 76 fixes the qualifications of jurors for the United States district court in Porto Rico.

Section 77 provides that fines, etc., collected by the district court of the United States in Porto Rico shall become revenues of the United States.

Section 78 provides for the fixing of salaries of the United States district court by the attorney-general of the United States.

Section 80 provides for granting writs of habeas corpus by the courts of Porto Rico.

Section 81 provides for the appointment of all officials of Porto Rican courts, where not otherwise fixed by law, by the governor of Porto Rico.

Section 82 provides for the payment of all salaries as duly established by law in case of failure of the legislature to appropriate therefor, and increases the salaries of the governor and the heads of executive departments and members of the supreme court and officials of the United States district court of Porto Rico. Provides also that where any officer whose salary is fixed by this act is required to give bond the premium thereof shall be paid from the insular treasury.

Section 86 provides that the governor, with the approval of the President, may transfer or assign any bureau of the government to any of the executive departments when not already assigned by law.

Section 87 provides for the transfer to the commissioner of the interior of the duties in connection with the irrigation of Porto Rico now vested in the executive council.

Section 88 provides for the acknowledgment in Porto Rico of instruments affecting lands situated in the territories of the United States.

Sections 84, 89, and 90 provide for the exercise of all the functions of government, judicial, legislative, and executive, in accordance with existing laws, until the provisions of the new act become operative.

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A BILL To amend an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes," approved April twelfth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SECTION 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to the island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands and waters of the islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, which were ceded to the United States by the Government of Spain by treaty entered into on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and the name Porto Rico as used in this act shall be held to include not only the island of that name but all the adjacent islands as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the same tariffs, customs, and duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported into Porto Rico from ports other than those of the United States which are required by law to be collected upon articles imported into the United States from foreign countries, except that on all coffee, in bean or ground, imported into Porto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of five cents per pound, any law or part of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. That all merchandise and articles coming into the United States from Porto Rico, and all merchandise and articles coming into Porto Rico from the United States, except coffee, shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of all tariff duties: *Provided*, That on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico there shall be paid a sum equal in rate and amount to the internal-revenue tax imposed in Porto Rico upon like articles of Porto Rican manufacture.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall designate the several ports and subports of entry in Porto Rico, and shall make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the customs duties and taxes authorized to be levied, collected, and paid in Porto Rico by the provisions of this act, and he shall fix the compensation and provide for the payment thereof of all such officers, agents, and assistants as he may find it necessary to employ to carry out the provisions hereof.

SEC. 5. That the duties and taxes collected in Porto Rico in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall, less the cost of collecting the same, be paid into the treasury of Porto Rico to be expended as required by law for the government of Porto Rico and the benefit thereof.

SEC. 6. That no export duties shall be levied or collected on exports from Porto Rico; but, taxes and assessments on property, and license fees for franchises, privileges, and concessions, may be imposed for the purposes of the insular and municipal governments, respectively, as may be provided and defined by the legislature of Porto Rico; and, where necessary to anticipate taxes and revenues, bonds and other obligations may be issued by Porto Rico or any municipal government therein as may be provided by law and to protect the public credit: *Provided, however*, That no public indebtedness of Porto Rico or of any municipality thereof shall be authorized or allowed in excess of seven per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property.

SEC. 7. That the capital of Porto Rico shall be at the city of San Juan, and the seat of government shall be maintained there.

SEC. 8. That all inhabitants continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in Porto Rico, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain on or before the eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain entered into on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine; and they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in Porto Rico, shall constitute a body politic under the name of The People of Porto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred, and with power to sue and be sued as such.

SEC. 9. That any citizen of Porto Rico, as defined by the preceding section, who is over twenty-one years of age, may hereafter be admitted to become a citizen of the United States by declaring on oath before any court now authorized or that may hereafter be authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before the district court of the United States for Porto Rico; or before any district or municipal court of Porto Rico that he was on April the twelfth, nineteen hundred, and has been continuously since that date, or has been continuously since birth, a citizen of Porto Rico as defined in the preceding section: *Provided*, That at the time of declaration he shall take oath in such form and under such further regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same. And such persons shall be exempt from the payment of any

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costs or charges for the making, filing, or issue of any documents, affidavits, or certificates relating to such citizenship, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary.

SEC. 10. That a certificate of citizenship shall be issued to the naturalized person by the clerk or secretary of the court wherein the proceedings are had, and two copies thereof shall be forwarded to the executive secretary of Porto Rico, one copy of which shall be kept and preserved in the archives of the government of Porto Rico and the other copy of which shall be sent to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization at Washington; and for the purposes herein described the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and send to the proper officers of the government of Porto Rico all necessary blanks for affidavits, certificates, or other documents required by law or by the regulations of the President hereinbefore mentioned, and there is hereby appropriated such sum as may be necessary for this purpose out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 11. That the wife and minor children of the persons so naturalized shall, by virtue of such naturalization, become citizens of the United States.

SEC. 12. That from and after two years from the date of the approval of this act no citizen of Porto Rico shall hold or be eligible for election or appointment to any office under the Government of the United States or the government of Porto Rico who is not a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 13. That the laws and ordinances of Porto Rico now in force shall continue in force and effect, except as altered, amended, or modified herein, and so far as the same are not inconsistent or in conflict with the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, or the provisions hereof, until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislative authority herein provided for Porto Rico, or by act of Congress of the United States.

SEC. 14. That the coasting trade between Porto Rico and the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts of the United States.

SEC. 15. That all expenses that may be incurred on account of the government of Porto Rico for salaries of officials and the conduct of their offices and departments, and all expenses and obligations contracted for the internal improvement or development of the island, not, however, including defenses, barracks, harbors, light-houses, buoys, and other works undertaken by the United States, shall, except as otherwise specifically provided, be paid by the commissioner of finance of Porto Rico out of the revenues in his custody.

SEC. 16. That all property which may have been acquired in Porto Rico by the United States under the cession of Spain in the treaty of peace entered into on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in any public bridges, road houses, water powers, highways, unnavigable streams, and the beds thereof, subterranean waters, mines, or minerals under the surface of private lands, and all property which at the time of the cession belonged, under the laws of Spain then in force, to the various harbor-works boards of Porto Rico, and all the harbor shores, docks, slips, and reclaimed lands, but not including harbor areas or navigable waters, is hereby placed under the control of the government of Porto Rico to be administered for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico; and the legislature of Porto Rico shall have authority, subject to the limitations imposed upon all its acts, to legislate with respect to all such matters as it may deem advisable. There is hereby conferred upon the people of Porto Rico jurisdiction over harbor areas and navigable waters for the enforcement of the laws of Porto Rico.

SEC. 17. That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to convey to the government of the island of Porto Rico such lands and buildings or interests therein reserved for public uses under the authority conferred by the act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two (Thirty-second Statutes at Large, seven hundred and thirty-one), as in his opinion are no longer needed for the executive purposes of the United States, the lands or interests in lands conveyed to the said government of Porto Rico in the operation of this act to be held or disposed of for the use and benefit of the people of said island in conformity to the requirements of section thirteen of the act approved April twelfth, nineteen hundred (Thirtieth Statutes at Large, eighty).

SEC. 18. That the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, except as hereinbefore or hereinafter otherwise provided, shall have the same force and effect in Porto Rico as in the United States, except internal-revenue laws.

SEC. 19. That the legislative authority herein provided shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal any law or ordinance, civil or criminal, continued in force by this act as it may from time to time see fit, not inconsistent with this act.

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SEC. 20. That all judicial process shall run in the name of "United States of America, scilicet the President of the United States," and all penal or criminal prosecutions in the local courts shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of "The People of Porto Rico;" and all officials authorized by this act shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico.

SEC. 21. That the President is authorized to place all matters pertaining to the government of Porto Rico in the jurisdiction of such executive department of the United States as he may designate. The Secretary of such department shall have general supervision and control over all of the governmental affairs of Porto Rico so far as the same can be exercised not inconsistently with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 22. That the official title of the chief executive officer shall be "the governor of Porto Rico." He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and he shall hold his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The governor shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency, and maintain his office at the seat of government. He shall have general supervision and control of all of the departments and bureaus of the government in Porto Rico so far as is not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and shall be commander in chief of the militia. He may grant pardons and reprieves, and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of Porto Rico, and respites for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be ascertained, and may veto any legislation enacted as hereinafter provided. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint, and shall at all times faithfully execute the laws and in that behalf shall have all the powers of governors of the Territories of the United States that are not locally inapplicable. He shall make such reports as may be required to the Secretary of the executive department designated by the President, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress, and perform such additional executive duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated or assigned to him by the President.

SEC. 23. That the following executive departments are hereby created: A department of justice, the head of which shall be designated as the attorney-general; a department of finance, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of finance; a department of audits, the head of which shall be designated as the auditor; a department of interior, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of the interior; a department of education, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of education; a department of agriculture, commerce, and labor, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and labor; and a department of health, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of health. All the executive functions and activities of the government are committed to and shall be exercised by either the governor, the departments herein enumerated, or the bureaus and commissions hereinafter mentioned, until otherwise provided by Congress. The heads of these departments shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, to hold office during the pleasure of the President; and one or more of the offices created by this act may be filled by officers of the United States Army, but the official salary of any officer on the active list of the army shall be deducted while so serving from the salary or compensation provided for by this act. Heads of departments shall reside in Porto Rico during their official incumbency, but leaves of absence may be granted to them by the governor upon the approval of the executive department designated by the President in accordance with this act. They shall perform the duties hereinafter prescribed and such other duties, not inconsistent with law, as the governor, with the approval of the President, may assign to them; and they shall make such reports to the governor as he may require, which shall annually be transmitted to the executive department designated by the President.

SEC. 24. That the attorney-general shall have all the powers and discharge all the duties provided by law for an attorney of a Territory of the United States in so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. He shall have charge of the administration of prisons, penitentiaries, and jails, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary.

SEC. 25. That the commissioner of finance shall give bond, approved as to form by the attorney-general of Porto Rico, in such sum as the public-service commission may require, not less, however, than the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with surety approved by the governor, and he shall collect and be the custodian of public funds, and shall disburse the same when appropriated by law, on warrants signed by the auditor and countersigned by the governor, and perform such other duties as may be provided by law. He may designate banking institutions in Porto Rico as depositaries of the government of Porto Rico, subject to such conditions as may be pre-

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scribed by the head of the executive department of the Government of the United States having jurisdiction, under the law, of matters pertaining to the government of Porto Rico; and the head of such executive department may designate banking institutions in the United States as depositaries of the government of Porto Rico, after they have filed with such official as he may designate sufficient evidence of their sound financial condition and have deposited bonds of the United States or of the government of Porto Rico or other security satisfactory to the head of such executive department in such amounts as may be indicated by him; and no banking institution shall be designated a depositary of the government of Porto Rico until the foregoing conditions have been complied with.

SEC. 26. That the auditor shall keep full and accurate accounts showing all receipts and disbursements, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. Where an appeal is permitted by law to the governor from the decision of the auditor as to the legality of any expenditure or payment, the governor's decision shall be final only in such cases as his conclusion is the same as that of the auditor. Where a different conclusion is reached by the governor the matter shall be certified and submitted by the governor to the executive department designated under this act by the President. The decision of the auditor shall be final in any question as to the account to which any expenditure shall be charged; but any head of department or office affected by any such or other decision of the auditor, who may be dissatisfied therewith, may, with the consent of the governor, or the governor may, submit the question at issue, with the facts certified, through the governor to the executive department of the United States designated by the President. In all cases the decision of the head of the executive department having jurisdiction shall be final.

SEC. 27. That the commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 28. That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 29. That the commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and labor, shall have general charge of such bureaus and branches of government as shall be legally constituted for the study, advancement, and benefit of agricultural and other industries and of commerce and labor, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 30. That the commissioner of health shall have general charge of all matters relating to public health, sanitation, and charities, and shall perform the duties hereinafter indicated, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 31. That the department of health shall consist of a commissioner of health, a bureau of sanitation, a bureau of charities, and a board of sanitation and charities, and shall include all branches of the public service and public institutions relating to sanitation and charities, including institutions for insane and minors, now existing or that may hereafter be created.

SEC. 32. That the commissioner of health shall, subject to the approval of the governor, appoint, remove, and prescribe the duties of all officials of the department of health not herein otherwise provided for.

SEC. 33. That the commissioner of health may cause to be removed to proper places designated by the board of sanitation and charities any person sick with a quarantinable disease, or any other rapidly spreading affection, subject to the sanitary ordinances that may be in force and through the director of sanitation. He shall have the control of public hospitals for the treatment of such cases, and shall administer the funds appropriated for the use and maintenance of such hospitals. He may occupy for the purpose of provisional hospitals such buildings as may be necessary, without prejudice to the subsequent payment to the owner of a reasonable indemnity, the amount of which shall be determined in accordance with the procedure established by law in like actions; and he may order proper care and attention to be given to the sick persons removed to the hospital, as herein provided for, when it comes to his knowledge that such persons are too poor to defray the expenses of their attendance or when it is necessary to take care of them in the interest of public health. No person suffering from a quarantinable or rapidly transmissible disease shall be removed from a vessel or from any other place set aside by competent authority for his isolation and treatment without a written permit from the commissioner, the director of sanitation, or the sanitary official placed in charge of such vessel or place by the commissioner. For the purpose of carrying out the duties prescribed, the commissioner, or any duly authorized officer or employee of his department, may enter at any time into private properties and dwellings for the inspection or examination of such premises.

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SEC. 34. That in addition to the regular municipal sanitary services provided for by law, the commissioner of health may, with the approval of the governor, establish such special and temporary sanitary detachments and services, with the necessary personnel therefor, as may be required for disinfecting, for the extinction of the mosquito, or for other preventive measures against epidemic diseases, and may expend for this purpose the necessary sums for personal services, supplies, and equipment from the funds available therefor or from the epidemic fund, or both.

SEC. 35. That whenever the proper authority of any municipality fails to perform the works or services required by the commissioner of health, in accordance with the law and regulations, after a reasonable period, which may be determined upon by the commissioner, the commissioner may order the works or services in question to be performed and paid for from the appropriation available for that purpose, or from the epidemic fund, or both; but the municipality wherein the failure has occurred shall be obligated to make reimbursement for the amount expended. The commissioner of health, on behalf of the government of Porto Rico, may institute suit in the competent court to recover said moneys, and when recovered the amount shall be paid into the insular treasury for the purposes of the proper reimbursements.

SEC. 36. That quarantine stations shall be established at such places in Porto Rico as the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States shall direct, and the quarantine regulations relating to the importation of diseases from other countries shall be under the control of the Government of the United States; but no quarantine shall be imposed upon or removed from Porto Rico without the concurrent approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War.

The commissioner of health may at any time inspect the quarantine stations in Porto Rico and the records of the same, and shall make reports of all such inspections to the Secretary of War, which reports shall be transmitted to the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 37. That the commissioner of health personally or through an inspector or a committee, or one or more members of the board of sanitation and charities, may investigate the conditions of any establishment or institution subject to inspection in accordance with the provisions of law; and the authority or committee appointed to make such investigation may subpœna witnesses, require the production of documents and books, and if such witnesses should fail to appear or refuse to testify or produce the books or documents called for they shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by law for recalcitrant witnesses.

SEC. 38. That no official, employee, or agent of the bureau of sanitation shall be held liable for the acts done or omitted by him in good faith, and with ordinary discretion, in the service of the department or in the observance and enforcement of its ordinances, regulations, or laws.

Every person whose property may have been unjustly or illegally destroyed or injured by the enforcement of any order, regulation, ordinance, or by any action taken by the bureau of sanitation, or by its employees or agents exempt from personal liability, as aforesaid, may maintain the appropriate action against the government of Porto Rico for the recovery of proper damages. But in such cases the claim must be presented to the commissioner of health in writing within thirty days after the occurrence of the acts which gave rise thereto, and the date, place, nature, and degree of the damage or injury suffered and the estimated value thereof shall be set forth in the complaint, under oath or affirmation. The commissioner shall render his decision within twenty days after the receipt of the claim, and after hearing the official or employee responsible for the loss or damage. No judicial action can be brought against the insular government for such damage or injury unless it be established that the claim was presented to the commissioner of health in due time and that the commissioner has failed to decide or has decided adversely or in a form not satisfactory to the claimant within the period of twenty days allowed him for decision.

SEC. 39. That the bureau of sanitation shall be in charge of a director of sanitation appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico, and the said director, under the authority of the commissioner, shall have the direction of all branches of the service of sanitation except as otherwise herein provided, and shall have control over the chemical and bacteriological laboratory of the department, the anæmia commission with its dispensaries, the training school for nurses, and all other institutions and establishments of a sanitary character subject to the jurisdiction of the bureau, and of all sanitary inspectors and local sanitary officers. He shall be ex officio a member of the board of sanitation and charities, and the president thereof.

SEC. 40. That the sanitary affairs of each municipality shall be administered by a local sanitary officer who shall be the representative of the bureau of sanitation and under the immediate orders of the director of sanitation. The local sanitary officer

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shall appoint the personnel of his office, subject, except in the case of common laborers, to the approval of the director of sanitation, and shall establish and carry out the following services, to wit: Street cleaning and sprinkling, removal of garbage and other waste, and disinfection of public and private buildings and places. He shall enforce all sanitary laws, ordinances, and regulations, both insular and municipal, and shall have general supervision of all matters relating to the public health throughout the district embraced in the limits of his municipality. He shall transmit with his recommendation through the bureau to the board of sanitation and charities all resolutions of the ayuntamiento relating to sanitation and all modifications of the sanitary regulations which they may propose to meet local conditions.

SEC. 41. That the local sanitary officers shall be qualified doctors of medicine and shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico to serve for periods of four years. They may be removed for inefficiency or other causes by the governor upon the recommendation of the commissioner of health. They shall receive such salary and allowances as authorized by law, but shall not receive expense allowances for any duty within the limits of their municipalities, except upon special authority of the commissioner of health, nor shall they travel on official business outside of their municipalities without his orders.

SEC. 42. That the cost of the sanitary services of municipalities established by this act shall be borne by the insular treasury, except that each municipality shall contribute fifteen per centum of its income for each fiscal year to the support of its sanitary services. Any amounts of such contribution not so expended shall revert to the treasuries of the municipalities whence they came.

SEC. 43. That the local sanitary officer of a municipality may impose the fines provided by law or sanitary regulations for infringement of the law or regulations, subject to appeal in each instance to the proper municipal court. Such fines shall be imposed and collected in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the senate of Porto Rico and approved by the governor, and when so collected shall be deposited in the insular treasury, where they shall constitute a permanent fund to be known as the "epidemic fund." This fund shall be reserved for emergency use in case of the appearance of an epidemic disease to meet the necessary expenses for which no appropriation exists. All requisitions for funds therefrom shall be made in accordance with resolutions of the senate of Porto Rico, and they shall be disbursed under the direction of the commissioner of health and reported in detail in the annual reports of the department and accounted for by proper vouchers like other public funds.

SEC. 44. That the bureau of sanitation shall have such organization and personnel as may from time to time be authorized by the commissioner of health with the approval of the governor.

SEC. 45. That the bureau of charities shall be in charge of a director of charities, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico, who, under the authority of the commissioner of health, shall exercise control over all branches of the service of charities and of the hospitals and institutions and establishments of a charitable character under the jurisdiction of the bureau, including public insane asylums and reform schools for children. He shall be ex officio a member of the board of sanitation and charities, over which he shall preside in the absence of the director of sanitation. It shall be the duty of the director of charities to carry into effect the obligations of the insular government to care for destitute or delinquent children, and to place them in the custody of the competent authorities, or in charge of families that agree to take care of them, or in preparatory or reform schools, as may be deemed advisable by him in view of the circumstances of each case. The bureau of charities shall have such organization and personnel as may from time to time be authorized under the law.

SEC. 46. That the board of sanitation and charities shall be composed of the director of sanitation and the director of charities and seven additional members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico, and to be removable by the governor. The additional members of the board shall serve without salary, except a fee of five dollars for attendance at each meeting, but shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred by reason of their absence from their homes on business pertaining to the duties of their office. The board shall meet at such times as the commissioner of health may prescribe. The commissioner of health shall appoint a secretary to the board of sanitation and charities whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the board and to conduct all its correspondence. He shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the commissioner of health with the approval of the governor. It shall be the duty of the board of sanitation and charities to act as a general advisory body in respect to all matters pertaining to the public health and charities of Porto Rico,

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and as a body to frame rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act with regard to conditions to be observed by all persons in Porto Rico in matters pertaining to the public health of the island and to the administration of the institutions under the bureaus of sanitation and charities. It shall define specifically the duties of all insular and local health officers. It shall prepare rules for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of food products, drugs, and liquors, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, and for the prevention of the sale of adulterated articles, or of the sale of articles under other than genuine labels setting forth exactly the nature and character of the articles sold. It shall prepare rules for the regulation of conditions surrounding employees in factories and places of business, in so far as such regulation is necessary in the interest of the public health, and of the conditions to be maintained in dairies and bakeries, and in connection with the slaughter of animals for food, and governing the transportation and sale of milk and other dairy products, bread and other bakery products, and meat and meat products. It shall prepare regulations for the disposal of garbage and refuse of all kinds, define the character of sanitary appliances to be installed and maintained in public and private buildings, and prepare rules for the burial, exhumation, and transportation of cadavers, and the regulations to be observed in respect to reporting, isolating, and treating infectious or contagious diseases, and in guarding from contamination all streams from which water for drinking or domestic purposes is taken, and it shall prepare all necessary rules for the enforcement of the laws governing the admittance of persons to the practice of medicine, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, midwifery, embalming, undertaking, and for the regulation of prostitution, and for the control of offensive and dangerous industries or occupations.

The members of the board of sanitation and charities may at any time examine the reports of inspections of institutions on file in the bureaus of the department and the reports made by the officers of such institutions in accordance with the provisions of this law, as well as any other documents relating to such institutions.

The board of sanitation and charities shall report to the commissioner of health upon all matters which he may refer to it for that purpose.

Complaints and petitions of a general character may be referred to the board by the commissioner of health, the director of sanitation, or the director of charities, for report.

The board shall give hearings to the committees which, as representatives of business or other interests, claim to have been injured by the sanitary measures adopted, and its resolutions on such complaints and petitions shall be laid before the commissioner of health for his decision.

The foregoing enumeration shall not be deemed to be inclusive of all subjects concerning which the board of sanitation and charities shall formulate rules and regulations, but the board shall have power to formulate rules and regulations relative to any matter touching or affecting public health, cleanliness, or the sanitary condition of the island.

SEC. 47. That all rules and regulations of every character formulated by the board of sanitation and charities shall be submitted to the commissioner of health, who shall indorse upon them his views, and may, if he so desires, return them to the board for revision, but when again forwarded by the board to the commissioner of health he shall transmit them, whether approved by him or not, with his views indorsed thereon to the senate of Porto Rico for action. The senate shall then have power to amend or alter such rules and regulations as it sees fit, and all such rules and regulations approved by the senate of Porto Rico and the governor shall have the force and effect of law, and it shall be the duty of all health officers and other public officials, within the scope of their duties, to take all necessary steps for their enforcement.

SEC. 48. That as soon as practicable after its organization under this act, the board of sanitation and charities shall submit a codification of all the rules and regulations that it desires to have approved as above prescribed to the senate of Porto Rico for approval. These shall be in complete substitution of all existing laws, rules, and regulations, and general orders relative to the public health of the island. Such and all subsequent rules and regulations as are approved by the senate shall be printed in English and Spanish, together with all pertinent subject-matter; and said compilation shall be distributed for the information of the public as the commissioner of health shall prescribe.

SEC. 49. That within sixty days after the passage of this act the alcalde of each municipality shall forward to the secretary of the board of sanitation and charities copies of all ordinances in force in his municipality which relate to sanitation or public health, which ordinances shall be considered by the board in making its recommendations to the senate of Porto Rico. All ordinances or parts of ordinances which

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are not approved by the senate shall be null and void, but municipal ordinances in force at the date of approval of this act shall remain in force until the alcaldes of the municipalities concerned shall be informed of the action taken by the senate with reference thereto.

SEC. 50. That on July first, nineteen hundred and ten, or as soon thereafter as an official shall be designated by the commissioner of health to receive them, all carts, draft animals, harness, tools, and other articles of equipment and material used for sanitary purposes or intended for such use in each municipality, whether property of the municipality or of the insular government and in use by such municipality, shall be turned over to the local sanitary officer or other official of the department designated to receive them, who shall give a receipt and become responsible therefor, and shall use them for sanitary purposes in the municipality; likewise all municipal buildings in use for sanitary purposes at the date of the approval of this act shall continue in such use without payment of rent to the municipality until the department of health shall acquire by purchase or otherwise other buildings for this purpose.

SEC. 51. That there is hereby appropriated and set apart annually from the funds in the insular treasury of Porto Rico one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for sanitary work in accordance with the provisions of this act; and the sum thus appropriated shall be in addition to the regular appropriations of the legislature of Porto Rico for the support of charitable institutions and for sanitary purposes.

SEC. 52. That there shall be appointed by the President a director of civil service, who shall be paid an annual salary of four thousand dollars; he shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency, and shall maintain an office to be known as the "bureau of civil service;" he shall prescribe rules governing the selection of all officers and employees of the several departments and bureaus of the government of Porto Rico, except those appointed by the President and by the governor of Porto Rico by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he shall prescribe rules governing promotions, transfers, reinstatements, reductions, removals, leaves of absence, political activity of employees, and for such other purposes as may be in the interest of the civil service. All rules prescribed by him shall be submitted through the governor to the executive department of the United States designated by the President, and, when approved by the head of such department, shall be binding upon all officers and employees in Porto Rico. He shall conduct such examinations as may be necessary, and perform such work as is required to carry into effect the rules which may be prescribed and approved; he shall aid the governor of Porto Rico as he may request in all matters affecting civil service; and he shall have power to employ such assistants and examiners and at such compensation as may be authorized by law.

SEC. 53. That there shall be appointed by the secretary of the executive department designated by the President under this act, an executive secretary for Porto Rico, at an annual salary of four thousand dollars, who shall record and preserve the minutes and proceedings of the public-service commission hereinafter provided for and the laws enacted by the legislature and all acts and proceedings of the governor, and promulgate all proclamations and orders of the governor, and all laws enacted by the legislature, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the governor of Porto Rico. Any duties heretofore assigned to the secretary of Porto Rico by existing law may be assigned to the executive secretary herein provided for, or to any other department or bureau of the government as may be determined upon by the governor.

SEC. 54. That the governor of Porto Rico, within sixty days after the end of each session of the legislature, shall transmit to the Secretary of War copies of every law enacted during the session, for transmission to the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 55. That the President may from time to time designate a head of an executive department to act as governor in the case of the temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the governor, or his temporary absence, and the head of the department thus designated shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the governor during such vacancy, disability, or absence.

SEC. 56. That all local legislative powers in Porto Rico, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be vested in a legislature, which shall consist of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives, and the two houses shall be designated "the legislature of Porto Rico."

SEC. 57. That the senate of Porto Rico shall consist of thirteen members, of whom eight shall be appointed quadrennially by the President of the United States, and five shall be elected quadrennially by the qualified electors of Porto Rico as hereinafter provided. No person shall be a member of the senate of Porto Rico who is not over thirty years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who is not a resident of Porto Rico, and who does not own in his indi-

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vidual right taxable property in Porto Rico to the value of not less than one thousand dollars; and no person shall be an elective member of the senate of Porto Rico who has not been a bona fide resident of the senatorial district from which chosen for a period of at least two years prior to his election. Except as herein otherwise provided the senate of Porto Rico shall exercise all of the purely legislative powers and functions heretofore exercised by the executive council, including confirmation of appointments; but appointments made while the senate is not in session shall be effective at the pleasure of the governor either until disapproved or until the next adjournment of the senate.

SEC. 58. That the house of representatives of Porto Rico shall consist of thirty-five members elected quadrennially by the qualified electors of Porto Rico as hereinafter provided. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who is not over twenty-five years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who does not own in his individual right taxable property, real or personal, situated in Porto Rico, and who has not been a bona fide resident of the district from which elected for at least one year prior to his election.

SEC. 59. That for the purpose of elections hereafter to the house of representatives the island of Porto Rico shall be divided into thirty-five representative districts composed of contiguous territory and established, so far as practicable, upon the basis of equal population. The division into and the demarcation of electoral districts shall be made by a commission of three persons to be appointed by the governor, one member of which shall be chosen by him from each of the two political parties casting the highest number of votes at the last general election, and the third member of which shall be chosen at his discretion. Division of districts shall be made as nearly as practicable to conform to the topographical nature of the land with regard to roads and other means of communication and to natural barriers. Each of the representative districts shall be entitled to one member in the house of representatives.

SEC. 60. That for the purpose of elections hereafter to the senate the island of Porto Rico shall be divided into five senatorial districts, each of which districts shall consist of seven of the representative districts hereinbefore provided for, and the division into and demarcation of senatorial districts shall be made by the commission appointed by the governor under the preceding section of this act. Senatorial districts shall in every case be composed of seven representative districts which shall be selected so that each senatorial district shall be composed of contiguous territory, and, so far as practicable, the division shall be made with reference to the topographical nature of the land with regard to roads and other means of communication and to natural barriers. Each of the senatorial districts shall be entitled to one elective member in the senate.

SEC. 61. That the next election in Porto Rico shall be held at the time and in the manner now provided by law, and there shall be chosen then senators and representatives as herein provided. Thereafter elections shall be held only on such days and under such regulations as to ballots and voting as may be prescribed by a board of elections to be composed of three persons appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico, and this board shall have and exercise all the powers and duties regarding ballots and elections heretofore conferred by law on the executive council. Thirty days' notice shall be given of such elections by publication in the official gazette, or by printed notices published and distributed through the district. or by both, as the board of elections shall prescribe.

SEC. 62. That the terms of office of senators and representatives shall be four years from the first of the January following their election or appointment. In case of vacancy occurring through death or resignation or removal from any other cause of an appointive senator, the President may fill the vacancy, but such appointment shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred. In case of vacancy among the elective members of the senate or house of representatives, special elections may be held in the districts wherein such vacancy occurred under such regulations as may be prescribed by the board of elections, but senators or representatives elected in such cases shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred.

SEC. 63. That members of the senate and house of representatives of Porto Rico shall receive compensation at the rate of seven dollars per day while in session, and mileage at the rate of eight cents per kilometer for each kilometer actually and necessarily traveled in going from their legislative districts to the capital and therefrom to their places of residence in their districts by the usual routes of travel.

SEC. 64. That the senate and house of representatives, respectively, shall be the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their elective members, and they shall have and exercise all the powers with respect to the conduct of their proceedings that usually pertain to parliamentary legislative bodies. Both houses shall

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convene at the capital on the second Monday in January following the next election, and organize by the election of a speaker or a presiding officer, a clerk, and a sergeant-at-arms for each house, and such other officers and assistants as may be required.

SEC. 65. That the regular sessions of the legislature of Porto Rico shall be biennial and shall not continue longer than sixty days. The governor may call special sessions of the legislature or of the senate at any time when in his opinion the public service requires it, but no special session shall continue longer than ten days and no legislation shall be considered at such session other than that specified in the call.

SEC. 66. That the enacting clause of the legislature of Porto Rico shall be, "Be it enacted by the legislature of Porto Rico," and "Be it resolved by the legislature of Porto Rico," as to acts and resolutions respectively. All bills may originate in either house, but the general appropriation bill shall be presented in the form approved by the governor, and no bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a majority vote of all of the members belonging to such house and be approved by the governor within ten days thereafter. If when a bill that has been passed is presented to the governor for his signature, he approves the same, he shall sign it, or if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it originated, which house shall enter his objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law; but all laws enacted by the legislature of Porto Rico shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, which hereby reserves the power and authority to annul the same; and the President of the United States may annul or suspend any law enacted by the legislature of Porto Rico until the next adjournment of Congress subsequent to the date upon which the law shall have been reported to Congress as herein provided. If at the termination of any fiscal year ending June thirtieth the appropriations necessary for the support of the government for the ensuing fiscal period shall not have been made, one total amount shall be deemed to be appropriated for the necessary purposes of the government, which amount shall be equal to the sums appropriated in the appropriation bill for the last preceding fiscal period for which general appropriations were made by the legislature, and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the commissioner of finance shall make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid after the same shall have been allotted by the governor and the expenditures approved by him.

SEC. 67. That after the general election of 1910 the qualified electors of Porto Rico for any elections whatsoever shall consist only of those citizens of the United States who, with such other qualifications as required by the laws of Porto Rico—

(*a*) Are able to read and write; or

(*b*) On the date of registration shall own taxable real estate in their own right or name, or who are on said date bona fide members of a firm or copartnership which owns taxable real estate in the name of such firm or copartnership; or

(*c*) On the date of registration shall possess and produce to the board of registration tax receipts showing the payment of any kind of taxes for the last six months of the year in which the election is held.

SEC. 68. That the qualified electors of Porto Rico shall, on the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and ten, and every four years thereafter, choose a Resident Commissioner to the United States, whose term of office shall be four years, from the first of January following, and who shall be entitled to receive official recognition as such commissioner by all of the departments of the Government of the United States, upon presentation through the Department of State of a certificate of election of the governor of Porto Rico. The Resident Commissioner shall receive a salary, payable monthly by the United States, of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum. No person shall be eligible to election as Resident Commissioner who is not a bona fide citizen of Porto Rico, and who is not more than thirty years of age, and who does not read and write the English language.

SEC. 69. That the legislative authority herein provided shall extend to all matters of a legislative character not locally inapplicable, including power to create, consolidate, and reorganize the municipalities as far as may be necessary, and to provide and repeal laws and ordinances therefor; also the power to alter, amend, modify, and repeal any and all laws and ordinances of every character now in force in Porto Rico, or any municipality or district thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

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SEC. 70. That all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi public nature shall be made by a public-service commission, consisting of the attorney-general of Porto Rico, the commissioner of finance, the auditor, the commissioner of the interior, and the commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and labor, which commission is also empowered and directed to discharge all the executive functions conferred by law upon the executive council not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, including the powers and duties prescribed by an act of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act concerning the regulation of public-service corporations in Porto Rico," approved March twelfth, nineteen hundred and eight, and all amendments which may or have been made thereto by the legislature of Porto Rico, and including all powers and duties heretofore exercised by the executive council with regard to all municipal loans and bonds and advancements of insular funds to municipalities; and all franchises granted by the said commission shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the same. The commission may also authorize the sale and prescribe the terms thereof of any or all notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness for loans made by the insular government, and upon approval by the governor the commissioner of finance shall dispose of such securities and turn the proceeds thereof into the public treasury for such expenditures as may be authorized by law, or to meet possible needs resulting from any catastrophe or emergency that may occur, upon the consent of the governor, approved by the public-service commission.

SEC. 71. All railroad, street railway, telegraph, and telephone franchises, privileges, or concessions granted under the section last preceding, shall be approved by the President of the United States, and no such franchise, privilege, or concessions shall be operative until it shall have been so approved; and all grants of franchises, privileges, and concessions under said section shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal, and shall forbid the issue of stocks or bonds, except in exchange for actual cash or property at a fair valuation equal in amount to the par value of the stocks or bonds issued, and shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and in the case of public-service corporations shall provide for the effective regulation of charges thereof and for the purchase or taking of their property by the authorities at a fair and reasonable valuation.

SEC. 72. That no corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, or be permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created, and every corporation, firm, or person engaged in agriculture shall be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed five thousand acres of land: and this provision shall be held to prevent any stockholder of a corporatoin engaged in agriculture from being in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture. Any transaction, device, or contrivance, the legal effect of which would be to vest in any person or corporation the ownership in or control of more than five thousand acres of land shall not be effective as to the excess over the amount vesting such ownership or control of said five thousand acres, and the excess acreage in question shall by virtue of such attempted purchase, contract, device, or contrivance escheat to the people of Porto Rico, which escheat shall be determined by a legal proceeding in the name of the people of Porto Rico, conducted in the United States district court for Porto Rico, by the Attorney-General, and any stock issued by a corporation for the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, control of land in excess of five thousand acres, as aforesaid, shall also escheat to the people of Porto Rico upon proceedings in court and by the authority as above provided. Any corporations, firms, or persons, holding lands in excess of the five-thousand-acre limit at the time this law goes into effect shall be required to dispose of the excess over and above five thousand acres within a period of five years, and until they do so dispose of said excess the same shall be subject to a graduated increase in taxation, said excess being taxable, at the end of one year, at the rate of fifty per centum more than ordinary taxes, as provided by law for similar property, and at the end of two years at twice said rate, and thereafter each year said rate of taxation on said excess shall annually increase at the rate of fifty per centum additional each year, until the same is so disposed of. Corporations, firms, or persons, however, may loan funds upon real estate security, and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of said loans, but shall dispose of the real estate so obtained where the same would constitute an excess over five thousand acres, within five years after so receiving the title, under like taxation penalties as aforesaid. Corporations, firms, or persons, not organized or residing in Porto Rico and doing business therein, shall be bound by the provisions of this section. Whenever the excess over five thousand acres herein referred to shall be a part of a tract or tracts of land the acquisition of which constitutes the excess in question, the acreage

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which shall be treated as such excess shall be segregated and set off by selection of the person, firm, or corporation interested. And in the event of his or their refusal or failure so to select, then the same shall be determined by the court which takes jurisdiction of the matter: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall invalidate the title to any lands lawfully acquired prior to April twelfth, nineteen hundred, or the title by will or inheritance to any lands the title to which was lawfully acquired prior to said date.

SEC. 73. That the judicial power shall be vested in the courts and tribunals of Porto Rico as already established and in operation under and by virtue of existing laws. The jurisdiction of said courts and the form of procedure in them, and the various officers and attachés thereof shall also continue to be as now provided until otherwise provided by law: *Provided, however*, That the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, and the marshal thereof, shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the legislature of Porto Rico shall have authority from time to time as it may see fit to organize, modify, or rearrange the courts and their jurisdiction and procedure, except the district court of the United States for Porto Rico, and not inconsistently with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 74. That Porto Rico shall constitute a judicial district to be called "The District of Porto Rico." The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one district judge, and a district attorney, and a marshal for said district, each for a term of four years unless sooner removed by the President. The district court for said district shall be called "The district court of the United States for Porto Rico," and shall have power to appoint all necessary officials and assistants, including the clerk, interpreter, and such commissioners as may be necessary, who shall be entitled to the same fees and have like powers and duties as are exercised and performed by United States commissioners. Such court shall have jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in the district and circuit courts of the United States, and shall proceed in the same manner; and in addition shall have jurisdiction for the naturalization of aliens, and for the naturalization of citizens of Porto Rico as herein prescribed, and shall have jurisdiction of all controversies where the parties or either of them are citizens or subjects of a foreign state or states wherein the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest or costs, the sum or value of one thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the judge and officials of the district court of the United States for Porto Rico, together with the court expenses, shall be paid from the United States revenues in the same manner as in other United States district courts.

SEC. 75. That the laws of the United States relating to appeals, writs of error, and certiorari, removal of causes, and other matters and proceedings as between the courts of the United States, and the courts of the several States, shall govern in such matters and proceedings as between the district court of the United States and the courts of Porto Rico. Regular terms of said court shall be held at San Juan commencing on the second Monday in April and October of each year, and also at Ponce on the second Monday in January of each year, and special terms may be held at Mayaguez at such other stated times as said judge may deem expedient. All pleadings and proceedings in said court shall be conducted in the English language. The said district court shall be attached to and included in the second circuit of the United States, with the right of appeal and review by said circuit court of appeals in all cases where the same would lie from any district or circuit court to a circuit court of appeals of the United States.

SEC. 76. That the qualifications of jurors as fixed by the local laws of Porto Rico shall not apply to jurors selected to serve in the district court of the United States for Porto Rico; but the qualifications required of jurors in said court shall be that each shall be of the age of twenty-one years, and not over sixty-five years, a resident of Porto Rico for not less than one year, and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to serve as a juror; and after one year from and after the approval of this act they shall also be citizens of the United States. Juries for the said court shall be selected and drawn in accordance with the laws of Congress regulating the same in United States courts, but exemption from jury duty allowed by the local laws shall be respected by the court when insisted upon by veniremen.

SEC. 77. That all such fees, fines, costs, and forfeitures as would be deposited to the credit of the United States, if collected and paid into a district court of the United States, shall become revenues of the United States if collected and paid into the district court of the United States for Porto Rico.

SEC. 78. That the Attorney-General of the United States shall from time to time determine the salaries of all officials and assistants appointed by the United States district court, including the clerk and interpreter, the same to be paid by the United States as other salaries and expenses of like character in United States courts.

SEC. 79. That jurors and witnesses in the district court of the United States for Porto Rico shall be entitled to and receive fifteen cents for each mile necessarily traveled

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over any stage line or by private conveyance, and ten cents for each mile over any railway, in going to and returning from said courts. But no constructive or double mileage fees shall be allowed by reason of any person being summoned both as witness and juror, or as witness in two or more cases pending in the same court and triable at the same term thereof.

SEC. 80. That the supreme and district courts of Porto Rico, and the respective judges thereof, may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the district courts of the United States.

SEC. 81. That hereafter all judges, marshals, and secretaries of courts now established or that may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, and whose appointment by the President is not provided for by law, shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico.

SEC. 82. That except as in this act otherwise provided, the salaries of all the officials of Porto Rico not appointed by the President, including deputies, assistants, and other help, shall be such and be so paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico as shall from time to time be determined by the senate of Porto Rico and approved by the governor, and if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries so fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor. The salaries of all officers and all expenses of the offices of the various officials of Porto Rico, appointed as herein provided by the President, shall also be paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico, on warrant of the auditor, countersigned by the governor. The annual salaries of the officials appointed by the President and so to be paid shall be as follows:

The governor, ten thousand dollars; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of Porto Rico, with the furniture and effects therein, free of rental.

Attorney-general, five thousand dollars.
Commissioner of finance, five thousand dollars.
Auditor, five thousand dollars.
Commissioner of the interior, five thousand dollars.
Commissioner of education, five thousand dollars.
Commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and labor, five thousand dollars.
Commissioner of health, five thousand dollars.
Chief justice of the supreme court, five thousand five hundred dollars.
Associate justices of the supreme court, five thousand dollars.
Marshal of the supreme court, three thousand dollars.
United States district judges, five thousand five hundred dollars.
United States attorney, four thousand dollars.
United States marshal, three thousand dollars.

Where any officer whose salary is fixed by this act is required to give a bond, the premium thereof shall be paid from the insular treasury.

SEC. 83. That the provisions of the foregoing section shall not apply to municipal officials; their salaries and the compensation of their deputies, assistants, and other help, as well as all other expenses incurred by the municipalities, shall be paid out of the municipal revenues, in such manner as the legislature shall provide.

SEC. 84. That wherever in this act officers of the government are provided for under the same names as in the heretofore existing acts of Congress affecting Porto Rico the present incumbents of those offices shall continue in office in accordance with the terms and at the salaries prescribed by this act. The office of the secretary of Porto Rico is hereby abolished. The incumbent of the office of treasurer of Porto Rico shall continue under the designation of commissioner of finance at the salary and upon the terms herein prescribed. Authority is given to the respective appointing authorities to appoint and commission persons to fill the new offices created by this act. All powers and duties now imposed by law on the president of the executive council shall, after the organization of the senate of Porto Rico as herein provided, be performed by the presiding officer of the senate.

SEC. 85. That the police department shall continue to be under the direct authority of the governor of Porto Rico, the general plan of organization thereof being as at present provided by law and so to continue until otherwise provided.

SEC. 86. That any bureau or office belonging to any of the regular departments of the government or hereafter created or not assigned may be transferred or assigned to any department by the governor upon the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 87. That there is hereby transferred to the commissioner of the interior all of the administrative and executive powers and duties conferred upon the executive council by the public irrigation law of Porto Rico approved September eighteenth, nineteen hundred and eight, and the act approved on the same date, authorizing the

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issuance of bonds for the construction of an irrigation system, together with any and all amendments to either of said acts.

SEC. 88. That deeds and other instruments affecting land situate in the District of Columbia or any other Territory of the United States may be acknowledged in Porto Rico before any notary public appointed therein by proper authority, or any officer therein who has ex officio the powers of a notary public: *Provided*, That the certificate by such notary shall be accompanied by the certificate of the attorney-general of Porto Rico to the effect that the notary taking such acknowledgment is in fact such notarial officer.

SEC. 89. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to impair or interrupt the jurisdiction of existing courts over matters pending therein upon the approval of this act, which jurisdiction is in all respects hereby continued; the purpose of this act being to preserve the integrity of all of said courts and their jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law, except as in this act otherwise specifically provided.

SEC. 90. That this act shall take effect upon approval, but until its provisions shall severally become operative as hereinbefore provided the corresponding legislative and executive functions of the government in Porto Rico shall continue to be exercised and in full force and operation as now provided by law; and for the purpose of fulfilling its functions as the upper house of the legislative assembly and for action upon appointments by the governor and for all other necessary purposes the executive council shall, until the assembly and organization of the legislature of Porto Rico as herein provided, consist of the attorney-general, the commissioner of finance, the auditor, the commissioner of the interior, the commissioner of education, the commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and labor, and the commissioner of health, and the five additional members as now provided by law. And any functions herein assigned to the senate of Porto Rico may, until the said senate has assembled and organized as herein provided, be exercised by the executive council as thus constituted.

SEC. 91. That all laws or parts of laws applicable to Porto Rico not in conflict with any of the provisions of this act and now in force therein are hereby continued in force and effect.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 638.

PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF FOOD FISHES IN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE SUBMITTING A SYSTEM OF UNIFORM AND COMMON INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE FOOD FISHES IN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, WHICH HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION.

FEBRUARY 2, 1910.—Read; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State submitting "A system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada," which have been "prepared by the International Fisheries Commission pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain."

The regulations are submitted to the Congress in order that due legislative action on the part of the Government of the United States may be taken as stipulated for in article 3 of the convention.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 2, 1910.*

JANUARY 31, 1910.

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to transmit herewith "A system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada," which have been "prepared by the International

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Fisheries Commission pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain."

That treaty provides, in effect (Art. I), that fishing seasons and methods in the boundary waters as defined (Art. IV), and the nets and appliances to be used therein, should be determined by uniform international regulations; that these regulations (Art. II) should constitute a uniform system for the preservation of food fishes in such waters, and should embrace close seasons, limitations as to the size, etc., of nets and other appliances; a uniform system of registry by each government for the regulation of commercial fishing within its own territorial waters; and an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish.

Article III provides:

> The two governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislation and executive action, with as little delay as possible, the regulations, restrictions, and provisions with appropriate penalties for all breaches thereof; and the date when they shall be put into operation shall be fixed by the concurrent proclamations of the President of the United States and the governor-general of the Dominion of Canada in council.

Article VI provides for the duration, renewal, and termination of the regulations, which may be amended at any time under the provision of that article, that—

> It shall, however, be in the power of the two governments, by joint or concurrent action, upon the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the regulations.

The regulations now transmitted have been lodged with this department by the International Fisheries Commission appointed under this treaty, and consisting of David Starr Jordan on the part of the United States and Edward Ernest Prince on the part of the Dominion of Canada; and it is appropriate that they should now be transmitted by you to the Congress in order that due legislative action on the part of this Government, stipulated for by Article III of the treaty, may be taken.

With the regulations I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from Professor Jordan, stating the action taken by the commission since the report was signed and making certain suggestions in respect to the date of taking effect of the regulations, a federal patrol system, legislation to cover violations of the regulations, with a draft of a proposed act showing the provisions which he considers essential, and also recommending the redefinition and extension of certain boundary and territorial waters embraced in the treaty.

Respectfully submitted.

P. C. KNOX.

A SYSTEM OF UNIFORM AND COMMON INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE FOOD FISHES IN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

[Prepared by the International Fisheries Commission pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain.]

The following regulations, prepared by the International Fisheries Commission pursuant to and under the authority of a convention concluded by and between the United States of America and His

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Majesty Edward the Seventh, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, and Emperor of India, dated the 11th day of April, 1908, shall constitute a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in each of the waters prescribed in Article IV of said convention, to wit: (1) The territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay; (2) the St. John and St. Croix rivers; (3) Lake Memphremagog; (4) Lake Champlain; (5) the St. Lawrence River, where the said river constitutes the international boundary; (6) Lake Ontario; (7) the Niagara River; (8) Lake Erie; (9) the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; (10) Lake Huron, excluding Georgian Bay, but including North Channel; (11) St. Mary's River and Lake Superior; (12) Rainy River and Rainy Lake; (13) Lake of the Woods; (14) the Strait of Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia, and Puget Sound lying between the parallels of 48° 10′ and 49° 20′; (15) and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the two Governments.

Part I.—REGULATIONS.

1. Application of regulations.

These regulations are to be applied within and throughout the above-named waters, hereinafter called "treaty waters," provided that certain regulations are to be applied only within certain of said waters, as hereinafter specifically indicated, and provided also that no regulation shall apply to the St. John River unless such river is specially mentioned in such regulation. It is understood by the International Fisheries Commission that all statutes and laws relating to the protection and preservation of the fisheries in the treaty waters lawfully passed, or that hereafter may be lawfully passed, in the United States or in the Dominion of Canada, shall have full validity in so far as the said statutes and laws are not in conflict with these regulations, and that these regulations shall not be construed as permitting fishing at any times or places or by any methods or appliances prohibited by such laws.

2. Definitions.

In these regulations the following definitions are adopted to apply to the words in question, wherever the same shall be used:

Berried lobster.—A female lobster carrying eggs.

Black bass.—This term includes both the small-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), called achigan in Quebec, and the large-mouthed black bass, called Oswego bass or green bass (*Micropterus salmoides*).

Brook trout.—The American char, also called speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

Calico bass.—*Pomoxis sparoides.*

Carapace.—The large or body shell of a lobster, exclusive of the abdomen or so-called tail.

Carp.—*Cyprinus carpio.*

Channel catfish.—*Ictalurus punctatus.*

Close season.—A period in which fishes may not legally be taken.

Coarse fish.—Suckers and other fish of little value as food for man.

Commercial fishing; fishing for commercial purposes.—All fishing carried on not for sport, or for personal use, or for propagation, or for scientific purposes.

Crib.—The pot or most completely inclosed portion of a pound or trap net.

Eel.—*Anguilla rostrata.*

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Extension measure.—The measure of the mesh of a net along the greatest length to which the diagonally opposite corners can be drawn apart.

Fish wheel.—A device for the capture of salmon by means of a revolving wheel.

Fry.—Very young fish, of the first year after hatching.

Fyke net.—A net with hoops, made in various forms.

Gaff.—A pointed iron hook at the end of a pole.

Gill net.—A net suspended in the water in which fishes are caught by the head being thrust through the mesh.

Grayling.—Thymallus signifer.

Heart.—A partly inclosed portion of a pound net.

Herring.—Clupea harengus.

Jigger.—A recurved hook of netting attached to a pound net.

Lake catfish.—Ictalurus lacustris.

Lake trout.—Cristivomer namaycush, called Mackinaw trout, longe, togue, gray trout or laker.

Leader.—The portion of a stationary net extending toward the shore, as a barrier of netting.

Length of fish.—This is measured from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail.

Lobster.—Homarus americanus.

Lobster trap.—Lobster pot, a device for the capture of lobsters.

Maskinongé.—Lucius maskinongy, the black spotted pike or muskallunge.

Minnow.—Any small fish of the family of *Cyprinidæ*.

Open season.—A period in which fishes may legally be taken.

Person.—This term as used in these regulations shall include person or persons, firm, partnership, or corporation.

Pound net.—A net attached to stakes or piles, composed of a long leader running from the shore, a heart or partly inclosed portion, and a final, more perfectly inclosed portion, open at the top, called crib, car, or pot, to which is sometimes added one or more inclosures called "spillers." On the Pacific coast a pound net is often called locally a "trap."

Purse net.—A seine that can be so operated as to form a purse or bag, closed at the bottom.

Salmon.—This term includes the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), the landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*), the red salmon, called blueback or sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); the chinook salmon, called quinnat, tyee, king salmon, or spring salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*); the silver salmon, called coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); the humpback salmon, called pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*); and the dog salmon, called chum or calico salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

Seine.—An encircling fish net which may be drawn to the shore or which may be closed about a body of swimming fish.

Sauger.—Stizostedion canadense.

Steelhead or steelhead trout.—Salmo irideus rivularis.

Sturgeon.—This term includes *Acipenser sturio*, the Atlantic sturgeon; *Acipenser brevirostrum*, the short-nosed sturgeon; *Acipenser rubicundus*, the sturgeon of the Great Lakes; *Acipenser transmontanus*, the white sturgeon of the Pacific; and *Acipenser medirostris*, the green sturgeon of the Pacific.

Sucker.—Catostomus commersoni, Catostomus catostomus, and other species of the family *Catostomidæ*.

Trap net.—As used in the Great Lakes, a net similar in construction to a pound net, but with the terminal chamber or pot closed at the top and bottom.

Treaty waters.—The waters mentioned in Article IV of the said convention of April 11, 1908.

Weir.—A fixed enclosure, usually constructed of stakes with wattled brush between.

White bass.—Roccus chrysops.

Whitefish.—This term includes the Lake Superior or Labrador whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*) and the Lake Erie whitefish (*Coregonus albus*). It does not include the Menominee whitefish, called round fish or pilot fish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

Yellow pike.—The yellow pike perch, also called wall-eyed pike, yellow pickerel, and doré (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

3. Disposition of prohibited catch.

In case any fish is unintentionally captured contrary to the prohibitions or restrictions contained in any of the following regulations, such fish shall, if possible, be immediately returned alive and uninjured to the water.

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4. Dynamite, poisonous substances, etc.

No person shall place or use quicklime, dynamite, explosive or poisonous substances, or electric device in treaty waters for the purpose of capturing or killing fish.

5. Pollution of waters.

No person shall place or pass, or allow to pass, into treaty waters any substance offensive to fishes, injurious to fish life, or destructive to fish fry or to the food of fishes or of fish fry, unless permitted so to do under any law passed by the legislative authority having jurisdiction.

No person shall deposit dead fish, fish offal, or gurry in treaty waters, or on ice formed thereon, except in gurry grounds established by the duly constituted authorities.

6. Capture of fishes for propagation or for scientific purposes.

Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit or interfere with the taking of any fishes at any time for propagation or hatchery purposes, and obtaining at any time or by any method specimens of fishes for scientific purposes under authority granted for Canadian treaty waters by the duly constituted authorities in Canada and for United States treaty waters by the duly constituted authorities in the United States.

7. Minnow seines and landing nets.

Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit the use of small seines of fine mesh, not more than 50 feet in length, for the capture of minnows as bait in waters other than spawning grounds of black bass, or prohibit the use of small landing nets for the purpose of securing fishes taken on the hook.

8. Close season for black bass.

From March 15 to June 15 in each year, both days inclusive, no black bass shall be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters, unless it is otherwise provided by these regulations or by a law passed by the legislative authority having jurisdiction.

9. Protection of spawning grounds of black bass.

No nets of any kind shall be used on spawning grounds of black bass in treaty waters.

10. Nets under the ice prohibited.

No net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained under the ice in treaty waters.

11. Commercial fishing for certain game fishes prohibited.

No black bass, brook trout, landlocked salmon, or maskinongé shall be fished for, killed, or captured for commercial purposes in treaty waters.

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12. Capture of immature salmon prohibited.

No salmon or steelhead of less than three pounds in weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters.

13. Salmon weirs, etc., above tidal limits prohibited.

No salmon and no steelhead shall be fished for, killed, or captured by means of a net of any sort, any weir or any fish wheel, above tidal limits in any river in treaty waters.

14. Close season for sturgeon.

During the term of four years next following the date of the promulgation of these regulations no sturgeon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters.

15. Capture of fish for fertilizer or oil prohibited.

Fishes useful for human food shall not be fished for, killed, or captured in treaty waters for use in the manufacture of fertilizer, or of oil other than oil for food or medicinal purposes.

16. Naked hooks and spears prohibited.

No spear, grappling hook, or naked hook, and no artificial bait with more than three hooks, or more than one burr of three hooks attached thereto, shall be used for the capture of fish in treaty waters. This regulation shall not prohibit the use of a gaff in hook-and-line fishing.

17. Torching prohibited.

No torch, flambeau, or other artificial light shall be used as a lure for fish in treaty waters.

TERRITORIAL WATERS OF PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

The following regulations (18 to 25, inclusive) shall apply to the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay:

18. Protection of spawning grounds.

From July 16 to October 15, in each year, both days inclusive, no herring shall be fished for, killed, or captured on any of the recognized spawning grounds for herring, and no weir, net, or other fishing apparatus or gear for catching herring shall be used or operated on said spawning grounds.

19. Weirs and seines.

No weir or fixed apparatus for the capture of fish shall be placed at a distance of less than 1,000 feet along the shore from any other weir or fixed apparatus.

No net shall be placed, set, or operated within 500 feet of the mouth of any weir, without the consent of the weir owner.

Wherever in these treaty waters the use of seines is or may be permitted by law, no seine shall be drawn to the shore, but all fish taken in such nets shall be bailed or dipped from the water.

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20. Close season for salmon.

From August 15 in each year to March 1 next succeeding, both days inclusive, no salmon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

21. Purse nets prohibited.

No purse net shall be used in these treaty waters.

22. Legal size for lobsters.

No lobster of which the carapace is less than 4¼ inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

23. Berried lobsters.

No berried lobster shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

24. Lobster traps.

No lobster trap or other apparatus for the capture of lobsters shall be placed in these treaty waters within 300 feet of the mouth of any weir or stationary salmon net, or in water of a less depth than 2 fathoms at low tide.

25. Close season for lobsters.

From May 6 to December 6 in each year, both days inclusive, no lobster shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

ST. CROIX RIVER.

The following regulations (26 to 28, inclusive) shall apply to St. Croix River:

26. Nets in St. Croix River.

In the tidal waters of the St. Croix River no weir or fixed apparatus for the catching of fish shall be placed at a distance of less than 1,000 feet along the shore from any other weir or fixed apparatus.

No seine or other net shall be placed or set within 500 feet of the mouth of any weir, without the consent of the weir owner.

Wherever in these treaty waters the use of seines is or may be permitted by law, no seine shall be drawn to the shore, but all fish taken in such seine shall be bailed or dipped from the water.

27. Close season for salmon.

From August 15 in each year to February 1 next succeeding, both days inclusive, no salmon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters above tidal limits.

28. Weekly close season for salmon.

From April 1 to July 15 in each year, both days inclusive, there shall be a weekly close season of forty-eight hours from 6 o'clock

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on each Saturday morning to 6 o'clock on the following Monday morning, during which no salmon shall be fished for, killed, or captured in the tidal waters of the St. Croix River.

During this weekly close season all weirs or other fixed apparatus used for the capture of salmon shall be so raised, closed, or adapted as to admit of the free passage of fish through or by or out of such weirs or other fixed apparatus.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

The following regulations (29 to 30, inclusive) shall apply to the waters of Lake Memphremagog:

29. Net fishing prohibited.

No net shall be used for the capture of fish in these treaty waters

30. Close season for black bass.

From November 1 in each year to June 15 next succeeding, both days inclusive, no black bass shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The following regulations (31 to 33, inclusive) shall apply to the waters of Lake Champlain:

31. Close season for black bass.

From November 1 in each year to June 15 next succeeding, both days inclusive, no black bass shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

32. Net fishing in Lake Champlain.

No net shall be used for the capture of fish in Lake Champlain, within a radius of 1 mile of the mouth of any river flowing into the lake.

33. Close season for yellow pike.

From April 15 to May 15 in each year, both days inclusive, no yellow pike or doré shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

THE GREAT LAKES SYSTEM.

The following regulations (34 to 52, inclusive) shall apply to the following waters, to wit: St. Lawrence River, where the said river constitutes the international boundary; Lake Ontario; the Niagara River; Lake Erie; the waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; Lake Huron, excluding Georgian Bay, but including North Channel; St. Marys River and Lake Superior.

34. Weight limit for whitefish.

No whitefish of less than 2 pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

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35. Weight limit for lake trout.

No lake trout of less than 2 pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

36. Size limit for yellow pike.

No yellow pike or doré of less than 13 inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

37. Size limit for sauger, calico bass, and white bass.

No sauger, calico bass, or white bass of less than 10 inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

38. Size limit for catfish.

No lake catfish or channel catfish of less than 16 inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

39. Game fish.

No black bass, brook trout, or maskinongé shall be taken in these treaty waters, by any means whatsoever, except a rod and line or hand line, or a trolling line with spoon hook attached; and in no case shall the line so used bear more than three hooks.

The fishing for, killing, or capturing of any species of trout, salmon, or grayling introduced or which may hereafter be introduced into these treaty waters shall be subject to the same regulations as apply to the fishing for, killing, or capturing of brook trout.

No fish of the species mentioned in this regulation shall be fished for, killed, or captured through or beneath the ice in these treaty waters.

40. Size limit for brook trout.

No brook trout of less than 7 inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

41. Size limit for black bass.

No black bass of less than 10 inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

42. Size limit for maskinongé.

No maskinongé of less than 24 inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

43. Limit to daily catch of black bass.

Not more than 10 black bass shall be captured in one day by any one person, nor more than 20 by the occupants of a single boat, in these treaty waters.

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44. Nets in rivers prohibited.

No nets of any sort shall be used for commercial fishing in St. Marys River, in St. Clair River, in Detroit River, in Niagara River, or in St. Lawrence River, where said river constitutes the international boundary.

45. Net fishing along the boundary line in Lake Erie prohibited.

No fishing with nets shall be permitted in Lake Erie within one-half mile of the international boundary.

46. Construction of pound nets.

No pound net shall be set within these treaty waters unless so constructed as to have in the middle of the back of the crib, reaching from the top to the bottom thereof, a vertical strip of netting, which shall hang squarely, the width of which strip shall not be less than one-half the width of the back of the crib, and the mesh of which shall not be less than 2¼ inches, extension measure, as actually used in fishing.

In those waters lying to the northward of a line drawn from Cape Hurd, in the Province of Ontario, to Thunder Bay Light, in the State of Michigan, such vertical strip shall have a mesh of not less than 3½ inches, extension measure, as actually used in fishing.

The above restrictions shall take effect January 1, 1911.

No web of fine mesh (locally called an apron), or any other device which may reduce the means of escape of small fishes through the meshes, shall be used in the crib of a pound net in these treaty waters.

47. Location of pound nets.

The leader of a pound net shall be made visible; there shall be a gap of at least 50 feet open and clear to the bottom between one pound net and the next of the series when set in linear order, and there shall be a lateral passageway or distance of not less than 1,000 feet between one series of pound nets and the next on either side.

Not more than seven pound nets belonging to one person shall be set in a linear series.

No part of this regulation shall be so construed as to interfere with recognized proprietary rights.

48. Trap nets prohibited.

No concealed movable trap net shall be used in these treaty waters.

On and after January 1, 1912, no trap net of any kind shall be used for the capture of fish in these treaty waters.

49. Mesh of nets.

No gill net or other movable net of less than 4¼ inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing, shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained for whitefish or lake trout in these treaty waters.

No gill net or other movable net of less than 3½ inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing, shall be drawn, set,

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placed, or maintained in Lake Erie, or of less than 2½ inches mesh in Lake Huron, Lake Superior, and Lake Ontario, for fish other than whitefish or lake trout.

The above restrictions shall take effect on and after January 1, 1911.

No gill net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained within one-half mile of any pound net in these treaty waters.

50. Amount of netting.

Not more than 30,000 yards of netting, linear measure, shall be set in these treaty waters at one time by one tug, and not more than 8,000 yards by one sailboat, except in the waters of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, where not more than 60,000 yards shall be set by one tug, and not more than 18,000 yards shall be set by one sailboat.

51. Nets for coarse fish.

Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit the use of seines, fyke nets, or other nets, exclusively for the capture of carp, eels, and coarse fish. When fyke nets are used for such purpose the wings and leaders shall not extend more than 10 feet from the entrance.

52. Nets in Lake St. Clair.

No gill net shall be used in Lake St. Clair, and no pound net shall be set, placed, or maintained to the northeastward of a line connecting the south side of the mouth of the Thames River in Ontario with the south side of the mouth of the Clinton River in Michigan.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, RAINY LAKE, AND RAINY RIVER.

The following regulations (53 to 61, inclusive) shall apply to the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, and Rainy River:

53. Weight limit for whitefish.

No whitefish of less than 2 pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

54. Weight limit for lake trout.

No lake trout of less than 2 pounds weight shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

55. Size limit for yellow pike.

No yellow pike of less than 13 inches in length shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

56. Nets in Rainy River prohibited.

No nets shall be used for commercial fishing in Rainy River.

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57. Restriction of nets in Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake.

No net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained in these treaty waters within a radius of one-half mile from the mouth of any river flowing into Rainy Lake or Lake of the Woods, and no net shall extend more than one-third the distance across any bay or channel constituting a part of such waters.

58. Pound nets.

On and after January 1, 1911, all pound nets shall be so constructed as to have in the middle of the back of the crib, reaching from the top to the bottom thereof, a vertical strip of netting which strip shall hang squarely, the width of which strip shall not be less than one-half the width of the back of the crib and the mesh of which shall not be less than 3½ inches, extension measure, as actually used in fishing.

The leader of a pound net shall be made visible, and there shall be a gap of at least 50 feet open and clear to the bottom between one pound net and the next of the series when set in linear order. There shall be a lateral distance or passageway of not less than 1,000 feet between one series of pound nets and the next on either side.

59. Trap nets prohibited.

No trap nets shall be used for the capture of fish in these treaty waters.

60. Mesh or gill nets.

On and after January 1, 1911, no gill net of less than 5 inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing, shall be set for whitefish or lake trout in these treaty waters.

On and after January 1, 1911, no gill net of less than 4 inches mesh, extension measure, as actually used in fishing, shall be set for fish of species other than whitefish and lake trout in these treaty waters.

No gill net shall be set within one-fourth of a mile of any pound net.

61. Close season in Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake.

From October 16 to November 30 in each year, both days inclusive, no net shall be drawn, set, placed, or maintained for commercial fishing in Lake of the Woods or in Rainy Lake.

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA AND ADJACENT WATERS.

The following regulations (62 to 66, inclusive) shall apply to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia, and Puget Sound lying between the parallels of 48° 10′ and 49° 20′ north latitude:

62. Close season for salmon.

From August 25 to September 15 in each year, both days inclusive, no salmon or steelhead shall be fished for, killed, or captured for commercial purposes in these treaty waters; provided, however, that

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in the waters to the westward of a line drawn southward from Gonzales Point to the shore of the State of Washington silver salmon, or coho salmon, may be fished for, killed, or captured from September 1 to September 15 in each year, both days inclusive.

63. Weekly close season for salmon and steelhead.

From 6 o'clock Saturday morning to 6 o'clock on the Monday morning next succeeding, no salmon or steelhead shall be fished for, killed, or captured in these treaty waters.

It is, however, provided that in the waters to the westward of a line drawn southward from Gonzales Point to the shore of the State of Washington the weekly close season shall begin twelve hours earlier, and shall end twelve hours earlier.

64. Construction of pound nets.

All pound nets or other stationary appliances for the capture of salmon or steelhead shall be so constructed that no fish whatever shall be taken during the weekly close season. The erection or addition to the pound net of a jigger is prohibited.

65. Location of pound nets.

All pound nets shall be limited to a length of 2,500 feet, with an end passageway of at least 600 feet between one pound net and the next in a linear series, such distance being measured in continuation of the line of direction of the leader of such net, and a lateral passageway of at least 2,400 feet between one pound net and the next.

On and after January 1, 1911, the mesh in pound nets shall be 4 inches in extension in the leader and not less than 3 inches in other parts of the net.

66. Nets other than pound nets.

No purse net shall be used within 3 miles of the mouth of any river and no seine within 1 mile of the mouth of any river in these treaty waters.

No gill net of more than 900 feet in length or of a greater depth than 60 meshes shall be used in these treaty waters.

PART II.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Investigation of food fishes.

It is recommended that the natural history and habits of each of the leading species of food fishes in the treaty waters be made the subject of careful and continuous study, with a view to increasing the fishery products to the highest possible degree and of obtaining more satisfactory evidence upon points now under discussion, especially those relating to close and open seasons. The commissioners have in some cases found much divergence of opinion among those engaged in the fisheries. For this reason they have thought it better to refrain from making certain proposed fishery regulations rather than to risk improperly or unnecessarily restricting the fishing industries.

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2. Food fishes suitable for artificial propagation in treaty waters.

It is recommended that the artificial propagation of the various species of food fishes in the treaty waters be continued by both countries, and developed to the fullest possible extent and with the highest possible degree of efficiency, this work being regarded as of vital moment to the preservation and maintenance of the most valuable species of fishes. The following species have high importance in this regard, so far as treaty waters are concerned:

Lake Superior whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).
Lake Erie whitefish (*Coregonus albus*).
Sockeye, blueback, or red salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).
Chinook, spring salmon, king, or quinnat salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*).
Coho or silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).
Humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*).
Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*).
Landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*).
Lake Erie Cisco, called jumbo herring (*Argyrosomus eriensis*).
Lake trout, called Mackinaw trout, longe, togue, or gray trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*).
Yellow pike, wall-eye, or doré (*Stizostedion vitreum*).
Brook trout, or speckled trout or char (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
Brown trout, or river trout of Europe (*Salmo fario*).
Steelhead trout (*Salmo irideus rivularis*).
Rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus shasta*).
Cisco, called lake herring (*Argyrosomus artedi*).
Lobster (*Homarus americanus*).

It is further urged that the hatching and propagation of food fishes is an art based on scientific knowledge. It is therefore essential to make the position of the officer in charge of a hatchery, through adequate salary and other means, attractive to men who have been properly trained in the work, and who have the scientific acquirements necessary for success.

3. Violation of international regulations.

It is recommended that any violation of the fishery regulations governing the fishing in treaty waters on the part of a Canadian subject or a person resident in Canada, or under the jurisdiction of its courts, shall constitute an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, as provided by the fisheries act, chapter 45, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and of the regulations under the said act.

It is recommended that any violation of the fishery regulations governing fishing in treaty waters on the part of a citizen of the United States, or person resident in the United States, or under the jurisdiction of its courts, shall constitute an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, no fine imposed for such violation to exceed $1,000, and no imprisonment for a period greater than one year.

4. Enforcement of regulations.

It is recommended that the enforcement of all laws and regulations governing fishing in treaty waters be intrusted to the inspectors and other officers in the Dominion of Canada under the department

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of marine and fisheries, and in the United States to a staff of inspectors and other officers to be organized under the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

5. International license system.

It is recommended that in the early future the Dominion of Canada and the United States shall adopt a concurrent and uniform system of licenses for fishing in treaty waters.

6. Extension of area to be covered by international regulations.

It is recommended that the regulations applying to the territorial waters of Passamaquoddy Bay be extended to include the tidal waters of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and of Washington County, Me., together with the waters adjacent to the islands of Charlotte County, New Brunswick, and the waters adjacent to the islands of Washington County, Me.

It is further recommended that the regulations applying to the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River, and Rainy Lake be extended to the other lakes and rivers traversed by the boundary line between the Province of Ontario and the State of Minnesota.

7. Disposal of fish taken in contravention of the regulations.

It is recommended that fishermen who may unintentionally capture fish of species which can not be returned alive and uninjured to the water, in contravention of any of the foregoing regulations, shall, wherever possible, send such fish to the nearest inspector or other fishery official, to be forwarded to some hospital or charitable institution.

Dated at the city of Washington this 29th day of May in the year of our Lord 1909.

DAVID STARR JORDAN,
International Fisheries Commissioner.
EDWARD ERNEST PRINCE,
International Fishery Commissioner.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 26, 1909.*

SIR: Permit me to make the following brief report of the actions of the International Fisheries Commission since May 31, 1909, at which date the commission placed in the hands of the Secretary of State its proposed fishery regulations, 66 in number, in pursuance of the treaty under which the commission was appointed. These bear the caption "A system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada; prepared by the International Fisheries Commission, pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain."

Since signing this report the two commissioners have again visited, together or separately, nearly every fishing port along the boundary

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from Toronto to Vancouver Island, and a representative of the commission, Dr. B. W. Evermann, of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has visited those of Maine and New Brunswick.

A formal meeting of the commission was held November 18 and 19, 1909, in New York. At this meeting were also present Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, of the Department of State; Mr. Francis H. Gisborne, attorney of the council of Canada; and Doctor Evermann.

It was agreed that no amendments shall be proposed at the present time and that the system of regulations as presented on May 31, 1909, shall be allowed to take their course.

As to these regulations, I ask you to pardon me certain suggestions which lie outside of my official authority, but which may be of possible service to yourself.

DATE OF TAKING EFFECT.

In my judgment the regulations should take effect on January 1, 1911. The fishermen should have a season in which to use up the twine they now have. The change should not take place in the midst of the fishing season. There is practically no fishing in boundary waters in December, January, and February.

FEDERAL PATROL SYSTEM.

In Article III of the treaty of April 11, 1908, "the two governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislation" these fishery regulations.

I do not see how this can be done without a national system of patrol along the boundary waters in addition to that maintained by the several States for the enforcement of their own statutes. Such a national system is now in operation in Canada. Besides a complete staff of "guardians" and "overseers," Canada has a patrol steamer in Passamaquoddy Bay, one in Lake Ontario, one in Lake Erie, and three in Puget Sound. On the United States side, Pennsylvania and Ohio have each a patrol steamer in Lake Erie much smaller than the Canadian vessel. The other States, so far as known to me, have only an occasional gasoline launch. With upward of 2,500 square miles of fishing territory, the State of Washington has no patrol vessels, and so far as I know but a single gasoline launch. The present statutes are fairly well enforced in most of the eastern boundary States, notably so in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In Washington they are not adequately enforced. It is claimed that in the current season the fishermen of Washington caught by encroachment on the close season salmon to the value of upward of $600,000, to which they were not entitled. Part of these should have been taken in British Columbia waters. The others should have escaped up Fraser River to the spawning grounds. In Canada, throughout the boundary waters, the statutes now in effect are rigidly enforced. It does not even occur to any one to violate them. The real need of the boundary situation is less that of stringent legislation than of equal enforcement of law on either side. I see no way to accomplish this except by a federal patrol, corresponding to the dominion patrol of Canada.

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As to the details of such a patrol, Doctor Evermann of the Bureau of Fisheries has made a special study of the matter and the Bureau of Fisheries is prepared, if desired, to furnish the text of a bill making appropriation for such purpose. I may further add that Doctor Evermann is fully cognizant of all the details in these regulations and is prepared to answer any questions which may be asked by Congress or by the Department of State.

Meanwhile I append (Appendix A) a rough draft of what I conceive should be provided.

PENALTY CLAUSE.

A penalty clause must be added to the regulations. This may be drawn broadly, leaving much to the discretion of the court. The following has been suggested by the International Fisheries Commission (recommendation 3, p. 13):

It is recommended that any violation of the fishery regulations governing fishing in treaty waters on the part of a citizen of the United States, or person resident in the United States or under the jurisdiction of its courts, shall constitute an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, no fine imposed for such violation to exceed $1,000 and no imprisonment for a period greater than one year.

FISHES ILLEGALLY TAKEN.

It is the experience of Canada as well as in our States generally that it is necessary to have a statute creating a misdemeanor in case one shall buy, sell, offer for sale, hold in possession for purposes of sale or for preservation as food, any fish illegally taken or below the legal size. The International Fisheries Commission thought that such a clause should have formed one of their regulations, but it was withdrawn as probably not within their authority.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.

I would also call especial attention to recommendation 6, "Passamaquoddy Bay," for example does not, as indicated on the maps, include all the boundary waters between Maine and New Brunswick.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DAVID STARR JORDAN,
International Fisheries Commission,
Stanford University, California.

Hon. PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX A.

SUGGESTED FORM OF AN ACT.

AN ACT To give effect to the provisions of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, signed at Washington on April 1, 1908, and ratified by the United States Senate April 13, 1908.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the regulation and control of the fisheries on the United States side of the waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada shall be exercised by the United States Government.

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That the system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in each of the waters prescribed in article four of said convention, as prepared by the International Fisheries Commission appointed under the terms of said convention, and as signed on May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby received and approved.

That the administration of these international regulations is hereby placed with the United States Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

That there shall be established in the Bureau of Fisheries a system of inspectors, wardens, deputy wardens, and assistants adequate for the proper enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the fisheries and fishing in international waters, each and any of whom shall have power to seize without warrant fishing gear, boats, or other apparatus which is being illegally used, and to make arrests without warrant; and the amount necessary for the enforcement of the said laws and regulations shall be estimated for annually by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and appropriated for, including salaries and expenses of the inspectors, wardens, deputy wardens, and assistants herein authorized, all of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in accordance with civil-service regulations as follows:

One deputy international fisheries commissioner who shall have general charge, under the Commissioner of Fisheries, of the enforcement of the international fisheries laws and regulations, represent the United States in any suit concerning any supposed violation of such laws and regulations, conduct investigations of the natural history and habits of the various species of fishes with reference to their more adequate protection and propagation, and in general act as the duly authorized representative and deputy of the International Fisheries Commission.

One secretary to the deputy international fisheries commissioner.

Three inspectors, one of whom shall have charge of the fisheries of Lake Ontario and of the international boundary waters lying between or on the boundary of the States known as New England and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec; this to be known as the eastern division of the treaty; one for the Great Lakes, exclusive of Lake Ontario and with the Lake of the Woods and its tributary waters; this to be known as the central division of the treaty waters; and one for the international boundary waters about Puget Sound as defined in the treaty; this to be known as the western division of the treaty waters.

There shall be not fewer than seven wardens under the inspector for the eastern division, twenty-one wardens under the inspector for the central division, and five wardens under the inspector for the western division, all of whom shall devote their entire time to the service.

Upon the recommendation of the inspector in charge and the international fisheries commissioner the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries is authorized to appoint deputy wardens, not exceeding forty in all, who will devote only such portion of their time to the service as may be required.

Appendix B.

Memorandum of estimate of expenses.

For the construction or purchase of 7 steam vessels, at $6,000	$42,000.00
For 16 gasoline launches, at $250	4,000.00
Total	46,000.00

SALARIES PER YEAR.

1 deputy international fisheries commissioner	$5,000.00
1 secretary to the deputy international fisheries commissioner	2,000.00
1 clerk	1,000.00
1 clerk	900.00
3 inspectors, at $3,000	9,000.00
2 wardens, at $1,800	3,600.00
4 wardens, at $1,500	6,000.00
18 wardens, at $1,200	21,600.00
5 wardens, at $1,000	5,000.00
For deputy wardens	6,000.00
For travel and other expenses	15,000.00
	75,100.00

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MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

7 captains, at $1,200	$8,400.00
7 engineers, at $1,080	7,560.00
7 mates, at $720	5,040.00
7 deck hands, at $480	3,360.00
7 cooks, at $720	5,040.00
Subsistence for above	7,500.00
16 coxswains for 16 launches, at $300	4,800.00
Subsistence	1,600.00
	38,920.00

SUMMARY OF INITIAL EXPENSES.

For patrol vessels	$46,000.00
For salaries (with travel expenses)	75,100.00
Maintenance of vessels	38,920.00
	160,020.00

Cost of coal and other fuel not estimated.

The vessels and launches would be assigned as follows: One vessel and one launch on Passamaquoddy Bay, St. Croix River, and St. Johns River; one vessel and two launches on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River; one vessel and four launches on Lake Erie; one vessel and two launches on Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron; one vessel and two launches on Lake Superior; two vessels and two launches on Puget Sound; one launch on Lake Memphremagog; one launch on Lake of the Woods; one launch on Lake Champlain.

The inspectors, wardens, etc., might be located as follows: Deputy international fisheries commissioner, Washington; secretary to the deputy international fisheries commissioner, Washington; inspector for the eastern division, Eastport, Me.; inspector for central division, Detroit, Mich.; inspector for the western division, Bellingham, Wash.; one warden at Eastport, Me.; one warden on Lake Memphremagog; one warden on Lake Champlain; one warden on St. Lawrence River; three wardens on Lake Ontario and lower Niagara River; seven wardens on Lake Erie and upper Niagara River; four wardens on Lakes Huron and St. Clair; four wardens on Lake Superior; one warden on Rainy Lake and Rainy River; one warden on Lake of the Woods; five wardens on Puget Sound. The two wardens at $1,800 would be stationed one on Lake Erie the other on Puget Sound.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 641.

CLEARANCES AND SAILINGS FROM UNITED STATES PORTS.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE CLEARANCES AND SAILINGS FROM UNITED STATES PORTS DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1909, OF MAIL AND COMMERCIAL STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 3, 1910.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 31, 1910.

DEAR MR. GREENE: Replying to your recent oral request to the Commissioner of Navigation for information as to the steamships carrying the ocean mails of the United States and as to the ocean transportation facilities of the United States with the Orient, Australia, and South America below the Isthmus of Panama, I inclose a statement prepared by that officer. The statement covers the departure of steamships from the United States during the last six months, beginning July 1, of the calendar year 1909, and consists of two general parts:

The first general part is compiled from the monthly schedules of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to foreign countries during the months from July to December, inclusive, issued by the Post-Office Department. Throughout the tables all steamers which carried out the United States mails to foreign countries are marked with an asterisk.

The second general part comprises all steamers, whether carrying mails or not, which cleared from the United States for the Orient, Australia, and South America below the Isthmus of Panama. These clearances are compiled from returns furnished by collectors of customs, ships carrying mails according to the Post-Office Department circulars being indicated by an asterisk. The number of clearances from the port of New York is relatively so large that a separate subhead is used for that port.

Respectfully,

BEN S. CABLE,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. WILLIAM S. GREENE,
Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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The following statements show the dates of clearances or sailings, the names, nationalities, net tonnages, and speed, if 12 knots or over the ports of sailing, the destination, and the names of the owners of mail steamers. All steamers carrying mails are indicated with an asterisk (*). If no speed is given it is less than 12 knots. The data for ownership, net tonnage, and speed columns are taken from Lloyd's Register. The statement also shows all the cargo steamers clearing from the United States during the six months for the Orient, Australia, and South America.

The information is arranged as follows:

I. Trans-Atlantic mails.

II. Other Atlantic mails.

III. New York to Asia (including the Philippines), Australia, and South America.

IV. Other ports to countries named in III.

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I.

BRITISH PORTS.

Name of vessel.	Flag.	Dates of sailing.						Steamer owner.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
										Knots.		
*Caronia	British	3,31	28	25	*20			Cunard Steamship Co	10,306	18	New York	Queenstown and Liverpool.
*Lucania	do	7						do	4,975	22	do	Do.
*Mauretania	do	14	4,25	15	*6	*3	*1, *22	do	8,948	25½	do	Do.
*Carmania	do	17	14	11	*9		*11	do	9,982	18	do	Do.
*Campania	do	21	11	1,22	*13	*10	*15	do	4,975	22	do	Do.
*Lusitania	do	28	18	8,29	*27	*17	*8, *29	do	9,145	25½	do	Do.
*Cedric	do	10		♭4	♭2, ♭30			White Star Line	13,520	17	do	Do.
*Baltic	do	17			♭9	6	4	do	15,295	17	do	Do.
*Celtic	do		♭28	♭25	♭23	20	18	do	13,449	17	do	Do.
*Arabic	do			♭18	♭16	13		do	10,062	16	do	Do.
*Cymric	do	28	5	22	20	17		do	8,505	15	Boston	Do.
*Haverford	do	31		4	9	13	18	International Mercantile Marine Co.	7,493	14	Philadelphia	Do.
*Merion	do	10	14	18	23	27		do	7,459	14	do	Do.
*Friesland	Belgian	24	28		2	6	11	do	4,675	14	do	Do.

FRENCH PORTS.

*La Provence	French	1		9,30	28	25	23	Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.	3,834	22	New York	Havre.
*La Savoie	do	8	5	16	14			do	4,539	21	do	Do.
*La Touraine	do	15	12	2	7	4	2,30	do	3,378	19	do	Do.
*La Bretagne	do	22	19		21		9	do	3,100	17½	do	Do.
*La Lorraine	do	29	26	23			16	do	4,505	21	do	Do.

GERMAN PORTS.

*Barbarossa	German					4		North German Lloyd	6,521	15½	New York	Bremen.
*Rhein	do						9	do	6,398	13½	do	Do.
*Neckar	do						18	do	6,260	14½	do	Do.
*Prinzess Irene	do						30	do	6,687	16	do	Do.
*Pennsylvania	do					27		Hamburg-American	8,527	13½	do	Hamburg.
*Graf Waldersee	do						4	do	8,375	13	do	Do.

* Touched at Fishguard. ♭ Touched at Holyhead.

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DUTCH PORTS.

Name of vessel.	Flag.	Dates of sailing.						Steamer owner.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
										Knots.		
*Rijndam	Dutch	5	16	20	25	29		Holland-American Line	7,976	15	New York	Rotterdam.
*Nieuw Amsterdam	do	12	23	27		1		do	10,714	16	do	Do.
*Potsdam	do	19	30		4	8		do	7,975	15	do	Do.
*Noordam	do		2	6	11	15	20	do	7,978	15	do	Do.
*Rotterdam	do		9	13	18	22		do	15,056	17	do	Do.
*Statendam	do						13	do	6,701	15	do	Do.

BELGIAN PORTS.

*Kroonland	Belgian	9	6	3	1	2	7	Red Star Line	8,643	16	New York	Antwerp.
*Lapland	do	16	13	10	8	9	13	do	11,030	17	do	Do.
*Vaderland	do	23	20	17	15		1	do	8,288	16	do	Do.
*Finland	do					16	21	do	8,643	16	do	Do.
*Zeeland	British	30	27	24	22	23	28	do	7,511	16	do	Do.

ITALIAN PORTS.

*Königin Luise	German	9						North German Lloyd	6,790	15½	New York	Naples and Genoa.
*Berlin	do		13	24		5	10	do	9,834	18	do	Do.
*Prinzess Irene	do		27		8	19		do	6,687	16	do	Do.
*König Albert	do			10	22		1	do	6,590	16	do	Do.
*Hamburg	do	1	14	29		18		Hamburg-American	6,420	16	do	Do.
*Moltke	do	22		9	20		9	do	7,633	16½	do	Do.
*Carmania	British					6		Cunard Steamship Co	9,982	18	do	Do.
*Caronia	do					27		do	10,306	18	do	Do.
*Cretic	do			23		6		White Star Line	8,663	16	do	Do.
*Cedric	do					25		do	13,520	17	do	Do.
*Duca di Genova	Italian	5		3	15			Navigazione Generale Italiana	4,114	17	do	Do.
*Duca degli Abruzzi	do			17	29			do	4,141	16½	do	Do.
*Duca d'Aosta	do					26		do	7,800	17	do	Do.
*Sannio	do				6			do	5,801	14	do	Do.
*America	do	16	24				6	La Veloce Navigazione Italiana	4,940	16½	do	Do.
*Europa	do		2		27			do	4,547	15	do	Do.
*Regina d'Italia	do		25		22	30		Lloyd Sabaudo	3,313	14	do	Do.
*Principe di Piemonte	do			22			28	do	3,984	14½	do	Do.
*Taormina	do						31	Italia Line	5,095	14	do	Do.

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*Romanic	British	3		15	23		1	White Starin Le	7,416	16	Boston	Ponta Delgada and Naples.
*Cretic	do		4					do	8,663	16	do	Do.
*Canopic	do				2	13		do	7,717	16	do	Do.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PORTS.

*Philadelphia	American	3	7	4	2,30	27	24	American Line	4,577	20	New York	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
*St. Paul	do	10	14	11	9	6	4	do	5,874	20	do	Do.
*New York	do	17	21	18	16	13	11	do	4,643	20	do	Do.
*St. Louis	do	24	28	25	23	20	17	do	5,894	20	do	Do.
*Oceanic	British	7	4	1,29	27	24	22	White Star Line	6,917	21	do	Do.
*Teutonic	do	14	11	8	6	3	1,29	do	4,269	20	do	Do.
*Adriatic	do	21	18	15	13	10	8	do	15,638	18	do	Do.
*Majestic	do	28	25	22	20	17	15	do	4,443	20	do	Do.

ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN PORTS.

*Pannonia	British	1	19		7			Cunard Steamship Co	6,210	14	New York	Naples and Trieste.
*Saxonia	do						4	do	9,100	16	do	Do.
*Carpathia	do	8		2	21			do	8,660	15	do	Do.
*Ultonia	do			23		11		do	6,593	13	do	Do.
*Slavonia	do	22						do	6,725	14	do	Do.
*Argentina	Austrian	7		1	20		8	Unione Austriaca di Navigazione.	3,545	16	do	Do.
*Alice	do	21			6	24		do	3,910	16	do	Do.
*Laura	do	28		15		3	22	do	3,914	16	do	Do.
*Oceania	do		4		13		1	do	3,488	16	do	Do.
*Martha Washington	do		11	25		10	29	do	5,379	17	do	Do.

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PORTS.

*George Washington	German	1	5	9	14	16		North German Lloyd	15,378	19	New York	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.
*Kronprinz Wilhelm	do	6	3	7	5	2		do	5,162	23	do	Do.
*Bremen	do	8	12					do	7,202	15½	do	Do.
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie	do	13	10	14	12	9	14	do	6,584	23½	do	Do.
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	do	15	17	23	28	30		do	9,840	18	do	Do.
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	do	20	24	21	19			do	5,521	22½	do	Do.

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BRITISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN PORTS—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Flag.	Dates of sailing.						Steamer owner.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
										Knots.		
*Friedrich der Grosse	German	22	26	30				North German Lloyd	6,853	15½	New York	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.
*Kaiser Wilhelm II	do	27	31	28	26	23		do	6,353	23	do	Do.
*Grosser Kurfürst	do	29		2	7	11		do	8,139	15½	do	Do.
*Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.	do	3	7	11	16	20		Hamburg-American	14,847	17½	do	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
*Cincinnati	do	17	21	25	30			do	9,733	15½	do	Do.
*Amerika	do	24	28		2	6	11	do	13,687	17½	do	Do.
*Cleveland	do	31		4				do	10,300	15½	do	Do.
*President Lincoln	do		18					do	11,171	14	do	Do.
*Blücher	do		25	29		3		do	7,629	16½	do	Do.
*Deutschland	do			18	23			do	5,196	23½	do	Do.
*President Grant	do					17	25	do	11,112	14	do	Do.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

*Oscar II	Danish	3	19	30		11		United Steamship Co	6,093	16	New York	Christiansand and Copenhagen.
*United States	do	22		2	14	25		do	6,085	16	do	Do.
*Hellig Olav	do		5	16	28		9	do	6,065	16	do	Do.
*C. F. Tietgen	do			9	21		2	do	5,147	15	do	Do.

II.

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

*Mexico	American	1,29	26	23	21		16	New York and Cuba Mail	3,826	17	New York	Habana.
*Monterey	do	8	5	2,30	28	24	25	do	2,948	16	do	Do.
*Merida	do	15	12	9		4	2,30	do	3,824	17	do	Do.
*Morro Castle	do	22	21	4,18	7	18		do	3,732	18	do	Do.
*Esperanza	do		19	16	14	11	9	do	2,948	16	do	Do.
*Havana	do	3,17,31	14,28		2,16,30	13,27	25,11	do	3,963	18	do	Do.
*Saratoga	do	10,24	7	11,25	9,23	6,20	4,18	do	3,963	18	do	Do.

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*Vigilancia	do	2		24	22	19	17	do	2,934	14½	do	Nassau.
*Seguranca	do	16	13	10	8	5	3,31	do	2,806	14½	do	Do.
*Seneca	do	30	27					do	1,912	14	do	Do.
*Carolina	do	10	7	4	2	27	25	New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.	3,006	15	do	San Juan.
*Coamo	do	24	21	18	16	13	11	do	2,815	12½	do	Do.
*Morro Castle	do					1		New York and Cuba Mail	3,732	18	do	Do.
*Alliance	do	7,30	23	15	8,28	20	14	Panama R. R. Co	2,364	14	do	Cristobal.
*Advance	do	24	17	9	2	9	2,27	do	1,650	12	do	Do.
*Colon	do	12	5,28	21	14	4,27	21	Isthmian Canal Commission	4,193	15	do	Do.
*Panama	do	19	11	3,27	21	15	9	do	4,192	15	do	Do.
*Ancon	do	22	19	22	23	22	28	Panama R. R. Co	6,195	14	do	Do.
*Cristobal	do		6	2	6	3	8	do	6,195	14	do	Do.
*Cherokee	do	10	11	29	29		7	Clyde Steamship Co	1,967	12	do	Turks Island, etc.
*Seminole	do	27	28		13	13	18	do	1,967	12	do	Do.
*Algonquin	do			11				do	2,258	12	do	Do.
*Admiral Farragut	do					4	1,15,29	American Mail Steamship Co	2,104	15	do	Jamaica.
*Admiral Schley	do					17,30		do	2,104	15	do	Do.
*Sarnia	German	10	7	4	2,30	27	25	Hamburg-American	2,168		do	Haiti.
*Sibiria	do	24	21	18	16	13		do	2,246		do	Do.
*Grib	Norwegian						16	S. L. Christie	912		do	Do.
*Prinz Joachim	German	3,31	28		9	6	4	Hamburg-American	2,981	13	do	Jamaica.
*Prins August Wilhelm	do	18	14	26	23	21	18	do	2,975	13	do	Do.
*Simon Dumois	Norwegian		27					Cuba Planters' Co	427		do	Santo Domingo.
*Alfred Dumois	do	23	6,20	18	6,20			do	440		do	Do.
*Hispania	do	30						do	797		do	Do.
*Orotava	British						15, 22, 29	Royal Mail Steam Packet Co	3,452	15	do	Bermuda.
*Bermudian	do	7,17,28	7,18,28	8,18	9,20,30	10,20	1, 11, 22, 29	Quebec Steamship Co	2,889	17	do	Do.
*Trinidad	do			29				do	1,354	14	do	Do.
*Guiana	do	14	25		6	17		do	2,294	13	do	St. Thomas.
*Korona	do	28			20			do	1,871	12	do	Do.
*Parima	do		11			3		do	1,875	12	do	Do.
*Crown of Grenada	do	3	7	11				Crown Steamship Co. (Limited).	1,764		do	Grenada and Trinidad.
*Maracas	do	17	21	25	30		4	Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. (Limited).	1,878		do	Do.
*Maraval	do	28		1	6	10	14	do	1,622		do	Do.
*Saba	do				16	20	24	Scrutton Sons & Co	1,606		do	Do.
*Uller	Norwegian	15		2,25	20	27		Hjalmar Röed & Co	1,163		do	St. Kitts.
*Frutera	do			17		11	9	C. Blumer Hofgaard	998		do	Guatemala.
*José	do			30	28	25	23	B. Hanssen	930		do	Belize.
*Esparta	British				29			Tropical Fruit Co	2,109	14	do	Costa Rica.
*San José	do					12		do	2,107	14	do	Do.
*Limon	do					4		do	2,107	14	do	Do.
*Rosina	British	1,17,31	14,28	11,26	9,24	6,22	4,16	United Fruit Co	1,600		New Orleans	Honduras.
*John Wilson	Norwegian		28			28		O. & A. Irgens	485		do	Do.
*Joseph Vaccaro	British	10,25	7,21	4,18	2,15,29	13,26	8,24	Vaccaro Bros. Steamship Co	1,037		do	Do.
*Viator	Norwegian	11	8,22	4,19	4,20	17	1,16	Holdt & Isachsen	619		do	Do.
*Ustein	do	15,30	26	8	20	3		do	408		do	Do.

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WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Flag.	Dates of sailing.						Steamer owner.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
										Knots.		
*Navigator	Norwegian	17,31	14,31	14	1,14	1,24	10	Holdt & Isachsen	797		New Orleans	Honduras.
*Mercator	do	21	5,18	1,15,29	13,26	10,24		do	669		do	Do.
*Hiram	do	28	21	10	6,19	13		do	346		do	Do.
*Orleanian	British	26	9,25	8	6,24	15,30		W. A. Powell	1,492		do	Do.
*Marietta di Giorgio	Norwegian	3,16,31	14,29	21	7,28	12,27	18	C. Mathisen	623		do	Nicaragua.
*Imperator	do	10,24	8,22	6		4,19	12	Holdt & Isachsen	618		do	Do.
*Agnella	do			4			10	C. Mathisen	582		do	Do.
*Karew	British	3						Manchester, Liverpool, and North Wales Steamship Co.	64		do	Costa Rica.
*Preston	Norwegian	9,23						Bluefields Steamship Co.	908		do	Do.
*Atenas	do		7					Tropical Fruit Steamship Co.	3,092		do	Do.
*Dictator	do	15		16	4,23	7	4	Holdt & Isachsen	623		do	Do.
*Origen	do	29						H. Waag	1,059		do	Do.
*Heredia	British	4,18						Tropical Fruit Steamship Co.	3,106		do	Panama.
*Cartago	do	11,25					5	do	3,104		do	Do.
*Bertha	Norwegian	30						H. H. Meyer	1,067		do	Do.
*Arkadia	American	7		8	8	7	9	New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.	1,621		do	Porto Rico.
*Massapequa	do		5		19	18	21	do	2,386		do	Do.
*Berwind	do	24						do	1,607		do	Do.
*Pathfinder	do		29	27	28		3	do	1,800		do	Do.
*Chalmette	do	8,17,27	5,14,24	{ 2,11, 21,30 }	19,27	6,16,25	4,14,23	Southern Pacific Co	2,043		do	Habana.
*Bound Brook	German	7,21	4,18	1,15,29				H. H. Schmidt	829		Philadelphia	Jamaica.
*Admiral Dewey	American				28	11,25	9,23	American Mail Steamship Co.	1,335	15	do	Do.
*Admiral Schley	do	1,15,29	12,26	9,23			2,16,30	do	1,335	15	do	Do.
*Admiral Farragut	do				3,21	18		do	1,335	15	do	Do.
*Indianapolis	British			15				J. Little & Co	1,593		do	St. Thomas.
*Admiral Dewey	American	7,21	4,18	1,15	13			American Mail S. S. Co	1,335	15	Boston	Jamaica.
*Admiral Farragut	do	7,21	11,25	8,22,29	6			do	1,335	15	do	Do.
*Limon	British	1,23	12	3,23	15	24	16	Tropical Fruit S. S. Co	2,109	14	do	Costa Rica.
*San Jose	do	9,29	20	10	1,21		2,24	do	2,107	14	do	Do.
*Esparta	do	15	6,26	17	7	18	11,30	do	2,109	14	do	Do.

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CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

*Florizel	British	3,17,31	14,28	11,25	12,29	16	3,18	New York, Newfoundland and Halifax Steamship Co.	1,980	13	New York	St. Johns, N. F.
*Rosalind	do	10,24	7,21	4,18	5,23	9,26		do	1,634	12	do	Do.
*Mongolian	do	20		4	16	27		Allan Line	3,088	12	Philadelphia	Do.
*Carthaginian	do		7	18		3	18	do	2,856	13	do	Do.
*Siberian	do		21		2	13	24	do	2,454	12	do	Do.
*Prince George	do	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,7,10 / 14,17			Dominion Atlantic R. R	714	19	Boston	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
*Prince Arthur	do	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,5,8 / 12,15			do	700	19	do	Do.
*Halifax	do	6,13 / 20,27	3,10,17 / 24,31	7,14 / 21,28	5,12 / 19,26	6,13 / 20,27		Canada, Atlantic and Plant Steamship Co.	1,078	14	do	Halifax.
*A. W. Perry	do	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,11 / 18,25	do	957	15	do	Do.
*Boston	do				19,22 / 26,29	(b)	(b)	Dominion Atlantic R. R	734	17½	do	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

*City of Sydney	American	3		13		26		Pacific Mail Steamship Co	1,966	13	San Francisco	Mexico and Central American ports.
*City of Para	do	12		22			4	do	2,505	14	do	Do.
*Peru	do	21			1		13	do	2,540	14	do	Do.
*Newport	do	30			11		22	do	1,806	13	do	Do.
*San Jose	do		9		20		31	do	1,538		do	Do.
*Pennsylvania	do		18		29			do	2,568		do	Do.
*Acapulco	do		27			8		do	1,759		do	Do.
*San Juan	do			4		17		do	1,496		do	Do.
Curaçao	do	7	7	8	7	7	7	Pacific Coast Co	895		do	Do.

*Triweekly. ♭Semiweekly.

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WEST INDIES, ETC.

Miscellaneous.	From—	For—
Steamers of Hubbard-Zemurray Steamship Co. (semiweekly)	Mobile	Honduras.
Steamers of Camors, McConnell &Co. (weekly)	do	Panama.
Steamers of Munson Line (weekly)	do	Habana.
Steamers of Orr & Laubenheimer Co. (semimonthly)	do	British Honduras.
Steamers of Atlantic and Mexican Gulf Steamship Co. (semimonthly)	do	Mexico.
Steamers of United Fruit Co. (weekly)	do	Panama.
Steamers of United Fruit Co. (semimonthly)	do	Honduras.
Steamers of Southern Steamship and Importing Co. (trimonthly)	Galveston	Mexico.
Steamers of Plant Investment Co. (semiweekly)	Tampa	Habana.

III.

ASIA, INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES, FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1909.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
July 1	Schuylkill	British	3,344		New York	Hangkow, China.
7	Algenga	German	2,769		do	Hongkong, China.
8	Rauenfels	do	3,523		do	Calcutta, India.
10	Coulsdon	British	2,789		do	Chefoo, China.
28	Indrasamha	do	3,367		do	Kobe, Japan.
30	Kasenga	do	2,923	12	do	Yokohama, Japan.
Aug. 11	Wyneric	do	3,264		do	Newchwang, China.
12	Hohenfels	German	3,438		do	Calcutta, India.
18	Bloemfontein	British	2,958	12	do	Moji, Japan.
27	Lowther Castle	do	2,961		do	Manila, P. I.
	Indramayo	do	3,370		do	Newchwang, China.
31	Vancouver	do	2,860	13	do	Chingkiang, China.
Sept. 9	Shimosa	do	2,699		do	Hongkong, China.
10	Brauenfels	German	3,558		do	Calcutta, India.
22	Virginia	British	2,790		do	Shanghai, China.
24	Neldenfels	German	3,417		do	Calcutta, India.
29	Wray Castle	British	2,717		do	Yokohama, Japan.
	Vandalia	German	2,670		do	Do.
Oct. 1	Kennebec	British	3,301		do	Shanghai, China.
8	Amatonga	do	2,093		do	Mohammerah, Persia.
14	Cleveland	German	10,300	15½	do	Manila, P. I.
18	Elizabeth Rickmers	do	2,673		do	Yokohama, Japan.
20	Seneca	British	3,171		do	Shanghai, China.
22	Kazembe	do	2,935	12	do	Dalny, China.
23	Katuna	do	2,927	12	do	Hongkong, China.
28	Barenfels	German	3,467		do	Calcutta, India.
Nov. 1	Vellore	British	3,168		do	Chefoo, China.
10	Muncaster Castle	do	3,050		do	Chingkiang, China.
11	Saint Patrick	do	2,094		do	Yokohama, Japan.
15	Neuenfels	German	3,557		do	Calcutta, India.
16	Indravelli	British	3,768		do	Chingkiang, China.
	Ardova	do	2,271		do	Amoy, China.
20	Welsh Prince	do	3,218	12	do	Yokohama, Japan.
23	Indrawadi	do	3,369		do	Do.
Dec. 3	Lennox	do	2,361		do	Do.
8	Alconda	do	2,695		do	Do.
10	Goyistan	do	3,191		do	Mohammerah, Persia.
11	Verona	German	2,990		do	Yokohama, Japan.
	Borderer	British	2,835		do	Chingkiang, China.
14	Marca	do	4,451		do	Hongkong, China.
15	Lichtenfels	German	3,623		do	Calcutta, India.
18	Dacre Castle	British	2,655		do	Kobe, Japan.
20	Strathalbyn	do	2,804		do	Chingkiang, China.
24	Lyncairn	do	2,347		do	Hongkong, China.
	Sutton Hall	do	2,870		do	Do.
29	Den of Ogil	do	2,522		do	Whampoa, China.

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AUSTRALIA.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
July 7	John Hardie	British	2,816		New York	Fremantle, West Australia.
9	Dalmore	do	3,036		do	Adelaide, South Australia.
17	Kabinga	do	2,925	12	do	Melbourne, Victoria.
26	Gutenfels	German	3,551		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
	Needles	British	2,995		do	Do.
Aug. 18	Whakarua	do	4,198	12	do	Melbourne, Victoria.
20	Tweedale	do	2,874		do	Newcastle, New South Wales.
26	Den of Ruthven	do	3,116	12	do	Fremantle, West Australia.
Sept. 10	Indradevi	do	3,702		do	Melbourne, Victoria.
13	Gryfevale	do	2,846		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
16	Offenbach	German	2,743		do	Do.
Oct. 1	Auchendale	British	2,568		do	Auckland, New Zealand.
1	Falls of Nith	do	3,021		do	Melbourne, Victoria.
5	Walton Hall	do	3,203	12	do	Fremantle, West Australia.
13	Frankdale	do	3,100		do	Do.
15	Indraghiri	do	3,070		do	Melbourne, Victoria.
29	Drachenfels	German	4,561		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
Nov. 8	Star of New Zealand.	British	2,833	12	do	Melbourne, Victoria.
13	Mombassa	do	2,787		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
22	Berlin	German	2,628		do	Do.
Dec. 13	Star of Australia	British	3,985	12	do	Melbourne, Victoria.
22	Den of Crombie	do	3,128		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
28	Georgia	Austrian	3,538		do	Auckland, New Zealand.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NORTH COAST OF COLOMBIA AND FOR VENEZUELA AND GUIANA.

July 2	*Prins Willem III.	Dutch	1,042		New York	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
3	*Coppename	do	2,028		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
3	*Maracaibo	American	1,095	12	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
8	*Prinz Eitel Friedrich.	German	2,921	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
9	*Orinoco	British	2,451	13	do	Do.
10	*Thorsa	Norwegian	683		do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
12	*Saramacca	Dutch	2,101		do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
14	*Alleghany	German	1,606	12½	do	Sabanilla, Colombia.
16	*Prins Frederik Hendrik.	Dutch	1,366		do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
17	*Caracas	American	1,850	14½	do	Do.
19	*Suriname	Dutch	2,103		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
22	*Prinz Sigismund.	German	2,942	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
23	*Clyde	British	3,051	15	do	Do.
24	*Zulia	American	1,079	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
26	*Marowijne	Dutch	2,028		do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
28	*Altai	German	1,584	12½	do	Sabinilla, Colombia.
30	*Prins Willem II.	Dutch	1,015		do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
31	*Philadelphia	American	1,900	14	do	Do.
Aug. 1	*Coppename	Dutch	2,028		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
5	*Prinz Eitel Friedrich.	German	2,921	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
6	*Thames	British	3,033	15	do	Do.
7	*Maracaibo	American	1,095	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
9	*Saramacca	Dutch	2,101		do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
10	Vizcaina	British	1,370		do	Cartagena, Colombia.
11	*Alleghany	German	1,606	12½	do	Santa Marta, Colombia.
13	*Prins Willem V.	Dutch	1,119		do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
14	*Caracas	American	1,850	14½	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
16	*Suriname	Dutch	2,103		do	Georgetown, Brittish Guiana.
19	*Prins Sigismund.	German	2,942	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
20	*Apato	British	2,970	15	do	Do.

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SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

NORTH COAST OF COLOMBIA AND FOR VENEZUELA AND GUIANA—Continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
Aug. 20	Parran	Norwegian	1,245	.....	New York	Guanoco, Venezuela.
21	*Zulia	American	1,079	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
23	*Marowijne	Dutch	2,028	.....	do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
25	*Altai	German	1,584	12½	do	Santa Marta, Colombia.
27	*Prinz Willem I	Dutch	1,331	.....	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
28	*Philadelphia	American	1,900	14	do	Do.
30	*Coppename	Dutch	2,028	.....	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
Sept. 2	*Prinz Eitel Friedrich.	German	2,921	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
3	*Tagus	British	3,056	15	do	Do.
4	*Maracaibo	American	1,095	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
	*Saramacca	Dutch	2,101	.....	do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
	Enfield	British	1,364	.....	do	Guanoco, Venezuela.
7	*Korona	do	1,871	12	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
8	*Alleghany	German	1,606	12½	do	Santa Marta, Colombia.
10	*Prins Maurits	Dutch	1,328	.....	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
	Manx Isles	British	1,688	.....	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
11	*Caracas	American	1,850	14½	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
13	*Surinaoe	Dutch	2,103	.....	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
16	*Prinz Sigismund	German	2,942	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
17	*Oruba	British	3,377	15	do	Do.
18	*Zulia	American	1,079	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
20	*Marowijne	Dutch	2,028	.....	do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
22	*Altai	German	1,584	12½	do	Sabanilla, Colombia.
	Manoa	British	1,967	.....	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
24	*Prins der Nederlanden.	Dutch	1,203	.....	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
25	*Philadelphia	American	1,900	14	do	Do.
27	*Coppename	Dutch	2,028	.....	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
30	*Prinz Eitel Friedrich.	German	2,921	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
Oct. 2	*Maracaibo	American	1,095	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
	*Magdalena	British	3,009	15	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
4	*Saramacca	Dutch	2,101	.....	do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
6	*Alleghany	German	1,606	12½	do	Santa Marta, Colombia.
8	*Prins Willem IV	Dutch	1,085	.....	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
9	*Caracas	American	1,850	14½	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
	Eastwood	British	2,335	.....	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
11	*Suriname	Dutch	2,103	.....	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
14	*Prinz Sigismund	German	2,942	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
15	*Clyde	British	3,051	.....	do	Do.
16	*Zulia	American	1,079	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
18	*Marowijne	Dutch	2,028	.....	do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
20	*Altai	German	1,584	12½	do	Santa Marta, Colombia.
22	*Prins Willem III	Dutch	1,042	.....	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
23	*Philadelphia	American	1,900	14	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
25	*Coppename	Dutch	2,028	.....	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
27	*Maracaibo	American	1,095	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
28	*Prinz Eitel Friedrich.	German	2,921	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
29	*Thames	British	3,033	15	do	Sabanilla, Colombia.
30	*Senator	Norwegian	626	.....	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
Nov. 1	*Saramacca	Dutch	2,101	.....	do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
3	*Alleghany	German	1,606	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
5	*Prins Frederik Hendrik.	Dutch	1,366	.....	do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
6	*Caracas	American	1,850	14½	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
8	*Suriname	Dutch	2,103	.....	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
	Phyllis	British	1,574	.....	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
11	*Prinz Sigismund	German	2,942	12½	do	Do.
12	*Atrato	British	2,970	15	do	Do.
13	*Zulia	American	1,079	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
15	*Marowijne	Dutch	2,028	.....	do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
17	*Altai	German	1,584	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.

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SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

NORTH COAST OF COLOMBIA AND FOR VENEZUELA AND GUIANA—Continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
Nov. 19	*Prins Willem II.	Dutch	1,015		New York	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
20	*Philadelphia	American	1,900	14	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
22	*Coppename	Dutch	2,028		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
26	*Tagus	British	3,056	15	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
	*Prinz Eitel Friedrich.	German	2,921	12½	do	Do.
27	*Maracaibo	American	1,095	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
29	*Saramacca	Dutch	2,101		do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
30	*Korona	British	1,871	12	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
Dec. 1	*Alleghany	German	1,606	12½	do	Sabanilla, Colombia.
3	*Prins Willem V	Dutch	1,119		do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
4	*Caracas	American	1,850	14½	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
6	*Suriname	Dutch	2,103		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
9	*Prinz Sigismund	German	2,942	12½	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
10	*Oruba	British	3,377	15	do	Do.
11	*Zulia	American	1,079	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
13	*Marowijne	Dutch	2,028		do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
14	*Parima	British	1,875		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
16	*Altai	German	1,584	12½	do	Sabanilla, Colombia.
17	*Prins Willem I	Dutch	1,331		do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
18	*Philadelphia	American	1,900	14	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
20	*Coppename	Dutch	2,028		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
23	*Magdalena	British	3,009	15	do	Cartagena, Colombia.
24	*Prinz Eitel Friedrich.	German	2,921	12½	do	Do.
25	*Maracaibo	American	1,095	12	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.
27	*Saramacca	Dutch	2,101		do	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
28	*Guiana	British	2,294	13	do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
30	*Alleghany	German	1,606	12½	do	Sabanilla, Columbia.
31	*Prins Maurits	Dutch	1,328		do	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela
	St. Andrews	Norwegian	1,899		do	Cartagena, Colombia.
	*Uller	do	1,163		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
	*Caracas	American	1,850	14½	do	La Guaira, Venezuela.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.

July 1	*Byron	British	2,526	14	New York	Bahia, Brazil.
2	Celia[a]	do	3,186		do	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
	*Norman Prince	do	2,235		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
3	*Crispin	do	2,304		do	Para, Brazil.
9	*Drumeldrie	do	2,927		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
10	*Galicia	German	1,805		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
13	*Cape Breton	British	2,501		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
15	*Breconshire	do	2,279		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
16	*Persiana	do	2,616		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
21	*Verdi	do	4,180	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
22	*Maranhense	do	1,784		do	Para, Brazil.
23	*Castillian Prince	do	1,497		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
27	*Queen Amelie	do	2,782		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Polarstjernen	Danish	2,199		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
28	*Horatius	British	2,297		do	La Plata, Argentina.
30	Fallodon Hall[a]	do	2,206		do	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
31	*Dacre Castle	do	2,655		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
Aug. 3	*Goyaz	Brazilian	981		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
4	*Tennyson	British	2,532	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
	*Afghan Prince	do	3,381	12	do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Potomac	do	2,355		do	Do.
5	*Justin	do	2,249		do	Para, Brazil.
13	*Bramley	do	2,789		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Ferndene	do	2,444		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
	*Saint Quentin	do	2,170		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
14	*Ripley	do	2,508		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
19	*Vasari	do	5,277	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.

*Also cleared for Chile and Peru.

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SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA—Continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
Aug. 20	Bismarck*	Norwegian	3,050		New York	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
	Gladestry	British	1,521		do	Para, Brazil.
23	Cynthiana	do	2,046		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
24	Mercedes de Larrinaga.	do	2,700		do	La Plata, Argentina.
	*Cearense	do	1,790		do	Para, Brazil.
	*Corsican Prince	do	1,765		do	Natal, Brazil.
25	*Hyanthes	do	2,121	12½	do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
27	*Drumcairne	do	2,779		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Nordpol	Danish	2,428		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
Sept. 3	Saint Bede	British	2,288		do	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
	*Byron	do	2,526	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
	*Acre	Brazilian	1,555	14	do	Para, Brazil.
	*Tudor Prince	British	2,767		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
9	*Boniface	do	2,256		do	Para, Brazil.
	Asuncion de Larrinaga.	do	2,693		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
10	*Desterro	German	1,611		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
	*Queen Mary	British	2,262		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
14	*Hamilton	do	2,316		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
18	*Voltaire	do	5,500	12½	do	Bahia, Brazil.
22	*Maranhense	do	1,784		do	Para, Brazil.
23	Pilar de Larrinaga	do	2,091		do	La Plata, Argentina.
24	Alleghany	do	2,789		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Grecian Prince	do	1,405		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
	*Napo	do	663		do	Para, Brazil.
27	*Hilarius	do	1,993	12½	do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
30	*Bisley	do	3,135		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
Oct. 1	*Tapajoz	do	2,442		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
4	*Crown Prince	do	1,626		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Tennyson	do	2,532	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
5	Dochra	do	2,763		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
7	*Justin	do	2,249		do	Para, Brazil.
9	*Corrientes	German	2,408		do	Cabedelo, Brazil.
13	*Ince Bank	British	2,162		do	La Plata, Argentina.
15	Celtic Princess	do	2,908		do	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
16	*Hostilius	do	2,025	13½	do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
19	*Verdi	do	4,180	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
	Newton Hall*	do	2,675		do	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
22	Peruvians	do	2,006		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Cearense	do	1,790		do	Para, Brazil.
	*Tocantins	do	2,500		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
23	*Goyaz	Brazilian	981		do	Para, Brazil.
25	*Saint Nicholas	British	2,284		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
27	*Italian Prince	do	1,998		do	Natal, Brazil.
Nov 4	*Byron	do	2,526	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
5	*Comeric	do	2,594		do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
	*Drumcliffe	do	2,000		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
6	*Cuthbert	do	2,274		do	Para, Brazil.
8	*Sao Paulo	Brazilian	2,213	13	do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
	Lord Cromer	British	2,353		do	La Plata, Argentina.
10	*Galicia	German	1,805		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
12	*Polycarp	British	1,893		do	Natal, Brazil.
15	*Norman Prince	do	2,235		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
19	*Vasari	do	5,277	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
	*Saint Hugo	do	2,290		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	*Cycle	do	2,227		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
23	*Clement	do	2,166	12½	do	Para, Brazil.
	*Castilian Prince	do	1,497		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
26	*Drumcree	do	2,587		do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
27	Planet Mars	do	2,533		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
30	Delmira	do	2,211		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
	Helredale	do	2,253		do	La Plata, Argentina.
	*Sygna	Norwegian	2,464		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
Dec. 1	*Ucayali	British	574		do	Para, Brazil.
2	*Hylas	do	2,749		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
3	*Tennyson	do	2,532	14	do	Bahia, Brazil.
4	*Cynthiana	do	2,046		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
6	*Calliope	do	2,498		do	Do.
7	*Drumcairne	do	2,779		do	Do.
8	*Benedict	do	2,180		do	Para, Brazil.
	*Afghan Prince	do	3,381	12	do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
10	*Desterro	German	1,611		do	Cabedelo, Brazil.
14	Purus	British	2,708		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
16	*Dunstan	do	1,893		do	Para, Brazil.
17	*Gymeric	do	2,598		do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
18	Ellen	Norwegian	2,795		do	Bahia Blanca, Argentina

*Also cleared for Chile and Peru.

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SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA—Continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
Dec. 20	*Voltaire	British	5,500	12½	New York	Bahia, Brazil.
	Domingo de Larrinaga.	do	2,651		do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
22	Felciana	do	3,019		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.
23	*Corsican Prince	do	1,765		do	Pernambuco, Brazil.
	Ferndene	do	2,444		do	Cabedelo, Brazil.
24	Chipana	do	3,514		do	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
25	*Cearense	do	1,790		do	Para, Brazil.
	*Sergipe	Brazilian	990		do	Do.
28	*Southfield	British	2,269		do	Montevideo, Uruguay.

PERU AND CHILE.

July 17	Dorothy	British	2,426		New York	Payta, Peru.
23	Abelour	do	3,685		do	Valparaiso, Chile.
Aug. 20	Cuzco	do	3,043		do	Porto Madryn, Chile.
Sept. 2	Barra	do	2,404		do	Payta, Peru.
4	Charcas	do	3,254		do	Mollendo, Peru.
21	Condor	do	1,958		do	Valparaiso, Chile.
Oct. 21	Hughenden	do	2,009		do	Do.
29	Melderskin	Norwegian	2,556		do	Payta, Peru.
Nov. 17	Coya	British	1,945		do	Pisagua, Chile.
Dec. 1	Foxton Hall	do	2,734		do	Talcahuano, Chile.
3	Capac	do	1,951		do	Porto Madryn, Chile.
7	Afghanistan	do	2,849	13	do	Payta, Peru.

IV.

ASIA, INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES.

July 1	Arabia	German	2,868		Portland, Oreg.	Hankow, China.
2	Selja	Norwegian	2,789		do	Hongkong, China.
	Aymeric	British	2,789		Port Townsend	Moji, Japan.
6	*Kaga Maru	Japanese	3,907	14	do	Yokohama, Japan.
7	Duxbury	American	25		do	Vladivostok, Siberia.
10	*Asia	British	2,936		San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
13	Bessie Dollar	do	2,798		Portland, Oreg.	Shanghai, China.
20	*Tosa Maru	Japanese	3,610	13	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
21	*Mongolia	American	8,750	16	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
27	*Tenyo Maru	Japanese	7,265	20	do	Do.
30	Henrik Ibsen	Norwegian	2,960		Portland, Oreg.	Do.
31	*Shinano Maru	Japanese	3,960	14	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
Aug. 2	Dakotah	British	2,593		San Francisco	Mororan, Japan.
4	*Korea	American	5,651	18	do	Hongkong, China.
7	Christian Michelsen.	Norwegian	2,293		Los Angeles	Otaru, Japan.
	*Suveric	British	4,010		Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
13	Indra	do	3,923		Philadelphia	Otaru, Japan.
14	Tacoma Maru	Japanese	3,830	15	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
	Tonawanda	British	2,183		San Francisco	Mororan, Japan.
17	*Nippon Maru	Japanese	3,452	17	do	Hongkong, China.
	*Tango Maru	do	4,627	14	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
19	Ocean Monarch	British	2,945		Philadelphia	Foochow, China.
21	Seminole	do	3,798		San Francisco	Mororan, Japan.
23	*Siberia	American	5,655	18	do	Hongkong, China.
25	Invercly de	British	3,214		Norfolk	Yokohama, Japan.
27	*Oceano	do	3,050		Port Townsend	Do.
28	Headley	do	2,712		do	Nanking, China.
31	*Aki Maru	Japanese	3,995	14	do	Yokohama, Japan.
Sept. 2	*China	American	3,186	17	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
	M. S. Dollar	British	2,674		Portland, Oreg.	Shanghai, China.
4	Titan	do	5,720		Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
7	Evandala	do	2,468		Philadelphia	Benderabbas, Arabia.
	*Manchuria	American	8,750	16	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
10	Winnebago	British	2,965		do	Mororan, Japan.
14	*Chiyo Maru	Japanese	7,250	20	do	Hongkong, China.
17	Fitzpatrick	British	2,838		Port Townsend	Do.
19	Yawata Maru	Japanese	2,703	15	do	Nanking, China.
	*Minnesota	American	13,323	14	do	Yokohama, Japan.
22	*Asia	British	2,936		San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
25	Indrani	do	3,226		Philadelphia	Manila, P. I.
26	*Kumeric	do	4,005		Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
28	*Kaga Maru	Japanese	3,907	14	do	Do.

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ASIA, INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES—Continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
Oct. 4	*Mongolia	American	8,750	16	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
8	Selja	Norwegian	2,789		Portland, Oreg.	Do.
9	Quito	British	2,153		do	Calcutta, India.
10	*Seattle Maru	Japanese	3,833	15	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
11	Franklyn	British	3,161		Philadelphia	Do.
	*Tenyo Maru	Japanese	7,265	20	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
13	Franklyn	British	3,161		Norfolk	Yokohama, Japan.
15	Hazel Dollar	do	2,803		Portland, Oreg.	Taku, China.
	Ashtabula	do	4,527		San Francisco	Mororan, Japan.
18	Hazel Dollar	do	2,804		Astoria	Tsingtao, China.
19	*Korea	American	5,651	18	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
	Cowrie	British	3,155		do	Do.
20	Elizabeth Rickmers.	German	2,673		Norfolk	Yokohama, Japan.
21	*Aymeric	British	2,789		Port Townsend	Do.
25	*Shinano Maru	Japanese	3,960	14	do	Do.
28	Baron Minto	British	2,897		Tampa	Do.
	Guernsey	Norwegian	2,808		Portland, Oreg.	Shanghai, China.
29	Dakotah	British	2,593		San Francisco	Karatsu, Japan.
30	Hercules	Norwegian	2,439		Port Townsend	Vladivostok, Siberia.
Nov. 2	*Nippon Maru	Japanese	3,452		San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
	Henrik Ibsen	Norwegian	2,960		Portland, Oreg.	Do.
4	Vellore	British	3,168		Newport News	Chefoo, China.
5	Strathleven	do	2,845		Philadelphia	Tjilatjap, Java.
	Strathfillan	do	2,816		Port Townsend	Manila, P. I.
8	*Siberia	American	5,655	18	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
	Christian Börs	Norwegian	2,788		Portland, Oreg.	Shanghai, China.
9	Dorothea Rickmers.	German	2,665		Philadelphia	Nagasaki, Japan.
	*Tango Maru	Japanese	4,627	14	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
	*Tacoma Maru	do	3,830	15	do	Hongkong, China.
12	Muncaster Castle	British	3,050		Norfolk	Chingkiang, China.
15	*China	American	3,186	17	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
17	Induna	British	2,874		do	Moji, Japan.
19	Etha Rickmers	German	3,213		Philadelphia	Fusan, Korea.
20	Christian Michelsen.	Norwegian	2,293		Portland, Oreg.	Shanghai, China.
21	*Suveric	British	4,010		Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
22	*Manchuria	American	8,750	16	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
24	Strathroy	British	2,807		Philadelphia	Shimonoseki, Japan.
	*Aki Maru	Japanese	3,995	14	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
30	*Chiyo Maru	do	7,250	20	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
Dec. 2	Baron Cawdor	British	2,764		Tampa	Kobe, Japan.
6	Lothian	do	3,223		Norfolk	Hiogo, Japan.
	*Asia	do	2,936		San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
8	Seminole	do	3,798		do	Karatsu, Japan.
10	*Seattle Maru	Japanese	3,833	15	Port Townsend	Hongkong, China.
11	Inveric	British	3,113		Philadelphia	Hiogo, Japan.
	Alconda	do	2,095		Norfolk	Yokohama, Japan.
12	*Oceano	do	3,050		Port Townsend	Do.
16	Maroa	do	4,451		Norfolk	Hongkong, China.
	Knight of the Thistle.	do	4,286		Port Townsend	Manila, P. I.
18	Ormidale	do	3,305		Philadelphia	Yokohama, Japan.
	Rygja	Norwegian	2,492		Portland, Oreg.	Hongkong, China.
21	*Mongolia	American	8,750	16	San Francisco	Do.
	*Kaga Maru	Japanese	3,907	14	Port Townsend	Yokohama, Japan.
22	*Minnesota	American	13,323	14	do	Do.
28	*Tenyo Maru	Japanese	7,265	20	San Francisco	Hongkong, China.
	Knight of St. George.	British	2,967		Portland, Oreg.	Do.
30	Bannockburn	do	3,156		do	Shanghai, China.

AUSTRALIA.

July 2	Clan Macinnes	British	2,418		Eureka	Sydney, New South Wales.
3	do	do	2,418		San Francisco	Do.
7	Jethou	Norwegian	2,781		Port Townsend	Port Pirie, South Australia.
13	Dalmore	British	3,036		Norfolk	Sydney, New South Wales.
16	Tymeric	do	2,159		Eureka	Do.
29	*Tymeric	do	2,159		San Francisco	Do.
Aug. 14	Katanga	do	2,160		Eureka	Do.
24	Romford	do	1,930		do	Melbourne, Victoria.
27	Willesden	do	3,141		do	Do.
30	Harcroft	do	2,587		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
	Romford	do	1,930		San Francisco	Melbourne, Victoria.
	Willesden	do	3,141		do	Do.

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AUSTRALIA—Continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
Sept. 8	*Katanga	British	2,160		San Francisco	Sydney, New South Wales.
13	Harcroft	do	2,587		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
16	Strathyre	do	2,841		Portland, Oreg.	Port Pirie, South Australia.
20	Harcroft	do	2,587		Port Townsend	Fremantle, West Australia.
24	*Century	do	2,759		San Francisco	Sydney, New South Wales.
29	Willesden	do	3,141		Port Townsend	Melbourne, Victoria.
Oct. 2	Bee	American	375		San Francisco	Sydney, New South Wales.
8	do	do	375		Eureka	Do.
13	Drachenfels	German	4,561		Baltimore	Brisbane, Queensland.
28	Mombassa	British	2,787		do	Fremantle, West Australia.
30	*Hyndford	do	2,775		San Francisco	Sydney, New South Wales.
Nov. 6	Invertay	do	2,541		Portland, Oreg.	Wellington, New Zealand.
10	Berlin	German	2,628		Baltimore	Brisbane, Queensland.
20	*Riverdale	British	2,752		San Francisco	Sydney, New South Wales.
21	Camphill	do	2,565		Eureka	Melbourne, Victoria.
Dec. 2	do	do	2,565		San Francisco	Do.
15	Foxley	do	2,772		Eureka	Do.
21	M. S. Dollar	do	2,674		San Francisco	Do.
	Cape Finisterre	do	2,803		Portland, Oreg.	Do.
24	Aagot	Norwegian	2,313		San Francisco	Do.
	*Tymeric	British	2,158		do	Sydney, New South Wales.
28	Kattenturm	German	3,471		Baltimore	Townsville, Queensland.
29	M. S. Dollar	British	2,674		Eureka	Melbourne, Victoria.
30	Aagot	Norwegian	2,313		do	Do.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NORTH COAST OF COLOMBIA AND FOR VENEZUELA AND GUIANA.

Aug. 21	Barnton	British	1,167		Norfolk	Georgetown, British Guiana.
26	Parran	Norwegian	1,246		do	Guanaco, Venezuela.
Sept. 21	Sheppy Allison	British	1,462		do	Georgetown, British Guiana.
Oct. 13	Ashfield	do	1,471		Baltimore	Guanaco, Venezuela.
27	Bluefields	Norwegian	630		Mobile	Santa Marta, Colombia.
30	Verona	do	669		Charleston	Do.
Dec. 4	Reventazon	British	2,573	13	New Orleans	Do.
15	Bluefields	Norwegian	630		Charleston	Do.
23	Cairnloch	British	983		Norfolk	Georgetown, British Guiana.
30	Turrialba	do	3,088	14	New Orleans	Santa Marta, Colombia.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.

July 2	Daltonhall	British	2,265		Newport News.	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	Eversley	do	1,846		Mobile	Rosario, Argentina.
3	Tapajoz	do	2,442		Norfolk	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
	Lovaine	do	1,998		Pensacola	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
7	Osceola	do	2,318		New Orleans	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
9	Saint Fillans	do	2,307		Gulfport	Santos, Brazil.
15	Uskmoor	do	2,306		do	Rosario, Argentina.
17	Northumbria	do	2,756		do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
19	Cedargrove	do	1,497		Pensacola	Do.
24	Ardova	do	2,271		Gulfport	Do.
30	Polarstjernen	Danish	2,199		Norfolk	Santos, Brazil.
31	Johanna	Swedish	2,142		Newport News.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Aug. 3	Russ	Danish	1,577		Gulfport	Rosario, Argentina.
6	Ardgoil	British	2,817		Pensacola	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
7	Portreath	do	1,947		Gulfport	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	Vermont	do	2,723		Pensacola	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
9	Potomac	do	2,472		Newport News.	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	Otoyo	Uruguayan	2,206		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
14	Sliedrecht	Dutch	1,951		Pensacola	Rosario, Argentina.
16	Ferndene	British	2,444		Norfolk	Pernambuco, Brazil.
	Woodford	do	1,850		Mobile	Rosario, Argentina.
18	Cape Antibes	do	1,616		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
21	Harbart	do	2,149		do	Do.
26	Cynthiana	do	2,046		Newport News.	Montevideo, Uruguay.
27	Mercedes de Larrinaga.	do	2,700		Norfolk	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
28	Strathallan	do	2,830		Pensacola	Do.
30	Nordpol	Norwegian	2,428		Norfolk	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Sept. 2	Corby	British	2,280		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
3	Llangibby	do	2,451		Newport News.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA—Continued.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
Sept. 4	Alleghany	British	2,789		Boston	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
	Auchenblae	do	2,597		Pensacola	Do.
6	Visigoth	do	2,613		Gulfport	Rosario, Argentina.
8	do	do	2,613		Pensacola	Do.
	Dunkold	do	1,786		do	Do.
	Craigvar	do	2,874		do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
13	Asuncion de Larrinaga.	do	2,693		Norfolk	Do.
14	Hilarius	do	1,993		Boston	Do.
16	Strathlyon	do	2,846		Gulfport	Do.
17	Hamilton	do	2,316		Norfolk	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
18	Hans Menzell	German	1,694		Gulfport	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
20	Flawyl	British	2,345		Pensacola	Rosario, Argentina.
22	Mara Kolb	German	1,719		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
25	Concord	British	1,825		Pensacola	Montevideo, Uruguay.
27	Pilar de Larrinaga	do	2,691		Newport News	Do.
28	Alleghany	do	3,546		do	Do.
	Mortlake	do	1,737		Gulfport	Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
30	Marte	Spanish	2,399		do	Rosario, Argentina.
Oct. 4	Tapajoz	British	2,442		Norfolk	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
6	Marte	Spanish	2,399		Pensacola	Rosario, Argentina.
8	Dochra	British	2,763		Norfolk	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
	Richmond	do	2,059		Pensacola	Do.
9	Kirnwood	do	1,953		Mobile	Do.
14	Craigearn	do	1,948		Gulfport	Rosario, Argentina.
15	Wilberforce	do	1,980		Pensacola	Do.
16	Towergate	do	2,358		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
18	Lamington	do	2,283		Pensacola	Do.
19	Towergate	do	2,358		do	Do.
22	Strathesk	do	2,802		do	Do.
25	Peruviana	do	2,006		Newport News	Do.
29	Kirrlamoor	do	2,109		Baltimore	Maranham, Brazil.
Nov. 6	Llangibby	do	2,451		Newport News	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
	Arvonian	do	1,784		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
	Heatherside	do	1,740		Pensacola	Rosario, Argentina.
8	Aphrodite	do	2,325		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
10	Hermann	German	1,290		do	La Plata, Argentina.
	Falk	Norwegian	1,125		do	Natal, Brazil.
13	Harmony	British	1,830		do	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
15	Cynthia	do	1,938		Pensacola	Rosario, Argentina.
23	Cycle	do	2,227		Norfolk	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
	Queenswood	do	1,694		Gulfport	Maranham, Brazil.
	Edernian	do	2,284		Pensacola	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
24	Queenswood	do	1,694		Newport News	Maranham, Brazil.
25	Clifton	do	2,313		Norfolk	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
26	London Bridge	do	1,936		Norfolk	La Plata, Argentina.
27	Goodwood	do	1,977		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
29	Rochdale	do	2,377		Pensacola	Do.
30	Kathleen	do	2,533		do	Do.
Dec. 1	Planet Mars	do	2,833		Newport News	Montevideo, Uruguay.
2	Delmira	do	2,211		Norfolk	Pernambuco, Brazil.
4	Jamestown	do	700		Newport News	Montevideo, Uruguay.
6	Russ	Danish	1,577		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
	Corfu	British	2,379		Pensacola	Do.
7	Silver Wings	do	1,826		Gulfport	Rosario, Argentina.
8	Russ	Danish	1,577		Pensacola	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
11	Hyperia	British	2,518		Boston	Do.
	Brantingham	do	1,685		Pensacola	Do.
16	Dallington	do	1,613		Newport News	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
	Spennymoor	do	1,723		Mobile	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
17	Purus	do	2,495		Norfolk	Santos, Brazil.
21	Dowgate	do	1,986		Gulfport	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
	Potomac	do	2,472		Boston	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	Dowgate	do	1,986		Pensacola	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
23	Domingo de Larrinaga.	do	2,651		Newport News	Do.
	Therapia	do	2,017		Mobile	Do.
24	Feliciana	do	1,970		Newport News	Do.
27	Ferndene	do	2,444		Norfolk	Santos, Brazil.
31	Southfield	do	2,269		Newport News	Montevideo, Uruguay.
	Caterino	do	2,366		Pensacola	Rosario, Argentina.

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SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

ECUADOR, PERU, AND CHILE.

Date of clearance.	Name of vessel.	Flag.	Net tons.	Speed.	From—	For—
				Knots.		
July 2	Santa Maria	American	3,346	.....	San Francisco	Taltal, Chile.
6	Celia [a]	British	3,186	.....	Norfolk	Valparaiso, Chile.
17	Hornelan	Norwegian	2,660	.....	Eureka	Antofagasta, Chile.
26	Abelour [a]	British	2,681	.....	Norfolk	Do.
Aug. 9	Hornelan	Norwegian	2,413	.....	San Francisco	Do.
12	Harley	British	2,707	.....	Philadelphia	Guayaquil, Ecuador.
17	Santa Rita	American	3,862	.....	San Francisco	Taltal, Chile.
Sept. 4	El Lobo	British	2,948	.....	do	Lobito, Peru.
6	Waddon	do	2,561	.....	Norfolk	Coronel, Chile.
7	Charcas	do	3,254	.....	Newport News	Valparaiso, Chile.
13	Pectan	do	4,752	.....	San Francisco	Taltal, Chile.
26	Oswestry	do	2,354	.....	Port Townsend	Valparaiso, Chile.
Oct. 13	H. C. Henry	do	2,553	.....	San Francisco	Taltal, Chile.
22	Mancunia	do	2,287	.....	Philadelphia	Guayaquil, Ecuador.
23	Hughenden [a]	do	2,009	.....	Norfolk	Valparaiso, Chile.
26	Tricolor	Norwegian	3,283	.....	Eureka	Payta, Peru.
Nov. 1	Melderskin [a]	do	2,356	.....	Norfolk	Valparaiso, Chile.
4	Eir	do	2,448	.....	San Francisco	Payta, Peru.
8	Tricolor	do	2,597	.....	Port Townsend	Antofagasta, Chile.
20	Coya	British	1,945	.....	Norfolk	Valparaiso, Chile.
24	Santa Maria	American	3,346	.....	San Francisco	Tocopilla, Chile.
24	San Mateo	do	1,926	.....	Port Townsend	Coronel, Chile.
29	Oberon	British	3,161	.....	San Francisco	Tocopilla, Chile.
Dec. 10	Afghanistan [a]	do	2,849	13	Norfolk	Valparaiso, Chile.
11	Trinculo	do	3,199	.....	San Francisco	Taltal, Chile.
14	Taurus	Norwegian	2,765	.....	Philadelphia	Guayaquil, Ecuador.
28	Chipana [a]	British	3,514	.....	Norfolk	Valparaiso, Chile.

[a] Also cleared from New York.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 651.

SALE OF TIMBER ON CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO SALE OF TIMBER ON THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN MINNESOTA.

FEBRUARY 4, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 3, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a draft of legislation whereby it is intended to amend the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), as amended by the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 400), relating to the sale of the pine timber on lands in the ceded Chippewa Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in attempting to carry out the provisions of these acts of Congress, discovered certain difficulties, which he brought to the attention of the department, recommending the amendment of the law for the disposal of the timber where the amount is so small that loggers will not purchase it. This draft contemplates the opening of the land containing such unsold timber for homestead settlement, with the condition that the settler at the time of making his original homestead entry shall pay for the timber at a rate per thousand feet to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall not be less than the minimum price provided by existing law.

The act of June 27, 1902, also provided for the advertising of the timber in a large number of cities and publications, and it is believed that such a designation is unnecessary, and that the law provides for advertising in more papers, and necessarily at a greater expense, than is justified under the circumstances.

If this draft should be enacted into law, it is believed that it would make possible the disposal of much of the ceded land which

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under existing law is not subject to entry under the homestead laws. I have the honor to recommend that this draft be enacted into law.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To amend the act of Congress approved on January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," and the act amendatory thereof, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota,' approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine," approved on June twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, relating to the disposal of ceded lands and the timber thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where the Secretary of the Interior has offered for sale the pine timber on lands classified as "pine lands" in the ceded Chippewa Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota, either under the provisions of Section Five of the act of Congress approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota" (Twenty-fifth United States Statutes at Large, page six hundred and forty-two), or under the provisions of the act of Congress amendatory thereof approved on June twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota,'" approved on January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine (Thirty-second United States Statutes at Large, page four hundred), or shall hereafter offer for sale the timber on any such "pine lands," under the act last described, and the same remains unsold, he shall be authorized to sell the timber unsold at any such offering after inserting notice of the proposed offering once in each week for four consecutive weeks in not less than six newspapers or trade journals of general circulation, the first publication of said notice to be at least three calendar months prior to the sale: *Provided*, That this provision shall supersede any other provision of law with reference to the advertising of Chippewa Indian pine timber lands for sale: *Provided also*, That printed copies of the rules and regulations and a schedule of the lands and timber shall be furnished applicants therefor at least thirty days prior to the sale: *Provided further*, That except as herein modified the sale shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the said act of June twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 2. That should there be unsold pine timber on lands classified as "pine lands" after a reoffering under this act, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, if he deems it advisable, to open the lands on which such timber is located to homestead settlement, in accordance with the provisions of section six of said act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, with the condition that the settler shall, at the time of making his original homestead entry, pay for the timber at a rate per thousand feet to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall not be less than the minimum price provided by existing law, such payment to be in addition to the price required by law to be paid for the land, the amount of timber to be determined in accordance with existing government estimates, or to be reestimated when deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior, by the superintendent of logging, or one of his assistants, appointed under the authority of the said act of June twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and two: *Provided further*, That where the amount of timber on any tract is less than at the rate of ten thousand feet per forty-acre tract the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to open such tract to homestead settlement in accordance with the terms of the foregoing proviso, without reoffering the lands for sale under this act: *And provided further*, That nothing herein shall be held to authorize the opening to settlement or entry of any land included in the national forest created by the act approved May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and eight, entitled "An act amending the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes."

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 655.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF THE SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

SUBMITTING

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY INCLOSING A MEMORANDUM AND LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT RELATIVE TO A MODIFICATION OF THE DEVIATIONS NOW ALLOWED BY LAW FROM THE STANDARD WEIGHT OF THE SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1910.—Read; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing a memorandum and letter from the Director of the Mint relative to a modification of the deviations now allowed by law from the standard weight of the silver coins of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury approves of the suggestion of the Director of the Mint, and it is recommended by both that section 3536 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the following words:

> And in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, half-dollars, or quarter-dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

From the memorandum prepared by the Director of the Mint it is apparent that a saving in the manufacture of subsidiary silver coin would be effected by amending section 3536 of the Revised Statutes as proposed, and I recommend that favorable action be taken by the Congress.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 7, 1910.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 4, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to inclose herewith letter of January 10 and memorandum of the same date from the Director of the Mint recommending an administrative amendment to section 3536 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. I approve of the amendment as explained in the director's letter and memorandum and respectfully request that you transmit the same to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House.

Very sincerely, yours, FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

The PRESIDENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, January 10, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you recommend to Congress that section 3536 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out of said section the words:

And in weighing (a) large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, half-dollars, or quarter-dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

Respectfully, A. PIATT ANDREW,
Director of the Mint.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, January 10, 1910.

The suggested amendment to section 3536 of the Revised Statutes, concerning the weight of the subsidiary coins, if adopted, would eliminate a considerable amount of unnecessary labor and would accordingly save considerable unnecessary expense in our several mints.

The present law, after providing for an acceptable deviation from the standard weight of 1½ grains in the case of the individual half dollar, quarter dollar, or dime, requires that in delivering them in quantity the heavy and light pieces within the accepted limit of tolerance shall be so mixed that the deviation in the total shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in 1,000 half dollars or quarter dollars and one-hundredth of an ounce in 1,000 dimes. In other words, according to the regulations for the single pieces there may be a deviation of 1,500 grains from the standard in 1,000 halves (weighing 192,900 grains), or in 1,000 quarters (weighing 96,450 grains), or in 1,000 dimes (weighing 38,580 grains), while the regulations for deliveries in quantities allow only a deviation of 9.6 grains from the standard in 1,000 half dollars or quarter dollars and 4.8 grains in 1,000 dimes. It will be easily understood that such a requirement involves not only a

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careful weighing of the individual pieces, which is obviously important, but a laborious and expensive separation and mixing of the heavy and light acceptable coins, which, in the case of our very much overvalued subsidiary currency, is quite unnecessary.

In the Philadelphia mint at the present time, on account of the supposed obligation entailed by this provision of law, every quarter dollar and half dollar passing out of the mint is subjected to three separate weighings—two by machinery and one by hand. In 1907 there were issued from our mints 11,651,175 half dollars and 15,596,575 quarter dollars. If we could avoid the triple weighing of this large number of pieces, we could effect a considerable economy, and the elimination of this unnecessary provision with regard to the deliveries of subsidiary silver in quantity would, I believe, save the Government at least $30,000 per year.

A. PIATT ANDREW,
Director of the Mint.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 668.

RESOLUTION OF CREEK NATIONAL COUNCIL RESPECTING EQUALIZATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A RESOLUTION OF THE CREEK NATIONAL COUNCIL RESPECTING EQUALIZATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 8, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 3, 1910.

SIR: The Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 781, 805), provides that in equalization of the Creek allotments $800 shall be taken as the standard value of an allotment, with a further provision—

That as a condition precedent to any such payment the Creek national council shall pass an act in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior discharging the United States from all claim and demand on this account.

A form of assent was prepared and presented to the Creek national council, but on consideration of the matter the council, under date of April 22, 1909, passed a resolution in which, after quite a lengthy discussion of the questions involved, it was said:

Therefore be it resolved by the national council of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation in special session assembled, That the said conditions of the act of March third, nineteen hundred and nine, be, and are hereby, disapproved and rejected.

A copy of this resolution is herewith for your information.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Resolution rejecting the conditions of act of Congress of March 3, 1909, relative to the equalization of Creek allotments.

On March 8, 1900, the Creek tribe of Indians and the Government of the United States, each by its duly constituted representatives, entered into an agreement with reference to the allotment of the lands and property of the Creek tribe in severalty, which agreement contained the following provisions:

All lands of said tribe, except as herein provided, shall be allotted among the citizens of the tribe by said commission so as to give each an equal share of the whole in value, as nearly as may be, in manner following: There shall be allotted to each citizen 160 acres of land—boundaries to conform to the government survey—which may be selected by him so as to include improvements which belong to him. One hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at $6.50 per acre, shall constitute the standing value of an allotment, and shall be the measure for the equalization of values; and any allottee receiving lands of less than such standard value may, at any time, select other lands which, at their appraised value, are sufficient to make his allotment equal in value to the standard so fixed.

And on the 1st day of March, 1901, the above provision of the agreement was enacted into law by act of Congress, which was duly approved, and the said act of Congress duly ratified by the council of the Creek Nation May 25, of the same year.

Subsequently an additional and further agreement was entered into between the tribe and the Government, which was also enacted into law by Congress, by act approved June 30, 1902, and ratified by the Creek council July 26, same year, which contains the following provision:

If any citizen select lands, the appraised value of which is $6.50 per acre, he shall not receive any further distribution of property or funds of the tribe until all other citizens have received lands and moneys equal in value to his allotment.

The said supplement agreement enacted into law and ratified as aforesaid contains the further provision:

All children born to those citizens who are entitled to enrollment as provided by the act of Congress approved March one, nineteen hundred and one (31 Stat. L., 861), subsequent to July one, nineteen hundred, and up to and including May twenty-five, nineteen hundred and one, and living upon the latter date, shall be placed upon the rolls made by said commission. And if any such child has died since May twenty-five, nineteen hundred and one, or may hereafter die before receiving his allotment of lands and distributive share of the funds of the tribe, the lands and moneys to which he would be entitled if living shall descend to his heirs as herein provided and be allotted and distributed to them accordingly.

Under these agreements there were enrolled 15,784 citizens of the Creek Nation, including freedmen.

Following these negotiations and the legislation based thereon, the Creek council, in complete ignorance of the situation as to the amount of property to be divided and the correct roll or number of citizens who would participate in same, and with no means of knowing the same, and believing on unofficial information that the property was sufficient to give each citizen the standard amount of $1,040 as fixed by the said agreements and acts of Congress, made an unsuccessful attempt to give their consent to the enrollment of certain new-borns by a resolution on November 4, 1904. but no act, ordinance, or resolution of the Creek council in conformity with the act of Congress under date of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., sec. 1073), is recorded in any of the departments of the United States authorizing the diversion of the surplus lands of said nation from the provisions of the agreements of

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1901 and 1902, respectively. (See paragraph 3 at p. 36, act of Cong., Mar. 3, 1901, 31 Stat. L., 1073.)

The acts of Congress putting the new-borns upon the roll were as follows:

That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized for sixty days after the approval of this act to receive and consider applications for enrollment of children born subsequent to May twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and one, and prior to March fourth, nineteen hundred and five, and living on such latter date, to citizens of the Creek tribe of Indians whose enrollment has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the date of the approval of this act, and to enroll and make allotments to such children. (Approved Mar. 3, 1905.)

That for ninety days after approval hereof applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March fourth, nineteen hundred and six, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, or Creek tribes, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof, and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled. (Approved Apr. 26, 1906.)

Under these acts 2,918 new-borns were enrolled, requiring 466,880 acres of land to supply them with allotments, or $3,034,720 to supply them in property or money in lieu of land on the basis of allotment value fixed by said agreements.

And now, whereas, under the original and supplemental agreements it was covenanted and agreed between the Government and the Creek tribe that an allotment should consist of 160 acres of land of the value of $6.50 per acre, and that any deficiency in acreage or value of an allotment should be paid to the allottee from the equalization fund of the tribe or that he should be permitted to select other land to make up such deficiency; and that in compliance with the terms of the agreement as entered into between the United States and the Creek government by the citizens of the Creek Nation, after having selected their allotments and finding their allotments were not up to the standard fixed by the Government, repeatedly asked to select other lands for the purpose of equalization of their allotments. In this the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, who had the sole control of the allotment of lands to Creek citizens, refused and denied this privilege granted to the citizens by the terms of the treaty; and

Whereas the enrollment of the members of the tribe and the determination of the qualification for membership therein was undertaken by and in the exclusive control of the Government from the beginning, and the number of the members, amount of land and property to be distributed was at all times within the knowledge of the Government, and not known, or permitted to be known, by the tribe; and

Whereas, had the tribe known, or been permitted to know, the number of persons upon the rolls and the amount of land and property to be distributed, and had it known, as it did not, that the opening of the rolls for the addition of new members would have lessened the amount in value of an allotment as provided in the said agreements, it would have opposed any such increase of the rolls rather than have attempted to pass a resolution favoring same and would never have consented to the opening of said rolls and the increase of the membership of the tribe which would have resulted either in an unequal distribution of the tribal property or to giving to any allottee less than the amount fixed and agreed upon in the said agreements; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the Government on its own account did by acts of Congress as above set out at two different times arbitrarily

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and without regard to the effect thereof on the value of an allotment as provided in the said agreements, add a large number of persons to the rolls of citizens which it ought to have known but which the tribe did not know, would greatly impair and lessen the value of an allotment as fixed in the said agreements at $1,040, this being done, too, after many members of the tribe had already received their allotments of the said standard value so fixed by the said agreements; and

Whereas we believe, under all the circumstances, that we are entitled, upon every consideration of justice based upon our understanding of the matter at the time the said agreements were entered into, to receive allotments of the value so fixed in the agreements, and that it would be in total violation of such agreements and our understanding thereof to now force those of us who have not received full allotments to accept a less amount than agreed upon and less than has already been received by other members of the tribe whose allotments upon the basis of $1,040 have already been made; and

Whereas the conditions imposed by the said act of March 3, 1909, restrict the amount that we shall receive to the amount of money now in the Treasury of the United States belonging to us and there held for us, thereby reducing the value of an allotment to $800, also requiring as a condition of its payment that we waive all rights which we may have to make claim for and receive an additional amount sufficient to equalize allotments upon the basis of value fixed by the said agreements, the said act of March 3, 1909, so far as applicable, being as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is directed immediately after July first, nineteen hundred and nine, and prior to December first, nineteen hundred and nine, to pay allottees out of the funds of the Creek Nation the amounts severally due for the equalization of their allotments. In making such payment for the equalization of the Creek allotment, eight hundred dollars shall be taken as the standard value of an allotment: *Provided*, That the payment of such funds for the equalization of allotment shall be a final and conclusive settlement of all claims for the equalization of allotments in the Creek Nation; *And provided further*, That as a condition precedent to any such payment the Creek national council shall pass an act, in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior, discharging the United States from all claim and demand on this account.

Therefore, be it resolved by the national council of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation in special session assembled, That the said conditions of the act of March 3, 1909, be, and are hereby, disapproved and rejected.

Adopted April 22, 1909.

E. B. CHILDERS,
Speaker of House of Warriors.
MILDRED CHILDERS, *Clerk.*

Concurred in April 22, 1909.

JAMES SMITH,
President of House of Kings.
SAM GRAYSON, *Clerk.*

Approved April 22, 1909.

MOTY TIGER,
Principal Chief.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 672.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION, A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIAN ALLOTMENTS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

FEBRUARY 9, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 9, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor to transmit herewith the draft of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to Indians occupying lots within Indian villages located within Indian reservations in the State of Washington.

There are several villages within the reservations under the jurisdiction of the Puyallup, Tulalip, and Neah Bay Indian schools, which are occupied by Indians engaged in the fishing industry. The Indians residing in the village of Taholah, on the Quinaielt Reservation, realize about $1,000 a year each from their fishing.

The village of Neah Bay is inhabited by the Indians of the Makah Reservation. These Makah Indians are skilled fishermen, whalers, sailors, and pilots, and for generations have depended on the sea for their livelihood. They catch large quantities of fish for market every year, at times making wages of from $3 to $10 a day, besides obtaining a sufficient amount of fresh fish for home consumption. They understand the value of money and its purchasing power, and being alive to the importance of adopting modern methods in connection with their fishing industry, are constantly supplying themselves with better boats, and have even adopted motor boats for fishing purposes.

In fact, most, if not all, of the Indians living in the several villages on these reservations are expert fishermen and seamen.

Any attempt to force agriculture on such Indians as a regular vocation would undoubtedly spoil a lot of good watermen in order to make

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a few poor farmers. Town sites have therefore been established at Taholah, Neah Bay, and at other points found convenient and necessary for these fishermen, but it is found that they fear to invest their savings in substantial improvements on their homes or the lots occupied by them unless they can procure some evidence of permanent title thereto.

The department believes that these Indians should be encouraged to build substantial and comfortable homes and improve their home life conditions, and would be glad to see legislation similar to that suggested enacted.

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Draft of bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall be to the best welfare and interest of the Indians living within any Indian village on any of the Indian reservations in the State of Washington, to issue a patent to each of said Indians for the village or town lot occupied by him, which patent shall contain restrictions against the alienation of the lot described therein to persons other than members of the tribe, except on approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and if any such Indian shall die subsequent to the approval hereof, and before receiving patent to the lot occupied by him, the lot to which such Indian would have been entitled if living shall be patented in his name and shall descend to his heirs according to the laws of descent and distribution of the State of Washington.

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61st Congress, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Document No. 699

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

FEBRUARY 18, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Fifth Annual Report of the American National Red Cross, made pursuant to the provision of the act of Congress approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stats., p. 599), entitled "An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," and to state that the receipts and expenditures as shown on the accompanying financial statement, covering the period from December 1, 1908, to December 31, 1909, have been audited and found correct.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON, *Secretary of War.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1910.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," approved January 5, 1905, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the proceedings of the American National Red Cross, including a complete and itemized report of receipts and expenditures for the thirteen months ended December 31, 1909. This report comprises the report of the chairman of the central committee to the board of incorporators December 7, 1909, and the report of the treasurer for the period from December 1, 1908, to December 31, 1909, both dates inclusive.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. MAGEE, *Secretary.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, JANUARY 1, 1910.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF INCORPORATORS.

DECEMBER 7, 1909.

The quarterly bulletins have contained such full accounts of the year's work that extended mention here of these operations would be scarcely more than a duplication. I will therefore confine my presentation to a brief reference to the more noted transactions.

THE MESSINA EARTHQUAKE, DECEMBER 28, 1908.

This colossal calamity called the American Red Cross into activity, and the day following, upon receipt of the announcement "Messina and Reggio destroyed," the central committee issued its appeal for contributions. The response was immediate and generous, in sums ranging from $25,000 to 1 cent. The total amount of cash received to date for relief of the Italian sufferers amounts to $1,012,082.24, and nearly all this money has been expended.

The American ambassador, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, acted as the agent of the central committee in applying a large part of the funds expended. He was assisted by a numerous staff of Americans residing at the time in Rome, some of them officers of the Government—diplomatic, consular, and naval—and by such aid the committee has been loyally and efficiently supported in carrying into effect the generous impulses and actions of those who responded to our appeal.

At the time of this occurrence the services of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, our national director, were not available, but he was sent to Rome in February to consult and advise with the American ambassador and to report on the application that had already been made of the relief funds and upon the further application of the residue. He arrived in Rome exactly two months after the catastrophe and remained there nearly two months, or until all operations save the erection of shelter with the material provided by the Red Cross and the Government were completed.

THE TURKEY-ARMENIA OUTRAGE, APRIL 14, 1909, AND THEREAFTER.

As soon as the magnitude of the calamity and the extent of the suffering in Asia Minor became known the committee inquired of the American ambassador at Constantinople if financial help was needed in relief of the distress. His reply left no doubt as to the duty of the Red Cross, and immediately a remittance of $1,000 was cabled through the State Department, and by the 15th of May other remittances of

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$10,000 had been also sent to the ambassador, the half of this sum having been collected and contributed by Dr. Louis Klopsch, of New York City.

The Red Cross appeal for contributions was issued on April 30, and by November 30 receipts had reached the sum of $18,920.60. The difference between the amount received and that forwarded to Asia Minor was derived from the general emergency fund, the total remittance aggregating the sum of $29,500 on November 30.

THE PORTUGUESE EARTHQUAKE, APRIL 23, 1909.

Although the devastation actually caused by this shock was very much less than at first reported, yet there were many thousands of homeless people, several villages destroyed, and 900 homes in ruins. The central committee, remembering the generous contribution by the Red Cross of Portugal for the care of our sick and wounded in the Spanish-American war, deemed this an occasion when our own aid might be proffered. One thousand dollars from the general emergency fund and later $300 additional of contributions were remitted to the Portuguese Red Cross. In their acknowledgement of our contribution it was stated that the gift was a "most valuable aid to the sufferers." No general appeal was issued.

DARR MINE DISASTER.

The Pennsylvania Red Cross received contributions aggregating $402 for the relief of the sufferers from this serious accident, and the amount stated was forwarded on April 29, 1909, the disaster having occurred some time previously.

THE MONTEREY FLOOD, AUGUST, 1909.

The January Bulletin will contain a full account of this dreadful disaster in a neighboring republic and of the action of this committee in responding to the call of humanity in relief of the suffering caused by this vast inundation. An appeal for contributions was issued on August 31, 1909, and the contributions aggregated $3,917.65, but the committee did not wait for the returns before taking action. The day the call was issued $1,000 from the general emergency fund was remitted, and subsequently from the same fund $2,917.65, a few hundred dollars of which was invested in blankets, and all went to the American consul at Monterey. The total contributions to date for this relief have reached $3,917.65, and the total sum remitted was $7,707.60.

CHERRY MINE DISASTER, NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

As soon as the gravity of the dreadful accident that ended the lives of nearly 300 breadwinners was known, the national director was sent to Cherry. He was asked by the local organizations to take charge of all relief operations there and at once assumed charge. No general appeal for contributions was made, as it was soon evident that local resources, including the Illinois branch of the Red Cross, would be able to supply the necessary means to relieve the distress and rehabilitate in some degree the dependents of those that were dead. The total amount of contributions for the Cherry mine victims amounted, on December 6, to $80,661.91, and this sum is available for conducting the relief operations.

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KEY WEST HURRICANE, OCTOBER 11, 1909.

Upon receipt of an appeal from the mayor of Key West, forwarded through the War Department, this committee allotted $1,000 from the general emergency fund for the purpose of providing rations, the money being applied through the army officers on the spot. The total contributions have been $338.16 and the expenditures $1,140.

CHRISTMAS STAMPS.

The result of the Christmas stamp campaign of 1908 shows in the national treasurer's accounts gross receipts of $16,899.42 and disbursements of $12,418.95; but this last item did not include certain general administration expenses that could not well be separated from the current office outlay and other expenses incurred by the sales agents. It may be said in general terms that so far as concerns profit or loss the national treasury was a loser. The public paid for the stamps sold, about $165,000, of which sum, after paying expenses, there was applied in the campaign against tuberculosis about $138,000. This year much more favorable terms have been arranged for the manufacture of the stamps and more favorable arrangements have been perfected for the propaganda. The number of stamps already printed is 50,000,000, of which nearly all have been distributed in filling requisitions of the sales agents. There is a reasonable basis for the hope and for the expectation that the public will this year contribute toward the campaign against tuberculosis quite $350,000, to be applied directly to that purpose in the several States.

RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The total receipts from relief contributions during the year amounted to the lage sum of $1,111,194.82.

The treasurer's report will supply many interesting details.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The endowment fund now amounts to a total of $119,687.51, which yields an income of about $4,750.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE, 1912.

On October 20, 1909, the following communication was received from the vice-president of the international committee of the Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland:

Central Committee of the American Red Cross.

PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: At the conference of the Red Cross societies, held in London, you offered to organize and receive, in 1912, the ninth conference. The applause that greeted this gracious communication proved to you how the central committee appreciated the value of your kind proposition.

We come to you to-day to ask, in accord with the offer made at London, if your society is still disposed to receive the next conference.

We do not hide from you the fact that the task is a heavy one, but we know that the American Red Cross is, better than all other central committees, in a position to charge itself with this work, and we are certain that the central committees will learn with lively satisfaction your decision.

The delegates to the ninth conference will be happy to have the occasion to verify for themselves the development of the Red Cross in America, and as far as we are concerned we will hold ourselves entirely at your disposition to aid you in the organization of the conference.

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In the hope of receiving from you a favorable response we beg you, Mr. President and gentlemen, to accept the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

For the international committee:

GUSTAVE ADOR, *Vice-President.*

At a meeting of the executive committee held November 1, 1909, this communication was considered, as will appear by the following resolution which was then adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the American Red Cross delegates to the eighth international conference held in London in 1907, in proposing that the ninth conference be held in Washington in 1912, be, and it is hereby, ratified and confirmed, and the chairman of the central committee is instructed to formally communicate this action to the international committee in Geneva.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Major-General, U. S. Army,
Chairman Central Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1909.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

In fund December 1, 1908:			
Cash		$8,787.25	
Securities at cost		44,771.50	
			$53,558.75
Receipts.			
Sale of one $1,000 Lehigh Valley 4 per cent bond.	$1,057.50		
Less cost value of bond	1,000.00		
		57.50	
Contributions from—			
Joseph Rathborne	1,000.00		
A friend	700.00		
Lawrence C. Phipps	500.00		
Charles C. Glover	500.00		
Miscellaneous	215.50		
		2,915.50	
Life membership dues		3,455.00	
Interest to January 1, 1909, on San Francisco funds		61,702.26	
			68,130.26
			121,689.01
Disbursements.			
Invested in New York City bonds	$47,182.20		
Invested in Chicago and Northwestern Railway bonds	9,350.00		
Invested in Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway bonds	9,425.00		
Invested in Northern Pacific Railway prior lien first mortgage bonds	5,112.25		
Invested in Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds	2,057.50		
		$73,126.95	
Securities in fund December 1, 1908	44,771.50		
Less cost value of bond sold	1,000.00		
		43,771.50	
Cost value of securities in fund December 31, 1909			$116,898.45
Cash in fund December 31, 1909			4,790.56

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SAN FRANCISCO RESERVE FUND.

Receipts.

Transferred from San Francisco relief fund		$50,000.00

Disbursements.

Invested in—		
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad bonds	$18,708.75	
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway bonds	9,212.50	
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds	9,400.00	
Northern Pacific Railway prior lien bonds	5,118.75	
Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds	6,172.50	
Cost value of securities in fund December 31, 1909		48,612.50
Cash in fund December 31, 1909		1,387.50

GENERAL EMERGENCY FUND.

Balance December 1, 1908			$2,894.46
Receipts.			
Contributions:			
Japanese famine fund	$35.75		
Portugal earthquake	300.00		
Miscellaneous	100.65		
		$436.40	
Transferred from—			
San Francisco relief	50,000.00		
Southern flood relief	1.00		
		50,001.00	
Repayments		380.21	
			50,817.61
			53,712.07
Disbursements.			
Transferred to—			
Turkey-Armenia relief	$11,000.00		
Monterey flood relief	4,749.20		
Key West hurricane fund	782.14		
		$16,531.34	
Relief of—			
Fire sufferers near Herbert, Assiniboia	5.00		
Portugal earthquake	1,300.00		
Sick and wounded soldiers at Bluefields, Nicaragua	5,000.00		
		6,305.00	
			$22,836.34
Balance December 31, 1909			30,875.73

SPECIAL EMERGENCY FUND.

Balance December 1, 1908: San Francisco relief fund			$311,920.93
Receipts.			
Contributions:			
Italian earthquake relief	$1,012,087.55		
Cherry mine disaster fund	97,420.17		
Turkey-Armenia relief	19,169.89		
Monterey flood relief	3,958.40		
Key West hurricane fund	358.16		
Marienna mine disaster relief	2.00		
Darr mine disaster relief	402.32		
Southern flood relief	1.00		
		$1,133,399.49	

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Transfers from general emergency fund:			
Turkey-Armenia relief	$11,000.00		
Monterey flood relief	4,749.20		
Key West hurricane fund	782.14		
		$16,531.34	
Repayments: Italian earthquake relief		2,644.64	
			$1,152,575.47
			1,464,496.40

Disbursements.

Transfers from San Francisco relief fund:			
General emergency fund		$50,000.00	
San Francisco reserve fund		50,000.00	
Administration fund		3,784.43	
Endowment fund (interest)		59,718.60	
			$163,503.03
Payment to San Francisco relief and Red Cross fund from San Francisco relief fund			100,000.00
Transfers from Italian earthquake relief: Three-fourths of 1 per cent of $957,087.55 to administration fund			7,178.16
Relief:			
Italian earthquake relief		$990,780.69	
Turkey-Armenia relief		30,000.00	
Monterey flood relief		8,707.60	
Key West hurricane fund		1,140.30	
Marienna mine disaster relief		2.00	
Darr mine disaster relief		402.32	
			1,031,032.91
Refund to The Tribune Company, Chicago: Cherry mine disaster fund		2,581.55	
Transfers to general emergency fund: Southern flood relief (closed)		1.00	
			1,304,296.65
Balance in special emergency fund December 31, 1909			160,199.75
San Francisco relief fund		$48,417.90	
Italian earthquake relief		16,773.34	
Cherry mine disaster fund		94,838.62	
Turkey-Armenia relief		169.89	
			160,199.75

ADMINISTRATION FUND.

Balance December 1, 1908			$6,409.54

Receipts.

Annual dues		$7,334.38	
Contributions from:			
Russell Sage foundation	$6,250.00		
Miscellaneous	110.00		
		6,360.00	
Interest on bank balances, all funds		4,763.95	
Interest on securities in endowment and San Francisco reserve funds		5,561.79	
Percentage of funds transferred:			
San Francisco relief fund	$3,784.43		
Italian earthquake relief	7,178.16		
		10,962.59	
Sale of Christmas stamps:			
1908	15,271.47		
1909	30.00		
		15,301.47	
Advertising in Bulletin	203.86		
Subscriptions to Bulletin	12.50		
Sale of pamphlets	50.00		

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Sale of first-aid text-books and badges	$343.25		
Sale of flag	1.52		
		$611.13	
Repayments		164.58	
			$51,.059.89
			57,469.43

Disbursements.

Salaries	$10,487.54		
Clerical services	3,620.29		
		$14,107.83	
Christmas stamps:			
1908	12,418.95		
1909	9,951.59		
		22,370.54	
Traveling and transportation		3,957.44	
Express, postage, and minor office expenses		1,509.35	
Telegraph and telephone		490.10	
Guaranty fund		1,131.87	
Bulletin		6,216.80	
Office furniture and supplies		667.97	
Books for library		77.65	
Flags		16.80	
Inauguration expenses		482.30	
First-aid text-books and badges		886.68	
Pamphlets		188.30	
Miscellaneous		631.91	
Printing and stationery and railroad posters		2,209.11	
			$54,944.65
Balance December 31, 1909			2,524.78

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the board of incorporators, as required by law, was held in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, December 7, 1909.

The most important business transacted at the meeting was the adoption of a new set of by-laws and the election of officers, members of the board of incorporators, and committee members.

The following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: Hon. William H. Taft, president; Mr. Robert W. de Forest, vice-president; Hon. Charles D. Norton, treasurer; Hon. Lloyd W. Bowers, counselor; Mr. Charles L. Magee, secretary.

Five vacancies in the board of incorporators were filled by the election of Mrs. William K. Draper, New York; Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, Massachusetts; Mr. Edward S. Harkness, New York; Hon. Murphy J. Foster, Louisiana; Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., New York.

Five vacancies in the central committee were filled by the election of Judge Lambert Tree, Illinois; Mr. W. W. Farnam, Connecticut; Hon. Beekman Winthrop, District of Columbia; Hon. A. C. Kaufman, South Carolina; Hon. James Tanner, District of Columbia.

The central committee reelected as an executive committee Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Hon. Huntington Wilson, Hon. Charles D. Norton, Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, U. S. Army, Hon. Lloyd W. Bowers, Hon. James Tanner, and Medical Director J. C. Wise, U. S. Navy.

For specially meritorious service in Red Cross relief work, rendered without remuneration, medals of merit were awarded as follows:

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Italian earthquake relief.—The gold medal to Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom, Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, jr., Lieut. Commander R. R. Belknap, U. S. Navy. The silver medal to Miss Katharine B. Davis, Mr. Harry Bowdoin, Mr. Charles King Wood, Mr. H. Nelson Gay, Mr. Samuel Parrish, Mr. William Hooper, Mr. Winthrop Chanler, Mr. William Earle Dodge, jr., Mr. George P. Page, Lieut. Allan Buchanan, U. S. Navy, Ensign J. W. Wilcox, U. S. Navy, Ensign R. W. Spofford, U. S. Navy, Asst. Surg. Martin Donelson, U. S. Navy, Mr. John Elliott.

Turkish-Armenian relief.—The silver medal to Hon. G. Bie Ravndal, Dr. F. D. Shepherd, Rev. Stephen Van R. Strowbridge, Dr. Harry F. Dorman, Mr. E. L. Freyer, and Miss Anna Davis.

Mexican flood relief.—The silver medal to Hon. Philip C. Hanna.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. MAGEE,
Secretary.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 707.

LAND ALLOTMENTS, CAMP MOHAVE MILITARY AND HAY AND WOOD RESERVATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE APPROVAL OF ALLOTMENTS ON LANDS WITHIN THE CAMP MOHAVE MILITARY AND HAY AND WOOD RESERVATIONS.

FEBRUARY 21, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 19, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor to inclose the draft of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve certain tentative allotments made to Indians, under the jurisdiction of the Fort Mojave Indian School, Ariz., on lands formerly within the Camp Mojave military and hay and wood reservations.

The President, under authority conferred on him by the act of July 31, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 181), on September 19, 1890, placed these abandoned reservations under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for Indian school purposes.

On September 16, 1908, Special Allotting Agent William Williams was instructed to make allotments to about 750 Indians, who had occupied and improved locations on the public domain within the Mojave Valley under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794).

While making allotments to these Indians the special allotting agent reported that he found all of the lands within the abandoned military and hay and wood reserves had been occupied and improved by Indians for a great many years and requested authority to make allotments thereon to these Indians, as there was not enough land suitable for allotment purposes on the public domain in the Mojave Valley to provide all of the Indians entitled with allotments.

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On April 1, 1909, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised the special allotting agent that there was no authority of law for allotting these lands in severalty to the Indians residing thereon, but as the lands were no longer required as a military reservation and as the Indians had occupied the lands for a great many years it was deemed advisable to make tentative allotments thereof to the Indians in conjunction with the allotment work then being done on the public domain and thus avoid the necessity of incurring additional expense in making these allotments, should the Congress at a later date authorize such allotments.

The department is of the opinion that, as the military and hay and wood reservations have long since been abandoned and the Indians have occupied and improved the lands for a great many years, authority should be conferred on the department to approve the tentative allotments made of these lands and to issue patents to the allottees thereof in accordance with the provisions contained in the act of February 8, 1887, supra, and the amendments thereto.

The department would be pleased to see legislation similar to that contained in the inclosed draft enacted into law.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DRAFT OF BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to approve allotments made within the limits of the abandoned Camp Mojave military and hay and wood reservations, as defined by President's proclamation dated March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, to those Indian allottees who are found to be entitled to allotment, and the said Secretary shall cause patents to issue to the said allottees as provided by the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth United States Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), and the amendatory acts thereof.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 709.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN, ETC.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SUBMITTING

CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE EXPEDIENCY OF APPROPRIATING FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FRACTIONAL SILVER COIN.

FEBRUARY 22, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 21, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to call the attention of the Congress to the appropriations that have been made annually for a number of years for transportation of fractional silver coin and for minor coins. These appropriations for the current year 1910 are now nearly exhausted and it will be necessary to include in the next deficiency estimate an amount sufficient to complete the shipments for the remainder of the year.

At the expense of the Government these coins have for years been distributed throughout the country, and every community should by the close of the fiscal year be fully supplied with an amount sufficient for the transaction of business.

The amount of these coins redeemed each year is equal to or in excess of the amount shipped free of expense, showing that but a limited amount can be kept in circulation and that the excess is sent to the subtreasury offices for redemption, not because it is unfit for circulation, but because it is not at the time needed and can at any time be again obtained free of cost for transportation.

The stock of fractional silver coins in the country was, on June 30, 1909, $159,000,000, of which $27,000,000 was in the Treasury and $132,000,000 in circulation. The amount of minor coins outstanding, same period, was $49,000,000; redeemed during the year, $8,000,000.

These coins accumulate in the Treasury from January to July, after which there is a demand for them until the end of December.

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Considering the large amount returned to the Treasury and the large amount paid by the Government each year to get them distributed and in circulation, it seems unnecessary to continue to pay for their transportation any longer, and it is thought if they were after June 30, 1910, sent only at the expense of the consignee, a much smaller amount would come in for redemption.

It is therefore recommended that the practice of shipping these coins at the expense of the Government for transportation be discontinued from and after June 30, 1910. This would have the effect to reduce expenses for transportation about $100,000, besides reducing the work in the subtreasury offices, the limited clerical force in each being required on other important duties.

Should this recommendation be favorably considered, the sum of $60,000 for transportation of fractional silver and $25,000 for minor coins included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1911, may be regarded as withdrawn; otherwise, judging from the amount thus far spent for one-half of the current year of 1910, the amount required for 1911 should be at least $95,000 for fractional silver and $45,000 for minor coins.

Respectfully,

CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 711.

RELATING TO SALE OF LIQUOR ON CHEYENNE RIVER AND STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION, A DRAFT OF A BILL RELATING TO THE SALE OF LIQUOR ON THE CHEYENNE RIVER AND STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

FEBRUARY 23, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 19, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor to transmit herewith the rough draft of a bill prohibiting the sale and disposal of intoxicating liquors on those parts of the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations in South Dakota and North Dakota which are to be opened to entry on April 1, 1910, under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1908. (35 Stat. L., 46.)

There is no provision in the act referred to prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants onto the lands affected thereby.

The Supreme Court of the United States in Dick *v.* The United States (208 U. S., 340) sustained a provision similar to that contained in the proposed bill prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors upon lands ceded by Indians for a period of twenty-five years.

The department can not too strongly urge the necessity for legislation of this kind to enable it to suppress the liquor traffic with the Indians.

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Draft of bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth United States Statutes at Large, page four hundred and sixty), entitled "An act to authorize the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations in the States of South Dakota and North Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect," be amended by adding thereto the following section:

"SEC. 10. That the lands allotted, those retained or reserved, and the surplus lands sold, set aside for town-site purposes, or granted to the State, or otherwise disposed of, shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country."

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 715.

UNIFORM CHARGES FOR AUTHENTICATED COPIES OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR REGULATING THE FURNISHING OF CERTIFIED COPIES OF PAPERS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

FEBRUARY 24, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 23, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President I have to invite your attention to the fact that section 882, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that:

> Copies of any books, records, papers, or documents in any of the executive departments, authenticated under the seals of such departments, respectively, shall be admitted in evidence equally with the originals thereof.

A similar provision is made by section 888, Revised Statutes of the United States, making copies of any return of a contract, filed in the returns office, when certified "to be full and complete" and authenticated by the seal of the department, admissible as evidence in the prosecution of any person for false swearing to the affidavit required by law in making his return. Sections 891, 892, 893, and 894 make similar provision for admitting in evidence of equal effect with the originals thereof exemplifications of the records of the General Land Office and of the Patent Office, respectively. (See also secs. 2469 and 2470, Rev. Stat. U. S.)

While ample provision has been made giving effect to such copies as evidence in judicial and other proceedings, no general provision has been made for furnishing certified copies of the records of the executive departments, although special provision has been made in some cases for furnishing such copies and fixing the charges for such services. Congress has conferred such power specifically in cases of

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certain bureaus and offices of this department, to wit, on the Patent Office, by section 4934, Revised Statutes of the United States; General Land Office, by act of April 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 76), and act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 465); on the Indian Office, by act of July 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 272); and on the returns office, by section 515, Revised Statutes of the United States. The legislation in respect to the furnishing of certified copies is not uniform, especially with reference to the rates charged for such copies. No provision whatever is made for exacting any compensation for furnishing copies of papers in branches of the Department of the Interior other than those enumerated above, and a large amount of money is annually lost to the Government by reason of the absence of such authority.

In the interest of better administration of the affairs of the department, it is highly desirable that legislation be enacted providing for uniform charges for furnishing authenticated copies of the records of the department and its bureaus and offices and authorizing the exaction of fees therefor in such cases as are not covered by existing law. The accompanying tentative draft of a bill embodies the legislation desired, makes uniform the fees chargeable for furnishing copies of the records, and excepts from its provisions the specific charges for maps furnished by the General Land Office and the Office of Indian Affairs, and does not affect in any way section 4934, Revised Statutes of the United States, prescribing rates for certified copies of patents or other papers of the Patent Office.

I have the honor to earnestly recommend the favorable consideration of the above-mentioned bill.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORANDUM OF SUGGESTED BILL TO MAKE UNIFORM CHARGES FOR FURNISHING AUTHENTICATED COPIES OF RECORDS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND ITS SEVERAL BUREAUS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to furnish authenticated copies of public records on file in the Department of the Interior and to charge for such service at the rate of fifteen cents for every hundred words.

SEC. 2. That every head of a bureau in the Department of the Interior and the person who for the time being may be acting as such is authorized to furnish authenticated copies of public records on file in such bureau and shall charge for such service at the rate of fifteen cents for every hundred words: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may furnish photolithographic copies of township plats or diagrams at the rate of twenty-five cents for each copy, with an additional sum of twenty-five cents for every certificate of verification with the seal of the General Land Office, and may furnish the same in such quantity to each person as in his judgment he may deem proper. Photographic copies of any record in said office may be furnished at the rate of fifteen cents per sheet, with an additional charge of twenty-five cents for certificate of verification and seal. Tracings or blueprints of other maps may be furnished at the cost of making such copies, to be determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a charge of twenty-five cents additional shall be made for the certificate and seal. And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may charge for furnishing and certifying copies of maps or plats the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents each, as fixed by the act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (chapter two hundred and fifty-six); but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal the provisions of section eight of the act approved April twenty-six, nineteen hundred and six (chapter eighteen hundred and seventy-six), authorizing the

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officer having charge of the custody of any of the records pertaining to the enrollment of the members of any of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians to furnish certified copies of such records and to charge for that service such fees as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. Nor shall anything herein contained prevent the Secretary of the Interior, under his general power of supervision over Indian affairs, to prescribe such charges or fees for furnishing certified copies of records of the superintendent of the Indian agency as he may deem proper: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal any of the provisions of sections four hundred and ninety to four hundred and ninety-three, inclusive, and forty-nine hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, fixing the rates for patent fees, or of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, chapter five hundred and forty-one, fixing a rate for certifying printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, or of section fourteen of the act of February twenty, nineteen hundred and five (chapter five hundred and ninety-two), to authorize the registration of trademarks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among several States, or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same.

SEC. 3. That printed rules of practice and other rules and regulations for the conduct and government of the business of the Department of the Interior may be certified by the Secretary of the Interior, for which a fee of twenty-five cents shall be charged; and every head of a bureau of said department or the person who for the time being may be acting as such may, in like manner, authenticate under the seal of his office all printed rules and regulations adopted for the government and conduct of the business of that bureau, for which a charge of twenty-five cents shall be made; for certificate of the Secretary of the Interior as to the official character of the heads of bureaus, offices, and institutions under the department, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 4. That the act of Congress, approved March twenty-second, nineteen hundred and four (chapter seven hundred and forty-eight), be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

That the registers and receivers and surveyors-general shall, in addition to the fees now allowed by law, be entitled to charge and receive for making transcripts of the records of their office fifteen cents per hundred words, which, when duly certified by them, shall be admitted as evidence with the same force and effect as the original records.

SEC. 5. That all such sums received for certified or authenticated copies under this act shall be paid into the Treasury, but no fees shall be demanded for such copies as may be required by the officers of any branch of the Government.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to limit or restrict in any manner the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper governing the inspection of the records of said department and its various bureaus by the general public. And any person having a particular interest in any public record of said department or its various bureaus may be permitted to take copies of such record under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 717.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

FEBRUARY 24, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 23, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor to transmit a rough draft of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside and reserve lands within Indian reservations chiefly valuable as power and reservoir sites, before the surplus lands are opened to settlement and entry; to authorize the cancellation of patents issued for allotments within such power and reservoir sites and reimburse the Indian allottees for improvements on such canceled allotments; and to reallot such Indian allottees on other lands within the irrigable areas of such Indian reservations.

It is found that on many of the Indian reservations there are valuable power sites and reservoir sites which this department should have authority to set aside and reserve for use in connection with irrigating projects now being constructed by the Government or which may be hereafter authorized by the Congress.

Even should no government projects be contemplated at the time of the opening of Indian reservations, all power and reservoir sites which may be located thereon should be reserved pending future legislation for their disposition to the best interests of the Indians and the public, otherwise they will be procured by private persons, at the time of the opening, and developed for private gain.

It is believed that where the irrigation of a large area of land depends on the use of a power or reservoir site within which are patented

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Indian allotments the department should be authorized to cancel such allotments, giving the allottee lands within the irrigable area in lieu of his canceled allotment and pay him for any improvements thereon.

It is believed that in most cases the allottees within these power and reservoir sites would be benefited by an exchange of their allotments for lands subject to irrigation under the project, and it certainly appears unjust to deprive a large number of Indians of the benefits of irrigation through the refusal of a few to exchange their holdings.

By the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781), authority was conferred on the department to set aside and reserve power and reservoir sites on the Flathead Reservation in Montana for use in connection with irrigation projects under construction there, but no authority exists to cancel the trust patents issued for allotments within these sites, except on the voluntary relinquishments of the allottees. The department has been unable to procure relinquishments from all of these allottees, and as the reservation is to be opened to entry on April 1, 1910, the necessity for the authority asked for is apparent, and this department would be glad to see legislation similar to that contained in the inclosed draft enacted into law.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Draft of proposed bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to reserve from location, entry, sale, allotment, or other appropriation all lands within any Indian reservation chiefly valuable for power sites, or reservoir sites, or which are necessary for use in connection with any irrigation project heretofore authorized or which may hereafter be authorized by Congress: *Provided*, That if no irrigation project is authorized prior to the opening of any Indian reservation containing such power or reservoir sites said Secretary may, in his discretion, reserve such sites pending future legislation by Congress for their disposition, and he shall report to Congress all reservations made in conformity with this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior after notice and a hearing is hereby authorized to cancel trust patents issued to Indian allottees for allotments within any power or reservoir site and for the allotments or such portions of allotments as are located upon, or contain lands set aside, reserved, or needed within any Indian reservation for irrigation purposes under authority of Congress: *Provided*, That any Indian allottee whose allotment shall be so canceled shall be reimbursed for all improvements on his canceled allotment, out of any moneys available for the construction of the irrigation project for which the said power or reservoir site is set aside: *Provided further*, That any Indian allottee whose allotment, or part thereof, is so canceled shall be allotted a like quantity of land within the area subject to irrigation by any such project.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 718.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWER SITES, ETC., FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

SUBMITTING

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF WITHDRAWAL OF POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES IN THE FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION.

FEBRUARY 24, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 23, 1910.

SIR: Section 22 of the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 795), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reserve all lands within the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., valuable chiefly for power and reservoir sites, and provides that he shall report to Congress such reservations.

By letter dated April 25, 1909, this department advised you of certain withdrawals under the provisions of the act referred to. I now have the honor to inform you that since the date of the previous communication to you on this matter the following-described lands within the Flathead Reservation have been reserved for the purpose mentioned in the act, subject, however, to the voluntary relinquishment of the Indians holding allotments therein, with selections of lieu lands elsewhere:

Dam site No. 3.—T. 21 N., R. 21 W.: W. ½, sec. 6; NW. ¼, sec. 7. T. 21 N., R. 22 W: All of sec. 1; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 12; area (approximate), 980 acres. Within this site there is one allotment a relinquishment of which has not yet been obtained.

Dam site No. 4.—T. 19 N., R. 22 W.: S. ½, sec. 1; W. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ NW. ¼, sec. 12. Approximate area, 480 acres. Free from conflicts, no allotments having been made within the site.

Dam site No. 5.—T. 19 N., R. 21 W.: All of sec. 31; SW. ¼, W. ½ NW. ¼ and SE. ¼ NW. ¼, sec. 32. T. 19 N., R. 22 W.: E½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼, sec. 36. Seven allotments were made in this site, of which four have been relinquished. Approximate area, 750 acres.

Dam site No. 6.—T. 18 N., R. 24 W.: S. ½, sec. 6, and N. ½, sec. 7. Approximate area, 640 acres. No allotments within this site.

Dry Creek reservoir site.—T. 17 N., R. 18 W.: N. ½ and N. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 4. T. 18 N., R. 18 W.: S. ½ sec. 31 and all of secs. 27, 33, and 34 in Flathead Indian Reservation. T. 18 N., R. 19 W.: SE. ¼ sec. 35 and S. ½ sec. 36. Approximate area 1 20 acres. No allotments within this site.

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Post Creek reservoir site.—T. 19 N., R. 18 W.: All of secs. 5, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, and N. ½ sec. 18, and all that part of secs. 4, 9, and 15 lying within the boundary of the Flathead Indian Reservation. T. 20 N., R. 18 W.: All of sec. 31 and that part of secs. 32 and 33 lying within the boundary of Flathead Indian Reservation. T. 19 N., R. 19 W.: W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 3; NE. ¼ sec. 4; NW. ¼ and W. ½ NE. ¼, sec. 10, and NE. ¼ sec. 13. Approximate area 6,940 acres. No allotments within this site.

Crow Creek reservoir site.—T. 21 N., R. 18 W.: That part of W. ½ sec. 18 lying within boundary of Flathead Indian Reservation. T. 21 N., R. 19 W.: All of sec. 13; N. ½ SE. ¼ and N. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 14; N. ½ SE. ¼ and SW. ¼ sec. 15; SE. ¼ sec. 16, and NE. ¼ sec. 21. Approximate area 1,360 acres. No allotments within this site.

McConnell reservoir site.—T. 18 N., R. 19 W.: S. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½, SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 28; NW. ¼ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 33. Approximate area 400 acres. Five allotments were made within this site, two of which have been relinquished.

Ninepipe reservoir site.—T. 20 N., R. 19 W.: SE. ¼ NW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 19, all sec. 30, and NW. ¼ sec. 31. T. 20 N., R. 20 W.: E. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 25; NE. ¼ sec. 36. Approximate area 1,320 acres. Sixteen allotments originally within this site, three of which have been relinquished.

Kickinghorse reservoir site.—T. 19 N., R. 20 W.: NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 1; all of sec. 2; N. ½, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, and N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 3; NW. ¼ NE. ¼ and N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 11. T. 20 N., R. 20 W.: SE. ¼ and S. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 27; E. ½ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 33; all of sec. 34; W. ½ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, SW. ¼, W. ½ SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 35. Approximate area 2,880 acres. Twenty-five allotments within this site, 16 relinquishments having been procured.

Lower Power reservoir site.—T. 22 N., R. 20 W.: S. ½ SW. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 14; S. ½, S. ½ NE. ¼, and S. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 15; E. ½ SE. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 16; E. ½, N. ½ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ SW. ¼, and E. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 21; all of sec. 22; NW. ¼ NE. ¼, NW. ¼, and W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 26; all of secs. 27 and 28; E. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 29; N. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 32; N. ½ and N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 33; N. ½ sec. 34; NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 35, and N. ½, SW. ¼, W. ½ SE. ¼, and NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 23. Approximate area 4,920 acres. Sixty-eight allotments within this site, 44 relinquishments having been procured.

Polson reservoir site.—T. 22 N., R. 20 W.: W. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ NW. ¼, and NE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 17. Approximate area 200 acres. Three allotments within this site. No relinquishments have as yet been obtained.

Upper Crow Creek reservoir site.—T. 20 N., R. 19 W.: SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 18. T. 20 N., R. 20 W.: S. ½ SW. ¼, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 10; W. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼, and S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 11; SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 12; S. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼, and S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 13; all of secs. 14 and 15; E. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 16; NE. ¼, E. ½ NW. ¼, NW. ¼ NW. ¼, N. ½ SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 22; all of sec. 23; N. ½ NE. ¼, N. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 24. Approximate area 3,800 acres. Five allotments located within this site, none of which have as yet been relinquished.

Mission Creek reservoir site.—T. 18 N., R. 18 W.: All secs. 5 to 8, inclusive; all secs. 17 and 18. T. 18 N., R. 19 W.: SE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 11; all sec. 12; N. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, NW. ¼ SW. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, and NE. ¼ NW. ¼, sec. 14; S. ½ NE. ¼, N. ½ SE. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and S. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 15; S. ½ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ and E. ½ SW. ¼, sec. 16. Approximate area 5,440 acres. Six allotments within this site. No relinquishments have been obtained.

Lower Crow Creek reservoir site.—T. 20 N., R. 20 W.: Lot 7, sec. 6, lots 1 and 4, and SE ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 7; NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 17; N. ½ NE. ¼ and N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 18. T. 20 N., R. 21 W.: SW. ¼ SW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 1; N. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, W. ½, and SE. ¼, sec. 12; SE. ¼ NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 11; N. ½ NE. ¼ and N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 13; NE. ¼ sec. 14. Approximate area 1,680 acres. Four allotments within this site, two relinquishments only having been obtained.

Twin reservoirs.—T. 22 N., R. 19 W.: S. ½ SW. ¼ NE. ¼ NE¼, S. ½ S. ½ NW. ¼ NE. ¼, S. ½ SE. ¼ NE. ¼ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ SE. ¼ NW. ¼ NW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, S. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ NE ¼ NW. ¼ SW. ¼, N. ½ NE. ¼ SW. ¼, N. ½ S. ½ NE. ¼ SW. ¼, N. ½ NW. ¼ SE. ¼, N. ½ S. ½ NW. ¼ SE. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼ NE. ¼ SE. ¼, NW. ¼ NE. ¼ SE. ¼, N. ½ NE ¼ of NE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 18; and the NW. ¼ NW. ¼ NW. ¼ SW. ¼, sec. 17. Approximate area, 260 acres. Seven allotments within this site, three relinquishments having been obtained.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 721.

UNAVAILABLE FUNDS, UNITED STATES TREASURY.

LETTER FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TRANSMITTING A COMMUNICATION FROM THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO ITEMS OF UNAVAILABLE FUNDS REPORTED IN HIS GENERAL ACCOUNT.

FEBRUARY 25, 1910.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, relating to items of unavailable funds reported in his general account.

This communication sets forth the history of the deposits of public moneys amounting to $28,101,644.91 made with the States under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836, and subsequent legislation taking the control of these funds from the Treasury Department.

It seems desirable and important that the Congress should enact legislation that will finally dispose of said deposits, and my recommendation is made for such action.

Respectfully,

CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 15, 1910.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a statement relating to the deposits of public moneys, amounting to $28,101,644.91, made with the States under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836, sections 13 and 14 of which are as follows:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with such of the several States, in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as shall, by law, authorize their treasurers or other competent authorities to receive the same on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such treasurers, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposit therefor, signed by such competent authorities, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary aforesaid;

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which certificates shall express the usual and legal obligations and pledge the faith of the States receiving the same, to pay the said moneys, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public treasury, beyond the amount of the five millions aforesaid: *Provided*, That if any State declines to receive its proportion of the surplus aforesaid, on the terms before named, the same shall be deposited with the other States, agreeing to accept the same on deposits in the proportion aforesaid: *And provided further*, That when said money, or any part thereof, shall be wanted by the said Secretary to meet appropriations by law, the same shall be called for, in ratable proportions within one year, as nearly as conveniently may be, from the different States with which the same is deposited, and shall not be called for in sums exceeding ten thousand dollars from any one State in any one month without previous notice of thirty days for every additional sum of twenty thousand dollars which may at any time be required.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said deposits shall be made with the said States in the following proportions, and at the following times, to wit: One-quarter part on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be; one-quarter part on the first day of April, one-quarter part on the first day of July, and one-quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

The amounts of public moneys transferred to and deposited with the respective States under the foregoing provisions were as follows:

Maine	$955,838.25
New Hampshire	669,086.79
Vermont	669,086.79
Massachusetts	1,338,173.58
Connecticut	764,670.60
Rhode Island	382,335.30
New York	4,014,520.71
Pennsylvania	2,867,514.78
New Jersey	764,670.60
Ohio	2,007,260.34
Indiana	860,254.44
Illinois	477,919.14
Michigan	286,751.49
Delaware	286,751.49
Maryland	955,838.25
Virginia	2,198,427.99
North Carolina	1,433,757.39
South Carolina	1,051,422.09
Georgia	1,051,422.09
Alabama	669,086.79
Louisiana	477,919.14
Mississippi	382,335.30
Tennessee	1,433,757.39
Kentucky	1,433,757.39
Missouri	382,335.30
Arkansas	286,751.49
Total	28,101,644.91

These deposits represent but three of the installments provided for in section 14 of the act of June 23, 1836; when the time arrived for making the transfer of the fourth installment, the necessities of the General Government were such that it became necessary to postpone such transfer, which was done by Congress in the following enactment (act of Oct. 2, 1837):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the transfer of the fourth installment of deposits directed to be made with the States, under the thirteenth section of the act of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, be, and the same is hereby, postponed till the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine: *Provided*, That the three first installments under the said act shall remain on deposit with the States until otherwise directed by Congress.

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You will observe that by this enactment the transfer to the States of the fourth installment was not only postponed, but also that control of the first three installments previously transferred to and deposited with the States was taken from the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the amounts thereof were to remain on deposit with the States until otherwise directed by the Congress.

The Congress in assuming direct control of these deposits by this enactment excepted them from movement under the laws governing public moneys deposited in the general account to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, viz:

All public moneys paid into any depository shall be subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law. (Sec. 3593, R. S.)

The Secretary of the Treasury may, except as provided in the next section (3641), transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary of public moneys to the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer; and he may transfer moneys in the hands of one depositary to any other depositary, as the safety of the public moneys and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require. (Sec. 3640, R. S.)

The Government has on several occasions since 1837 been very much in need of money to pay the ordinary expenses, yet the Congress has never reinvested the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to recall to the Treasury the public moneys deposited with the States. And now, seventy-three years after the last enactment relating to these deposits, it may be safely assumed that the Congress will not authorize the recall of these deposits to the Treasury. For many years they have been stated as "unavailable funds" in the annual reports of the Treasurer of the United States. They form a part of the general account, and are so stated quarterly by the Treasurer.

There is no way by which these deposits, anomalous in character, can be taken out of the general account under existing law; therefore I have to request that recommendation be made to the Congress, in such manner as you may deem advisable, for legislation that will relieve the Treasurer of further accountability for said deposits with the States.

Respectfully, yours,

LEE MCCLUNG,
Treasurer of the United States.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from the Treasurer of the United States relating to items of public moneys that have been lost without fault or negligence on the part of the Treasurer.

This letter narrates in detail the items of unavailable funds representing losses by deficit, by default, by failure of depository banks, etc., amounting to $1,585,154.24. In previous years the Congress has been asked several times for legislation that will relieve the Treasurer from further accountability for moneys that have been lost, or become unavailable without fault or negligence on the part of the Treasurer. Such legislation has not been enacted; therefore

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the attention of the Congress is again invited to the subject, and it is recommended that provision be made for the elimination of these unavailable funds from the general account by authorizing a credit to the Treasurer of the United States and a corresponding charge upon the personal account books of the department against the defaulting officer or depositary who fails to pay the money on demand.

Respectfully,

CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 15, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the items of unavailable funds reported in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $1,547,877.18, which, by deficit, by default, by theft in various places, by neglect of administrative officers in the mints of the United States, by failure of national banks designated as depositories of public moneys, and by shortages discovered in transfers of public moneys between offices, have gone from the control of the Treasurer of the United States through no fault or negligence on the part of the Treasurer, and which sums he can not, from the nature of the case, account for and thereby obtain credit therefor on the books of the department.

The first of these items occurred at the mint of the United States at San Francisco in 1856, and the other items at various dates since that year, as will appear in the following narrative giving the history of each of said items of unavailable funds.

UNAVAILABLE FUNDS IN SUBTREASURY OFFICES.

The reports on examinations of subtreasuries and correspondence in relation to deficits and shortages therein are filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Public Moneys).

Assistant treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La., 1867..... $680,891.53

Special agents of the Treasury Department made an examination of the office and accounts of William R. Whitaker, assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La., in May, 1867, and found him to be a defaulter for more than $1,000,000, but which has since been reduced by recoveries to the amount above stated. Proceedings were instituted in the courts against said Whitaker, and upon the trial he was acquitted.

Assistant treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La., 1886..... $328.80

This item represents the net amount of "shorts" that were discovered in the count of $10,000,000 in silver dollars transferred from New Orleans to the Treasury Department in 1886. The amount was reported to the assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans (Mr. Samuel Flower) with the request to credit that sum ($328.80) to the Treasurer, which he refused to do, and the item has since been carried in the transit account.

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Assistant treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La., 1895..... $20,959.81

An examination of the office and accounts of P. F. Herwig, assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, was made in June, 1885, and the above shortage was discovered in the cash account of the assorting teller (John H. Aufdemorte). It appears that he deliberately stole the funds of the office and absconded. By subsequent recoveries the amount was reduced to that stated in the foregoing; the said Aufdemorte was apprehended, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a term of years in the penitentiary. Suit has not been entered against the sureties of Mr. Herwig (now deceased) to recover the amount of the shortage.

Assistant treasurer of the United States, St. Louis, Mo., 1906..... $61,500

During the month of October, 1906, an examination was made of the office and accounts of T. J. Akins, assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, and the count of the assets disclosed a shortage as above stated. The deficit was located in the account of the receiving teller (David P. Dyer, jr.). Criminal proceedings were instituted against the said Dyer, and upon trial he was acquitted. Suit against the sureties of Mr. Akins has not been entered for the recovery of the amount of the shortage.

Assistant treasurer of the United States, Boston, Mass., 1907..... $3,000

On June 7, 1907, the assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston (E. M. Curtis) charged in his transcript of the general account a remittance, lot No. 2561, of $105,000 in gold certificates and forwarded the same by express to the Treasurer of the United States. The package was received at the office of the Treasurer in good condition, and was delivered to an experienced and trustworthy counter who opened it and made an inventory of the contents. Finding the inventory correct, the counter then began opening the straps one by one and counting the certificates in each. On opening a strap marked "$30,000," the counter found in it but twenty-seven $1,000 certificates, and immediately called attention to the shortage, which was verified by subsequent recounts, and no offsetting discrepancy was discovered. The assistant treasurer was notified by wire of the shortage of $3,000, and as the result of an investigation made by that officer, criminal proceedings were instituted against an employee of the subtreasury office, but upon trial he was acquitted. Suit against the sureties of the assistant treasurer has not been entered for the recovery of the amount of the shortage.

A part of the moneys in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States is in the immediate custody of the officers in charge of the mints and assay offices, and it is classified as the "bullion fund." (R. S., 3526 and 2545.) Under the provisions of law governing the administration of these institutions (R. S., Title XXXVII—Coinage, Weights, and Measures) a strict accountability is exacted of the officials in charge of mints. In the operative departments of each mint a fixed allowance for wastage is made by law, reimbursable from the appropriation for operative and incidental expenses. It is the duty of the superintendent of each mint to make adjustments and to keep the bullion fund intact. However, it appears that the bullion fund in the mint at San Francisco has in former years been mismanaged, and as a result several items of deficits are reported in the accounts of that institution, which were described by the

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Director of the Mint (George E. Roberts), in his annual report for 1898, as follows:

DEFICIENCIES IN THE BULLION ACCOUNTS OF THE MINTS.

Mint at San Francisco.—The first item of shortage in the bullion accounts of this mint occurred in 1856, upon the settlement of the accounts of A. Haraszthy, melter and refiner, when it was found that in his gold operations the wastage was $150,550.70 in excess of the legal limit of allowances, and in his silver operations $1,776.33, making a total wastage of $152,327.03 in excess of the legal allowance. Suit was instituted against Haraszthy and his sureties for the recovery of the amount ($152,327.03) of wastage over the legal allowance, and judgment given for the defendant. It was alleged on the trial that the chimney flue of the refinery as constructed by the Government was defective, permitting gold to escape by volatilization in undue quantity, and also that the assayer upon whose reports the value of the bullion delivered to the melter and refiner was determined was of unsound mind, and his assays were not reliable.

The second item arises from a difference between entries made on the books of the coiner and the treasurer's cashier, of a delivery of coin, December 9, 1865, the coiner charging the treasurer with $120,000 in double eagles, and the cashier crediting the coiner with only $100,000. There is little doubt that the coiner delivered to the cashier the amount, $120,000, claimed by him, as shortly afterwards it was discovered that the cashier was guilty of the embezzlement of other moneys from the mint and had absconded. No suit appears to have been brought against either the coiner or the treasurer for the recovery of this sum, $20,000.

The third item is a loss in gold in the melter and refiner's accounts in 1867, stated to be due to the fraudulent alteration of the assayer's report by a clerk in the office of the treasurer of the mint in increasing the fineness in gold of certain deposits. The clerk was arrested, tried, and acquitted. No suit was ever instituted against the melter and refiner, Mr. J. M. Eckfeldt, deceased, for the recovery of this loss, $7,735.34.

The fourth item is the amount of the net wastage of William Schmolz, coiner, for the fiscal year 1866, and not reimbursed the bullion fund from the appropriation for contingent expenses. As the treasurer of the mint declined to credit or acknowledge the receipt of the $20,000 heretofore referred to, the coiner maintained that he was entitled to credit for that sum, $1,956.21.

The fifth item, annual assay coins for the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, sent to the mint at Philadelphia for test as to their fineness by the annual assay commission, being expended on the request of the superintendent of the mint at San Francisco in the purchase of supplies for the San Francisco mint, and the coinage accounts not reimbursed by a transfer from the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses for this sum, $21,962.85.

The sixth item, amounting to $195,258.81, arises from the loss on sale of sweeps for a series of years prior to June 31, 1870, and wastage of operative officers, though within the legal limit of allowance. The bullion fund should have been annually reimbursed for these items from the appropriation for incidental and contingent expenses.

The seventh item is the amount claimed by the coiner, William Schmolz, to have been wasted in his gold operations from July 1 to August 14, 1869; disallowed by the accounting officers upon the ground that the wastage claimed was not a bona fide one. No suit appears to have been brought for the recovery of this sum, $14,317.72.

The items above enumerated make the total deficit in the bullion accounts of the mint at San Francisco $413,557.96.

Mint at Philadelphia.—A deficit of $13,543.82 exists in the bullion accounts of the mint at Philadelphia. Of this sum $12,810.02 is the balance due on account of $113,425.85 in gold bullion embezzled in 1893 by Henry Cochran, weigh clerk, not recovered, and the remainder, $733, a shortage found on recount in the number of silver dollars stored in the vaults of that institution. Suit was instituted against the late superintendent, Mr. O. C. Bosbyshell, and the sureties on his bond, for the recovery of the amount of the deficit, and judgment was rendered in favor of the Government for the balance due on account of gold bullion embezzled, but the decision of the court was adverse to the United States on the loss of 733 silver dollars. Mr. Bosbyshell has taken an appeal from the decision of the United States district and circuit courts, holding he was responsible for the balance due the Government on account of gold bullion embezzled, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case is still pending.

Action in this case was discontinued when Congress passed a bill for the relief of Mr. Bosbyshell.

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The bill for the relief of Mr. Bosbyshell became a law February 2, 1899, and was as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Oliver C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent of the United States mint at Philadelphia, is hereby relieved and discharged from all liability for the acts of Henry S. Cochran, late weigh clerk of said United States mint at Philadelphia, in the embezzlement or larceny of certain gold bullion bars, the property of the United States aforesaid, and from all liability to account for any and all embezzled or stolen gold bullion bars by the said Henry S. Cochran, as aforesaid, the same having been without the default or negligence of the said Oliver C. Bosbyshell.

It will be seen that the relief given Mr. Bosbyshell by this act was for the balance due on account of the gold bullion embezzled by Henry S. Cochran, amounting to $12,810.82. As this amount was included in the bullion fund and constituted a part of the balance in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurer has raised the question before the accounting officers of the department, and claims that credit should also be given him in his general account, and release him, as well as Mr. Bosbyshell, from further accountability therefor, as it was evidently the intention of Congress to clear the books of this item. The matter is still pending.

Mint at Carson.—A deficiency of $75,549.75 exists on the bullion accounts of this institution, due to the embezzlement of that amount in gold bullion from the melter and refiner's department by John T. Jones, while occupying the position of assistant melter and refiner, and James Heney, silver dissolver in the refinery. Both of these persons were arrested, tried, and convicted, being sentenced to undergo imprisonment at hard labor for a term of eight years and to pay a fine of $5,000.

The embezzlement of the last-named sum was made at various times between January 1, 1891, and June 1, 1894, and was effected by abstraction and the substitution of base silver bullion containing a small percentage of gold. Suit has been instituted and is pending against the estate and sureties of E. B. Zabriskie, deceased, who held the position of melter and refiner of the Carson mint during the period the amount above named was embezzled. The recovery of any part of the amount is very doubtful.

To the foregoing may also be added deficits in the bullion fund in other offices, as reported by this office:

Branch mint at Charlotte, N. C..... $32,000

There is a balance due from Green W. Caldwell, superintendent and treasurer, and it has been unavailable since the beginning of the war of the rebellion in 1861.

Branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga..... $27,950.03

There is a balance due from George W. Kellogg, superintendent and treasurer, and it has been unavailable since the beginning of the war of the rebellion in 1861.

Mint at New Orleans.—The vaults in the mint at New Orleans having become filled with silver dollars, it was determined to remove as many as practicable to the vault in the Treasury Department. In order to avoid the payment of a large sum for transportation, bags said to contain $10,400,000 were moved by means of United States naval vessels in September, 1885, at an expense which saved the Government about $40,000. However, after the arrival of the silver dollars at the Treasury Department, they were counted, and "shorts" to the amount of $54 discovered in the shipment. These were reported to Mr. G. Montegut, superintendent of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, with the request to credit the Treasurer of the United States in his bullion fund account with that

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amount, being "shorts" in the $10,400,000 previously charged. Considerable correspondence passed in relation to the matter, but finally the superintendent refused to give the credit, and since that time the amount, $54, has been carried as an item in transit.

Mint at Philadelphia, recoinage account..... $77.93

On July 8, 1895, the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, was directed by transfer order No. 27849, to transfer $250,000 in uncurrent subsidiary coin to the mint at Philadelphia for recoinage. In the shipment 1,100 uncurrent standard silver dollars were unintentionally included and counted as subsidiary coin. The superintendent of the mint verified the count when the shipment was received, and proceeded in the usual manner to melt and determine the value of the bullion resulting therefrom, as well as the loss on the recoinage, and submitted a report thereon.

When request was made for reimbursement of the loss, it was refused to the extent of $77.93, the loss on the recoinage of 1,100 standard silver dollars, because Congress had made no appropriation for the recoinage of uncurrent standard silver dollars; and that amount has been reported as "loss on recoinage" in the assets of the mint at Philadelphia since that date. (Request has been made for an appropriation to reimburse this loss.)

DEFICITS IN NATIONAL-BANK DEPOSITARIES.

The Government has employed hundreds of the national banks of the country as depositaries of the public moneys, and many of these depositaries have failed with public moneys in their possession; but the bonds pledged as security for these public deposits have protected the Government from loss, except in two instances, viz:

Venango National Bank, of Franklin, Pa., a depositary of the United States, failed in 1866, and the amount of public moneys carried as unavailable on account of the failure is $181,377.51.

First National Bank, Selma, Ala., a depositary of the United States, failed in 1867, and the amount of public moneys carried as unavailable on account of the failure is $33,383.87.

DEFICITS IN DEPOSITARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are some small balances charged to the late depositaries of the United States, which are carried as unavailable funds, viz:

Depositaries of the United States:	
Galveston, Tex., 1861	$778.66
Baltimore, Md., 1866	547.50
Pittsburg, Pa., 1867	2,126.11
Santa Fe, N. Mex., 1866	249.90
Total	3,702.17

DEFICITS IN THE ACCOUNT FOR SERVICE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 there were balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the service of the Post-Office Department with officers located in States that went

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into the rebellion. These amounts have not been recovered and are carried as unavailable funds in the Post-Office Department account, viz:

Assistant treasurer of the United States, New Orleans, La., 1861	$31,164.44
Depositories of the United States:	
Savannah, Ga., 1861	205.76
Galveston, Tex., 1861	83.36
Little Rock, Ark., 1861	5,823.50
Total (Post-Office Department account)	37,277.06

RECAPITULATION.

Unavailable funds:

In subtreasuries	$766,680.14
In mints and assay offices	562,733.49
In depository banks	214,761.38
In United States depositories (old)	3,702.17
Total general Treasury	1,547,877.18
In post-office account	37,277.06
Aggregate of deficits, etc	1,585,154.24

Many recommendations have been made by my predecessors in office, with a view to relieve the Treasurer of accountability for amounts that become unavailable without fault or negligence on his part. The whole subject has been gone over time and again with the committees in the Senate and House, and bills have been introduced in both Houses of Congress and reports made thereon that fully explain the matter.

In Senate Report No. 371, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, from the Finance Committee, submitted by the honorable chairman, Senator Sherman, on page 3, reference is made to this question of unavailable moneys, as follows:

All moneys in the Treasury, wherever it may be deposited or placed for disbursement or custody, is charged to the Treasurer of the United States. It is obvious, however, that this money may be lost without fault on the part of the Treasurer, by robbery, accident, defalcation of a subordinate officer, misconduct of depositaries having it in charge, or otherwise. Still, under the law, the Treasurer is responsible, and is charged with these sums. Such a deficit would, in the accounts of a firm, be a simple plain entry in the profit and loss account by crediting cash and debiting the defaulter. But from the fact before stated that money can not be taken from the Treasury except by an appropriation, this course can not be pursued. An account called "Unavailable" was created, which was charged with the amounts, and the Treasurer credited in his general account through the statement of the account by the accounting officers. This method of relieving the Treasurer is, your committee are informed, a practice, which has grown up and is not authorized by law, and for some years past has been prohibited by the comptroller and has been discontinued. It is plain that the Treasurer should be relieved from this responsibility, and that Congress should in some proper way provide by law for the dropping of these unavailable funds, by authorizing a credit to the Treasurer and a corresponding charge against the defaulting officer who fails to pay the money on demand.

And on page 14, as follows:

All public moneys are received into the Treasury and paid out upon warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer being debited with the amounts received and credited with the amounts paid. This forms what is known as the Treasurer's general account, by which the cash in the Treasury is determined. When a depositary who has public moneys in his possession for which the Treasurer is responsible proves to be a defaulter, this amount becomes unavailable. It has been

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the practice of the accounting officers in some cases to state an account, charging such defaulting officer on the books of the Treasury with the amount of the defalcation and crediting the Treasurer, but as no money can be drawn from the Treasury except on warrants issued in accordance with the appropriations made by law there is no way of reconciling these unavailable amounts in the accounts of the Treasury Department, except by crediting the Treasurer in his general account without the issuing of a warrant for such credit.

As the Treasurer's accounts are not adjusted until long after the publication of the tables contained in the finance report, these items must be regulated subsequently; and whenever they occur, the tables must be changed to this extent. When anything is recovered from such defaulting officers, the amount is charged to the Treasurer in his general account as "receipts from unavailables," which also necessitates a further change in the tables to this extent. This defect in the present system has long been felt, but can not be remedied without legislation authorizing these transfers to be made by warrants, and in accordance with an appropriation, and Congress has several times been asked for such legislation.

Notwithstanding the necessity for such legislation, as set forth in this masterly report, Congress has failed to act in the matter, and as the items of unavailable moneys are becoming more numerous, I respectfully request that you recommend such legislation as will accomplish the results desired.

You are advised that there is precedent for such legislation in the act of March 3, 1837 (5 Stat., 178).

Respectfully, yours,

LEE MCCLUNG,
Treasurer of the United States.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 738.

ESTATES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS DYING ABROAD.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH COPIES OF COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS, A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO ESTATES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS DYING ABROAD.

MARCH 2, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 26, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for the favorable action of the Congress, a draft of a proposed amendment to section 1709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, together with a copy of a communication of the Auditor for the State and other Departments, dated October 14, 1909; also copy of a communication of the Acting Secretary of State, dated the 19th instant, recommending the enactment of such legislation by Congress at its present session.

The proposed legislation was recommended in the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, an extract of which is inclosed herewith for your further information.

To accomplish the purpose in view, it is suggested that section 1709 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1709. It shall be the duty of consuls and vice-consuls, where the laws of the country permit:

First. To take possession of the personal estate left by any citizen of the United States, other than seamen belonging to any vessel, who shall die within their consulate, leaving there no legal representative, partner in trade, or trustee by him appointed to take care of his effects.

Second. To inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants of the United States, or, for want of them, of any others at their choice.

Third. To collect the debts due the deceased in the country where he died and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have there contracted.

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Fourth. To sell at auction, after reasonable public notice, such part of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts, and, at the expiration of one year from his decease, the residue.

Fifth. To transmit the balance of the estate to the Treasury of the United States to be holden in trust for the legal claimant, except that if at any time before such transmission the legal representative of the deceased shall appear and demand his effects in their hands they shall deliver them up, being paid their fees, and shall cease their proceedings.

Sixth. The Auditor for the State and other Departments shall act as conservator of such part of these estates which may be received at the Treasury, and for their protection the Secretary of the Treasury may order such effects to be sold, upon the request of the auditor, as may consist of jewelry or other articles which have heretofore or may hereafter be received at the Treasury, and pay the expense of such sale out of the proceeds, provided application for these effects shall not be made by the legal claimant within two years after their receipt. The auditor is authorized to indorse all bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other evidences of indebtedness due to such estates and to take such steps as may be necessary for their collection. The proceeds of such sales, together with such other moneys as may be collected by him, shall be deposited into the Treasury in trust for the legal claimant and be reported to the Secretary of State; and the Auditor for the State and other Departments shall give bond in such sum as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him by this section.

Attention is respectfully invited to the correspondence on this subject heretofore transmitted to Congress and printed as House of Representatives Document No. 432, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

Respectfully,

CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
Washington, October 14, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in my report to you for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, I have submitted some facts in connection with the subject of estates of deceased American citizens who die abroad, which I would call more directly to your attention for the purpose of requesting you, if you deem it advisable, to consult with the Secretary of State upon the question of recommending legislation by Congress in relation thereto at as early a date as possible.

Section 1709, Revised Statutes, provides for the proper disposition of the estates of American citizens who die abroad "leaving no legal representatives, partners in trade, or trustees by them appointed to take care of their effects."

The fifth and last paragraph provides that, after the expiration of one year from the date of the decease of such a citizen, his debts having been paid from the proceeds of his estate, the consul in charge shall "transmit the balance of the estate to the Treasury of the United States to be holden in trust for the legal claimants."

It has been the custom, recognized by paragraph 405 of the Consular Regulations of 1896, for such portions of said estates as are not convertible into money to be kept in the custody of the Auditor for the State and other Departments. In 1899 there were in this office portions of 41 of such estates, the legal representatives of which could not be found, and many of them had been in the office for

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years. This number has increased to 104 in 1909, and the contents of many of them are bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other evidences of indebtedness which can not be turned into money. The total of these evidences of indebtedness thus locked up and yearly depreciating in value amounts to several thousand dollars. In one case in 1905 there were received five drafts of a decedent payable to his order, amounting to $2,401.96, over $1,000 of which money is held by London bankers.

In 1900 Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, recommended an amendment of section 1709, Revised Statutes, providing for the liquidation of these evidences of indebtedness and their deposit into the Treasury in trust for the legal claimants, a draft of said amendment having been transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The correspondence, draft of the proposed amendment, and statement of the existing conditions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and printed as House Document No. 432, first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, but no report was ever made thereon.

The necessary legislation would be obtained by adding a sixth paragraph to section 1709, Revised Statutes, as follows:

Sixth. The Auditor for the State and other Departments shall act as conservator of such part of these estates which may be received at the Treasury, and for their protection the Secretary of the Treasury may order such effects to be sold, upon the request of the auditor, as may consist of jewelry or other articles which have heretofore or may hereafter be received at the Treasury and pay the expenses of such sale out of the proceeds, provided application for these effects shall not be made by the legal claimant within two years after their receipt. The auditor is authorized to indorse all bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other evidences of indebtedness due to such estates, and to take such steps as may be necessary for their collection. The proceeds of such sales, together with such other moneys as may be collected by him, shall be deposited into the Treasury in trust for the legal claimant and be reported to the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State Hay, who proposed the draft of the amendment, said that, if it were enacted into law by Congress, it would, in his opinion, "meet all the requirements of the situation and clothe the auditor * * * with plenary powers in the premises."

I would therefore suggest that a renewal of the recommendation be made for the enactment of this remedial legislation by Congress.

Respectfully,

C. R. LAYTON, *Auditor.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 19, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter of October 14, 1909, addressed to you by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and referred to this department under date of October 22, 1909, in which letter it is suggested that section 1709 of the Revised Statutes be amended by the addition of a paragraph providing for the liquidation by the auditor of such portions of the estates of deceased American citizens who die abroad as are not under the present law convertible into money, the proceeds of such liquidation to be deposited in the Treasury in trust for the legal claimants.

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In the opinion of this department the amendment to section 1709 of the Revised Statutes proposed by the Auditor for the State and other Departments would seem to cover in general all the requirements of the situation and clothe the auditor with full powers in the premises. I beg to suggest, however, that the interests of the claimants might perhaps be better secured legally by adding a clause requiring in effect that the Auditor for the State and other Departments be required to give a bond to the Secretary of the Treasury for the faithful performance of his duties in respect to estates of American citizens who have died abroad, and as conservator of their interests.

If this suggestion, together with the draft of the auditor, meets with your approval I will leave it with you to adopt such means as you think best to lay the proposed measure before Congress, to the end that it may receive the consideration of that body during the present session, if possible.

The original papers in this case are returned herewith in accordance with your request.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Acting Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE
AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
February 24, 1910.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of the Treasury. I advise the approval of the Acting Secretary of State's suggestion that the proposed amendment of section 1709, Revised Statutes, of the United States, be so drafted as to require a bond to be given by the Auditor for the State and other Departments as conservator of the estates of American citizens dying abroad.

C. R. LAYTON, *Auditor.*

[Extract from report of Auditor for State and other Departments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.]

ESTATES OF DECEASED AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO DIE ABROAD.

The law requires our consular officers abroad to take possession of the personal estates of citizens of the United States, other than seamen belonging to vessels, who may die within their consular districts, leaving no legal representatives, and to dispose of these estates conformably to law. (See secs. 1709–1711, R. S.) After the expiration of one year the consular officer is required to transmit the balance due to the estate to the Treasury, to be holden in trust for the legal claimant, together with jewelry and other articles having a sentimental value to relatives as keepsakes. It has been the custom to keep such articles in this office in a safe provided for that purpose. (See paragraph 405 of the Consular Regulations of 1896.) An examination of the actual contents of sealed packages thus received from consulates and filed in the office safe discloses the fact that many of them contain bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other evidences of indebtedness to such estates, on which action should at once be taken for their collection and deposit into the Treasury in trust for the legal claimants. There is, however, an absence of legislation authorizing anyone in this country to collect the debts due to such estates before delivery by this department to the legal representatives in this country, and as several years often elapse

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before such representatives are known, it will be seen that the value of an estate may greatly depreciate owing to the fact that there is no one authorized by law in this country to perform the duties which devolve upon our consular officers abroad in relation to such estates.

My predecessor called attention to these unsatisfactory conditions in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and, acting upon his suggestion, Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, recommended the draft of a bill amending section 1709, Revised Statutes, and correcting the conditions complained of, which Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with the recommendation that it be adopted by Congress. The amendment consisted in the addition of a sixth paragraph to section 1709, Revised Statutes, as follows:

"Sixth. The Auditor for the State and other Departments shall act as conservator of such part of these estates which may be received at the Treasury, and for their protection the Secretary of the Treasury may order such effects to be sold, upon the request of the auditor, as may consist of jewelry or other articles which have heretofore or may hereafter be received at the Treasury, and pay the expenses of such sale out of the proceeds, provided application for these effects shall not be made by the legal claimant within two years after their receipt. The auditor is authorized to indorse all bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other evidences of indebtedness due to such estates, and to take such steps as may be necessary for their collection. The proceeds of such sales, together with such other moneys as may be collected by him, shall be deposited into the Treasury in trust for the legal claimant, and be reported to the Secretary of State."

The Secretary of State, in his recommendation, said:

"In the opinion of this department this draft, if enacted into law by Congress, will meet all the requirements of the situation and clothe the auditor, following the recommendation on the subject in his report, with plenary powers in the premises."

The correspondence, draft of proposed amendment, and statement of the conditions were printed in House Document No. 432 at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No report was ever made by the committee.

The necessity for such legislation grows annually in importance. There is an annual increase of the stock of such effects of decedents as have been referred to as perishable, and consist in values which should be turned into money. In one case, in 1905, this office received five drafts of a decedent payable to his order, amounting to $2,401.96, besides perishable effects. All efforts to locate his heirs being unsuccessful, these drafts under the present law must lie in the safe in this office, and the money continues with the banks where deposited. Over $1,000 of said money is held by London bankers. There is also a considerable amount of foreign coin received from time to time, belonging to Americans, which it is impossible to convert into United States currency without legislative authority.

As illustrative of the annual growth in importance of the necessity for such legislation, it may be stated that while in 1899 there were on file in this office portions of the estates of 41 American citizens who had died abroad, the number has increased in 1909 to 104.

Therefore, I consider it proper to raise the question of whether it may not be expedient for the two departments of the Treasury and of State to renew the recommendation for the enactment by Congress of the remedial legislation proposed by the Secretaries of those two departments in 1900.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 754.

PROTECTION OF MILITARY PARKS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION, A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MILITARY PARKS.

MARCH 7, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 5, 1910.

SIR: The several acts of Congress establishing national military parks contain penal provisions calculated to protect such parks, and the monuments, markers, etc., which have been established by the governments of the several States, from injury or spoliation. An act which received executive approval on March 3, 1897 (29 Stats., 621), contains provisions of a similar character, which, by the terms of that enactment, were made applicable to all national military parks. This legislation was tentative in character, but answered its purpose for the time being. It has been found, however, that as the number of visitors has increased, and the use of automobiles and other similar vehicles has become general, the requirements of existing legislation have been found inadequate to secure the roads, trees, monuments, and markers from injury or destruction.

For the reasons above stated the act of March 3, 1897, has been recast, in view of the experience gained by the commissioners to whose control the military parks are intrusted by law. In the preparation of the inclosed draft of legislation, reports were obtained from the several park commissioners describing the injurious acts which are most frequently committed by visitors and others, and which should, in the opinion of the commissioners, be made the subject of a resort to some form of remedial legislation, with a view to the protection of the property under their control. These are embodied in the memorandum herewith submitted for your consideration.

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Considerable difficulty has been encountered in finding a suitable police tribunal before which ordinary cases, in the nature of misdemeanors, could be brought to trial, and the seventh section of the inclosed memorandum confers upon United States commissioners the powers of justices of the peace in the States and counties in which the several parks are situated. Such a vesting of jurisdiction is not without precedent, having been conferred upon United States commissioners in the Indian Territory in section 4 of the act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stats., 695), and in the Territory of Alaska in section 6 of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 323).

In conclusion, I have the honor to commend the inclosed draft of legislation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To provide for the protection of National Military Parks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who, within the limits of any national military park, willfully destroys, mutilates, defaces, injures, or removes any monument, statue, marker, guidepost, fence, or other structure, or who willfully destroys, cuts, breaks, injures, or removes any tree, shrub, trellis, arbor, or plant, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That every person who shall trespass upon any such park for the purpose of hunting or shooting, or who shall hunt any kind of game thereon, with gun or dog, or shall set trap or net, or other device whatsoever thereon, for the purpose of hunting or catching game of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall not confine his course in traveling over the streets and avenues of such park, by vehicle or on horseback, to the roads constructed for such purpose, and to the right-hand side of such roads, and in passing a vehicle going in the same direction turn to the left, or shall willfully and knowingly use for riding or driving, over such streets and avenues, animals not broken or under control, or ride or drive by horse or other vehicle propelled by steam or otherwise, over said streets or avenues, at a speed exceeding the rate of eight miles an hour, or at the rate of six miles an hour when approaching or rounding curves, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That these provisions shall not apply to streets or roads laid out or established by local law.

SEC. 4. That any person or persons who shall camp or abide in any such park, or shall expose any article for sale, or purchase or sell any intoxicating liquor, or take photographs, or other views or pictures of any objects therein, without a permit from the Secretary of War, the commissioners, or superintendent of such park, or throw stones or other missiles, or interfere with birds or their nests, or display any sign, placard, or other form of advertisement, or solicit alms, subscriptions, or contributions, or discharge firearms, fireworks, or other explosives, without the consent as aforesaid, or set fire to any combustibles, or carry any firearm, such as is used for hunting, or who shall be guilty of boisterous or disorderly conduct, or who shall use any threatening or abusive language, or do any obscene or indecent act, or commit any nuisance, or pollute or otherwise injuriously interfere with any stream, spring, or fountain, or play ball, or other games of sport or games of chance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. That any person owning or having control of any neat cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine or other live stock, who permits the same to run at large within such park, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. That any person, upon conviction of the misdemeanor hereinbefore provided, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

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SEC. 7. That the park commissioners, superintendent, officers, or guardians of such park, or any of them, are authorized to arrest forthwith any person engaged, or who may have been engaged in committing any misdemeanor named in this act, and shall bring such person before any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States of the district in which such park is situated, or before any United States commissioner thereof, who, for the purposes of this act shall have and exercise the civil and criminal jurisdiction which is conferred upon justices of the peace by this act, the common law, and by the statute of the State in which such national military park is situated and such misdemeanor has been committed.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 755.

MONEYS OF THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT FROM THE SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY AND THE INTERIOR AS TO MONEYS OF THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

March 7, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, March 5, 1910.

Sir: In compliance with joint resolution approved February 27, 1909 (35 Stat., p. 1167—Public resolution No. 50), providing—

That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior be, and they are hereby, required to make to Congress a report of the moneys received from all sources for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota on account of the sale of lands and timber under the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts amendatory thereto, together with such items, if any, as may have been realized from other sources for the benefit of said Chippewa Indians, and the disbursements made from said funds—

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report referred to, prepared by the Indian Office of the Interior Department, and verified with the books of this department.

Respectfully,

Charles D. Norton,
Acting Secretary.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, March 2, 1910.

Sir: The joint resolution approved February 27, 1909 (35 Stat., 1167), requires the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior to make to Congress a report of the moneys received from all

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sources for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, on account of the sales of lands and timber under the provisions of the act approved January 14, 1889, etc.

A report has been prepared in duplicate in the Indian Office, which I have signed and inclose herewith for your examination. If you approve the same, will you please so indicate and transmit it to the Congress.

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 2, 1910.

SIR: In response to joint resolution approved February 27, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 1167, public, No. 50), providing—

That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior be, and they are hereby, required to make to Congress a report of the moneys received from all sources for the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota on account of the sale of lands and timber under the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts amendatory thereto, together with such items, if any, as may have been realized from other sources for the benefit of said Chippewa Indians, and the disbursements made from said funds—

and by direction of the President I have the honor to submit the following report:

Chippewa in Minnesota fund.

Receipts: Sale of pine timber, timber lands, depredations, etc., July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1909		$6,754,080.72
Disbursements:		
Traveling expenses	$15,665.92	
Salaries and per diem, timber employees	202,857.03	
Subsistence, timber crews	1,403.22	
Office rent, superintendent logging	2,850.00	
Office supplies, superintendent logging	573.15	
Refund of deposits, on completion of contracts	118,317.12	
Return of purchase money	6,414.19	
Miscellaneous	4,573.26	
Total disbursed	352,653.89	
Remitted to disbursing officers, accounts not yet rendered	18,675.78	
		371,329.67
Balance in Treasury December 31, 1909		6,382,751.05

Of this amount $68,684.71 was deposited by purchasers who have not yet completed their contracts.

Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund.

Receipts accrued to December 31, 1909	$1,540,663.47
Balance in Treasury December 31, 1909	1,540,663,47

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MISCELLANEOUS TRIBAL FUNDS.

Commonly called "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," and "Miscellaneous receipts, Class III." Not a part of the permanent fund:

Receipts from stumpage, depredations, right-of-way damages, sale of hay, dead and down timber, etc		$1,619,558.90
Disbursements:		
Advertising	$1,286.36	
Salaries, timber employees	36,410.27	
Paid to Indians for logs and logging expenses	981,487.44	
Delegation expenses	7,653.35	
Traveling expenses, timber employees	14,708.12	
Paid to Indians per capita	525,677.76	
Right-of-way damages	13,298.54	
Miscellaneous	4,594.67	
Total disbursements	1,585,116.51	
Remitted to disbursing officers, accounts not yet rendered	8,348.77	
		1,593,465.28
Balance December 31, 1909		26,093.62

RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance.
Chippewa in Minnesota fund	$6,754,080.72	$871,329.67	$6,382,751,05
Interest on Chippewa in Minnesota fund	1,540,668.47		1,540,668.47
Miscellaneous tribal funds	1,619,558.90	1,593,465.28	26,093.62
Total	9,914,308.09	1,964,794.95	7,949,508.14

The permanent fund will be further increased by approximately $1,530,285 (figures supplied by the General Land Office) when the appropriation is made to carry out the provisions of the free-homes act of May 17, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 179), which, in speaking of the money released by settlers, provides, among other things—

That all sums of money so released, which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States.

If the amount were appropriated, it would pass into the "Chippewa in Minnesota fund," and draw interest at 5 per cent, thereby increasing the interest on said fund, which is to be a partial offset against the advance interest.

During the fiscal years 1889 to 1910, inclusive, there was appropriated by Congress the sum of $4,723,495.55 for the Chippewa Indians, made up as follows:

Advance interest	$1,800,000.00
Advance interest (deficiency acts of 1896, 1898, 1903, and 1906)	7,936.55
Relief and civilization	2,200,559.00
Surveying and allotting	567,936.55
School buildings, Red Lake and Leech Lake	75,000.00
Drainage survey	35,000.00
Negotiations with and civilization of Chippewas	60,000.00
	4,746,432.10

All of which is reimbursable from the timber fund, as provided for in the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 645).

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61ST CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 761.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION A DRAFT OF A BILL TO ENABLE SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS TO MAKE ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

MARCH 8, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 7, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President, I have the honor to inclose herewith a rough draft of a bill amending the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), so as to authorize the superintendents of Indian schools to make allotments of lands within the reservations under their jurisdiction.

Section 3 of the act of February 8, 1887, supra, reads as follows:

> That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Under the provisions of this section it is necessary that the allotment work be done by special agents, appointed by the President, and the superintendents or agents in charge of the respective reservations.

The department has found in a number of instances that where the conditions on an Indian reservation required the allotment of the reservation lands in severalty to the Indians it was necessary to delay the allotment work for a considerable time because a special allotting agent was not available. In a number of such cases the allotment

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work could have been successfully and economically done by the superintendent of the Indian school having jurisdiction over the reservation.

The department is also frequently confronted with the necessity of making allotments to children on a reservation who are born after the special allotting agent has completed the allotment work there and proceeded to some other reservation, or to Indians found to be entitled to allotment on such reservation who failed to receive an allotment while the special allotting agent was on the reservation by reason of sickness, absence from the reservation, or other cause. The delay in making such allotments, due to the fact that the special allotting agent is not immediately available, results in much confusion because of the death of a number of the Indians entitled to allotment before allotments are made. The large expense incurred in making these allotments by special allotting agents, as well as the confusion resulting from the delay heretofore mentioned, would be avoided if authority were conferred on the superintendents of Indian schools to make allotments in those cases deemed advisable by the department.

While there are many reservations on which the allotment work could not be successfully and satisfactorily done except by a special allotting agent and the superintendent, as provided by section 3 of the act of February 8, 1887, supra, the department believes that legislation similar to that suggested in the inclosed draft will provide a more expeditious and less expensive method of making allotments on a number of the reservations where the work can be done by the superintendent alone.

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and eighty-eight), be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the superintendents or agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, or, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, by the superintendent or agent in charge of such reservation, said allotments to be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such special allotting agents, superintendents, or agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office."

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 762.

CUTTING TIMBER ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN RELATION TO CUTTING OF TIMBER ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

MARCH 9, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 8, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed draft of a bill intended to amend the criminal laws of the United States, so as to make more definite provisions for the punishment of the crime of unlawfully cutting timber from Indian allotments, and to define the crime, and provide punishment for the willful destruction by fire of timber upon Indian reservations and allotments.

The experience of the department with reference to this class of offenses has shown the need of legislation of this character, and I suggest that it be enacted.

The purpose of the proposed amendments is to insert in section 50, after the words "United States," in the seventh line, the words:

or any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States.

And to insert in section 52, after the words "public domain," in the second line, the words:

or upon any land of the United States which in pursuance of law has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States.

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And to insert in section 53, after the words "public domain," in line 2, the words:

or upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same remains inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To amend sections fifty, fifty-two, and fifty-three of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved on March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved on March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth United States Statutes at Large, page one thousand and ninety-eight), is hereby amended so as to read:

"Whoever shall unlawfully cut, or aid in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly injure or destroy, or procure to be wantonly injured or destroyed, any tree, growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

That section fifty-two of said act is hereby amended so as to read:

"Whoever shall willfully set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush, or grass upon the public domain, or upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, or shall leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

That section fifty-three of said act is hereby amended so as to read:

"Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, or upon any land of the United States, which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall, before leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same; and whoever shall fail to do so shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 806.

VALLEY PAPER COMPANY v. JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

DECISION AND OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT IN THE MATTER OF THE VALLEY PAPER COMPANY AGAINST THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

MARCH 21, 1910.—Ordered to be printed.

DECISION.

[In the supreme court of the District of Columbia. At law No. 52342. Valley Paper Company v. Smoot et al.]

Fred B. Rhodes, attorney for plaintiff.

George E. Hamilton, John W. Yerkes, and Frank E. Elder, attorneys for Allen F. Cooper, George C. Sturgiss, and David E. Finley, respondents.

By the Court:

The case is submitted upon a statement of facts agreed to by counsel for the appearing parties, as follows:

On December 11, 1909, according to the method of the act of January 12, 1895, sealed proposals, to be received until January 21, 1910, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., for furnishing the paper for the public printing and binding were advertised for by the Public Printer. Printed forms of proposals comprising 19 printed pages were supplied to prospective bidders. These forms contained the detailed specifications and statement of the conditions and regulations for the bidding. Attached to the face of each form appeared a slip of paper of contrasting color, upon which was printed in large type:

"Read paragraphs Nos. 3 to 28, pages 7 and 8, with the utmost care."

On page 8, paragraph No. 23 was as follows in large type—

"No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with individual sureties or bonding company, approved by a judge or clerk of a court of record, as such, and no one else, in the penalty of $5,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal is accepted, shall enter into a contract to furnish the articles proposed for. Section 5 of the act of January 12, 1895, requires that the Joint Committee on Printing insist that the approval certificate shall be furnished, whether the sureties are individuals or a bonding company."

Page 19 is headed in large type, "Bond;" under which heading appears—

"This bond must be signed by the principal as well as the sureties, and approved by a judge or clerk of a court of record."

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There follows, occupying half the page, a blank form of bond, below which is a form of certificate headed—

"This certificate must be signed by a judge or clerk of a court of record, whether the sureties are individuals or a bonding company."

At the appointed hour on January 21 thirty-seven sealed proposals were found returned in response to the advertisement, were opened, amongst them being a proposal by the plaintiff. The blank certificate on page 19 of the proposal was signed by A. S. Taylor, United States commissioner. There was no other certificate either on the proposal or upon the bond or under the cover in which the proposal had been sealed. The bond had been signed by the Illinois Surety Company as surety. One of the competitors of the plaintiff in the bidding, by name Hopfenmaier, had submitted his separate, distinct, and competitive sealed proposal; his bond was signed by the Illinois Surety Company as surety, and the certificate upon page 19 of his proposal was signed by one of the justices of this court. On January 25 the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing dispatched to the plaintiff at its home address a letter in the terms following:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1910.*

"THE VALLEY PAPER COMPANY,
"*Holyoke, Mass.*

"GENTLEMEN: I regret very much to have to advise you that your proposal for paper for the public printing and binding for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1911, was not accepted by the Joint Committee on Printing upon the ground that the certificate to your bond was not signed by a 'judge or clerk of a court of record.' The act of January 12, 1895, specifically prescribes that the certificate to the bond of the bidder for paper must be signed as aforesaid.

"Upon the request of your attorney the committee will hear an argument in your behalf before the awards are made at the meeting of the committee Friday, January 28, 1910.

"Yours, very truly,
"REED SMOOT,
"*Chairman Joint Committee on Printing.*"

On January 28, at a session of the Joint Committee the counsel for the plaintiff appeared, produced a separate certificate in the appropriate phraseology, signed by one of the justices of this court, submitted it to the joint committee, and was heard in argument. The Joint Committee declined to award the contract to the petitioner upon the ground expressed in the letter quoted above. The foregoing recitation embraces the material parts of the agreed statement of facts, and from them is to be determined whether a vital averment of the petition is sustained. That averment is:

"Your petitioner further alleges that said bid was accompanied by a bond which had been approved by the United States judge of the District of Columbia as required by law, and that said bond was executed with all the formalities required by the law hereinbefore referred to."

Proof of the truth of the averment is utterly necessary for the reason that the act of Congress not only requires that the bond shall be approved in a particular manner, but expressly prohibits the Joint Committee from considering any proposal which is not accompanied by a bond so approved. The language of the act in regard to these points is thus—

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"but they shall not consider any proposal which is not accompanied by a bond approved by a judge or clerk of a court of record in the penalty of $5,000; that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal is accepted, shall enter into a contract to furnish the articles proposed for."

At the time the statement of facts above recited was agreed upon at the bar and laid in the attention of the court, it seemed to the mind of the court that there could follow no other conclusion than that the allegation of the petition quoted was disproved in a manner not only satisfactory but conclusive; and the arguments which have been brought forward leave that conviction still undisturbed. The law required the bond to be approved by a judge or clerk of a court of record; it was a condition written in large type in the specifications that it should be approved "by a judge or clerk of a court of record *and no one else;*" the bond itself was headed by a notice of the same requirement as was likewise the blank certificate, and yet the certificate was signed by a United States commissioner.

The plaintiff puts forward a contention that the certificate which was appended to the Hopfenmaier bond satisfied the law's requirements respecting the plaintiff's bond. But it seems manifest that the policy of Congress as expressed in the phraseology of and indicated by the purposes of the act under consideration was to require competitive bidders or any other kind of bidder each to submit his bid in such form as that the Joint Committee in considering it need look nowhere save between the covers of each separate proposal for the full and complete evidence that that separate proposal agreed with the law's requirements concerning its legality. If the plaintiff's proposal was submitted prior to the submission of Hopfenmaier's proposal, was it illegal until his sealed proposal came in? Did it turn legal when his was received? And if he had withdrawn his before the opening, would plaintiff's have continued legal until he withdrew, and have turned illegal again upon the withdrawal of his proposal?

The court is required to find from the agreed statement that at the time the sealed proposal of the plaintiff was opened for consideration along with the other proposals, it was not accompanied by a bond approved by a judge or clerk of a court of record. The other part of the plaintiff's contention lies in this consideration; that by postponing until January 28 the award of the contract; by the plaintiff's production at that time of a separate certificate; by according to the plaintiff a hearing upon the point, the Joint Committee obliged itself to consider at that time the plaintiff's proposal. It seems to the court that whatever may be the obligation of the Joint Committee to consider proposals, that that obligation fixes itself at the moment the proposals come out of their seals to the attention of the Joint Committee; if at the time of opening, a particular proposal discovers itself to be then destitute of a characteristic which is essential to legality in form, that the obligation to give consideration does not at the time attach to that proposal.

If the Joint Committee had in this particular case determined that it would award a contract to the plaintiff although the certificate was late, some very good arguments might be able to be put forward to sustain the propriety of an exercise of this kind of a discretion by the Joint Committee as advancing the best interests of the Government. Yet, if the Joint Committee be conceded to possess such a discretionary power, the very assertion that it lies in their discretion is an

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affirmation that they may do it or not. A single analogy will without any more arguments demonstrate the fallacy of this part of the plaintiff's contention. Thus: By submitting his sealed proposal without a certificate from a judge or clerk of a court of record the law would assure to a bidder that he would not be bound by that bid because the joint committee could not consider it; at least, so long as it was unaccompanied by the certificate. Now, if after the bids were all opened, their terms published, this one bidder, after thus knowing the figures submitted by his competitors, could then suffer his illegal bid to continue illegal by still withholding the certificate if he saw in the figures of the others that which justified it; or, if he pleased, he could at that late hour turn his illegal bid into a good bid by producing and displaying to the Joint Committee a certificate of approval on a separate sheet.

The court finds from the facts that the allegation of the petition above quoted is not sustained by the proof; that the proposal of the plaintiff was not in the form required by law in this, that it was "not accompanied by a bond approved by a judge or clerk of a court of record;" that for this reason the Joint Committee was under no kind of a duty to entertain it nor to give it any consideration.

For this reason the petition seeking to require the consideration of the bid must be dismissed.

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OPINION.

THE VALLEY PAPER COMPANY
v.
SMOOT ET AL. } At Law, No. 52342.

The plaintiff, according to the methodical procedure of the law, appeared through its counsel at the court-house, filed its petition for the institution of a mandamus case against six defendants, and presenting it to the justice of the court, moved that process appropriate for such causes issue.

Agreeable to the accustomed usage and procedure of courts of justice, the process established by law for such cases issued. There has since then been transmitted to the justice holding the court, in his chambers, by order of the Senate of the United States, a resolution of the Senate expressing the opinion of the Senate to be, that in issuing the court's process against three of the six respondents the justice—

> unlawfully invaded the constitutional privileges and prerogatives of the Senate of the United States and of three Senators; and was without jurisdiction to grant the rule, and Senators are directed to make no appearance in response thereto.

To the extent that acts or omissions upon their parts are acts or omissions of the judicial tribunal wherein it happens to justices to preside, the justices during their incumbency are the custodians of the functions committed to the tribunal in the name of the people, to be discharged according to the guidance of no influence less than the public law; to be adhered to for their preservation, to be preserved to the people by their unwavering and inflexible administration, without respect to persons. The court estimates that it finds a considerable obligation to spread upon its records in an accessible and permanent form an expression of the considerations which appear to have directed the justice at the time the process was demanded to be issued, and in confirming its continuing conviction of their correctness; lest by

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the imputation of assent which silence sometimes gives, it may hereafter be able to be supposed that silence amounted to acquiescence; and that the silence of the court should stand as a precedent for the inaction of justices when a citizen regularly appearing at the bar of the tribunal claims redress according to the laws of his country, against one to whom the exalted station of Senator has occurred.

The court is not able to be free from a sense of a certain reluctance to enter upon the expression of those considerations; yet this reluctance is believed to consist in a distrust of the court's ability to portray in an adequate manner its estimate of the judiciary's own conception of the functions of its tribunals. The withholding or discharge of no one of them is at the pleasure of a judge; the judiciary considers itself to have no functions that lie in personal choice; none save such as are in the obligations of a duty to interpret and declare the law in the name of the people without respect to persons.

In giving expression to those considerations the court would affront the precedents and habits of judicial procedure if at this incipient stage it suffered itself to be tempted to enter, before either party has been heard, upon a determination of any question which lies in the merits of the controversy begun before it; whether the writ of mandamus can or ought to issue depends upon the merits of the controversy and is not yet up; whether any of the three several prayers of the complainant's petition can or ought to be granted are questions upon the merits and are not yet come forward; whether the facts set forth in the petition constitute a "cause of action" against the respondents named is a question upon which both or either of the parties has the right to be heard in open court before it is resolved against him, and has not yet been laid before the bar. The single consideration which, up to this moment, has come forward is whether by omitting to obstruct the access of this litigant to the courts of his country the justice holding the court unlawfully invaded privileges and prerogatives of Senators. In going through with the explanation of the court's slowness to align itself upon the side of that opinion, the court will make such effort as it can to establish the conviction that it ought rightfully to be concluded that the process which issued had to issue; that to deny it had betrayed the law.

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The established forms of court process differ from one another according to the differences between the natures of the various cases. The nature and propriety of the process which was issued is to be determined by understanding something of the nature of the various original processes habitual for mandamus cases, and the nature of the difference in these processes can be understood by attending a little to the subject of mandamus and the field which that writ covered in the common law, as well as its remedial operation under regulations imposed by the laws of Congress.

It became an instrument of the common law in a land where the people are known and are content to be recognized as "subjects;" it remains an instrument of the law of the land where the people know and recognize no sovereigns save themselves. It was at first a letter issued under the hand of the King to whomever in his realm charged with an administrative public duty refused to perform it, and required the performance of the act; no hearing to be had after it went forth was contemplated; there was no escape from obedience to it, and no alternative save to obey. It came later to be the habit of the common law of England that the mandate when issued issued from the court of King's bench where the King at one time presided in person, and where by fiction of law he is supposed to be always personally present; as it came to be habitually issued from the court, it thus found a place amongst judicial processes. The necessity for the existence of such a writ supplied it; the performance by a custodian of public functions of a neglected administrative duty could in no other manner be accomplished.

While the propriety of a peremptory original writ continued to be and always has been maintained in the clear cases, it grew early to be the habit of the judges in such cases as were questionable, to accord to defendants the alternative of discharging the act required if defendants themselves conceived no good defense against the plaintiff's claim; or, on the other hand, if they conceived the plaintiff's right to be debatable that they acquaint the court with the reasons for their refusal to perform it; in other words, that they perform or in the alternative show cause, if there was any cause,

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why performance should not be required; this process was and is known as the "alternative writ of mandamus." These two original processes, known, respectively, as the "peremptory" and the "alternative" writ, were for a very considerable time of the law's history the only forms of original processes which the law contained for such cases.

The inheritance of the common law of England brought hitherward and vested in the American courts of common-law jurisdiction the discharge of the functions pertaining to the subject. The courts of the United States, depending for their existence upon the Constitution and laws of the Union, receiving their jurisdiction not out of the common law but from the Constitution and laws of Congress, have generally conceived themselves to be without jurisdiction of original proceedings in mandamus, for the reason that jurisdiction of such cases by Congress had not been generally conferred upon them. But respecting the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, upon it the exercise of plenary jurisdiction of proceedings in mandamus has by divers acts of Congress been imposed. To the details of these acts the court will not attend, for that jurisdiction has by this court so long been exercised, so commonly understood, so generally recognized, and its dockets so continually overcrowded with such cases, that it is content with making reference to some decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which will be found to make a very definite answer if any contention tried to raise itself against the existence of its jurisdiction of this subject-matter.

Kendall v. *United States* (12 Pet., 524).
Decatur v. *Paulding* (14 Pet., 497).
United States v. *Schurz* (102 U. S., 379).
Garfield v. *Goldsby* (211 U. S., 249).
Parish v. *MacVeagh* (214 U. S., 124).

Congress has also enlarged the discretion of this court respecting the form of original processes in mandamus, by relieving the court of a necessity for adopting either the peremptory or the alternative writ in the first instance; by vesting in the court a discretion to determine upon the issuance of a mere rule instead; but the same particular law of Congress enjoins upon the court the very words in which the rule is appropriate to be written. In order that a com-

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parison of the phraseology of the rule which was issued with the phraseology of the statute may establish that the two are identical, here now is quoted section 1274 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia enacted by the Congress of the United States as follows:

> Upon the filing of such petition the court may lay a rule *requiring* the defendant therein named to show cause, within such time as the court may deem proper, why a writ of mandamus should not issue *as prayed*, a copy of which rule shall be served upon such defendant by a day to be therein limited.

The language of the rule is thus:

> Upon consideration of the petition of the Valley Paper Company, filed herein this 2d day of February, 1910, it is by the court this 2d day of February, 1910, ordered that the respondents, the said Reed Smoot, Jonathan Bourne, jr., Duncan U. Fletcher, George C. Sturgiss, Allen F. Cooper, and David E. Finley, members of the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress, show cause, if any they may have, on or before the 11th day of February, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., why a writ of mandamus should not be issued as prayed in said petition; provided a copy of said petition and this rule be served upon said respondents, members of the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress, on or before the 7th day of February, 1910.

For the accommodation of exactness it is in this connection observed that although the petition prayed that the respondents be required to appear; this particular of the prayer was denied by the justice, and none of the respondents were required to appear, neither in the rule is there that which justifies an intimation that anyone was required to appear. Not only is the rule written in the exact phraseology imposed upon it by the statute, not only is the rule destitute of any kind of an expression which intimated that any respondent was required to appear, but equally barren of importance is the consideration whether any of the respondents did or did not appear.

Although section 1275 of the District Code provides:

> The defendant, by the day named in such order, unless for cause shown the court shall extend the time, *shall* file an answer to such petition, fully setting forth all the defenses upon which he intends to rely in resisting such application, which shall be verified by his affidavit.

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Yet section 1280, which is as follows:

> If the defendant shall neglect to file his answer to the petition by the day named in the order of the court, after being served with notice thereof, the said court shall thereupon proceed to hear the said petition ex parte, within five days thereafter, and if it shall be of opinion that the facts and law of the case authorize the granting of a mandamus as prayed, it *shall thereupon without delay order a peremptory mandamus to issue*, and shall also adjudge to the petitioner his costs of suit.

And section 1281, which is thus:

> If the court shall, upon such ex parte hearing, be of opinion that the facts and law of the case do not authorize the granting of a mandamus, it shall dismiss such petition with costs—

are sufficient without elucidation ampler than that of their own terms, to show that the progress of the affairs of justice in such cases is neither to be avoided nor obstructed by the absence of respondents; nor does any part of its administration depend upon their presence. Their absence, it is true, is calculated to impose upon the court a heavier difficulty in coming through with its labors in a right manner, by requiring its proceedings to go forward without the advantages that are to be had in hearing and considering the reasons which respondents regard as supporting a defense, and in attending to the views which their acquaintance with the question would enable them to assist the duty of the court by advancing.

It is a part of the Constitution—

> The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under * * * the laws of the United States.

If it is to be concluded that there was a "case," it will then agree with that part of the Constitution to consider whether that "case" arises "under a law of the United States;" and if it does arise under that law it will then be appropriate to examine whether, by omitting to suppress that case through the failure to withhold from a citizen the process of the courts of his country, the justice holding the court unlawfully violated privileges and prerogatives of certain defendants named in the "case," because at the time occurred to them the station of Senator.

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Throughout that part of the discussion upon which the court is about to venture forward there will be foremost amongst the questions taken up for examination only those which the proceeding has up to now evolved. Those questions seem to it but two in number and to be;—

First. Is there a "case arising under the laws of the United States?"

As illuminating this question, and for that reason as incident to its parts will have to be considered the difference between a "case" and a "cause of action." And the considerations which determine whether a "case" has arisen, although after judicial investigation of a controversy a court determines that the complainant who instituted the "case" had no "cause of action" against those named for defendants, will suggest themselves. And if there turns out to exist a "case" arising under a law of the United States, the court must find itself ready to accord to the justice holding the court the support of the Constitution, in failing to obstruct the extension of the judicial power of the Government to that case.

Second. The other question which has thus far come forward concerns the propriety of the phraseology of the original and only process which was issued.

The court considers it agreeable to the necessities of this question that some examination will have to be made of the considerations which determine whether the law of the land and the maintenance of the established rights of the people called for the issuance of this process against three of the defendants, or required that the judicial department of the Government should, in their instances, turn away from and abandon the discharge of its ordinary and accustomed functions.

Is there a "case" arising under the laws of the United States?

In *Marbury* v. *Madison* (1 Cranch, p. 137) the plaintiffs moved the Supreme Court for a rule on the Secretary of State of the United States to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding him to cause to be delivered to them respectively their several commissions as justices of the peace in the District of Columbia. Whereupon a rule was laid and duly served. No cause was shown and

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there came a motion for a mandamus. The court ordered the witnesses to be sworn and their answers taken in writing; Mr. Lincoln, the Attorney-General, having been summoned, appeared; was called as a witness and objected to answering. He said that on the one hand he respected the jurisdiction of the court, and on the other he felt himself bound to maintain the rights of the Executive. The questions, being written, were then read and handed to him. Mr. Lincoln thought it was going a great way, to say that every Secretary of State should at all times be liable to be called upon to appear as a witness in a court of justice and testify to facts which came to his knowledge officially; he felt himself delicately situated between his duty to the court and the duty he conceived he owed to the executive department, and hoped the court would give him time to consider the subject. The court responded that if Mr. Lincoln wished time to consider what answers he should make they would give him time, but they had no doubt he ought to answer. At the opening of the court on the next morning Mr. Lincoln said he had no objection to answering the questions proposed, excepting the last; which he did not think himself obliged to answer fully, and he prayed the opinion of the court whether he was obliged to answer that one. The court were of opinion that he was not bound to say. To the other questions he made answer. When the taking of the evidence was ended, a very considerable argument was made by Mr. Charles Lee, the late Attorney-General of the United States, and after that, having deliberated, the opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall. This opinion proceeded to a determination of the duties of the Secretary of State in the premises. It reached the determination that there was a plain case for a mandamus, and it concluded by discharging the rule on the ground that that court was without jurisdiction to entertain an original application for the writ; that its jurisdiction was only appellant; and in reaching the conclusion, it went far enough to declare an act of Congress undertaking to impose upon it original jurisdiction of such matters to be repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore void. Although the plaintiffs had stated no cause of action which the court had jurisdiction to entertain, although the deliberations of the court resulted in the dis-

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charge of the rule for want of jurisdiction, yet, nevertheless, a contention for the absurdity that *Marbury* v. *Madison* does not consist of a "case" is not expected to be sustained by any considerable support.

In *Commonwealth of Kentucky* v. *Dennison, Governor* (24 How., 66), a motion was made to the Supreme Court of the United States in behalf of the State of Kentucky, by the direction and in the name of the governor of the State, for a rule on the governor of the State of Ohio to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued commanding him to cause a fugitive from justice to be delivered up, to be removed to the State of Kentucky, having jurisdiction of the crime with which he was charged. Upon the motion being made, the court ordered notice of it to be served on the governor and attorney-general of Ohio, to appear on a day mentioned in the notice. The attorney-general of Ohio appeared, but under a protest, made by order of the governor of Ohio, against the jurisdiction of the court to issue the mandamus moved for. The case was fully argued by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Marshall on behalf of the State of Kentucky and by Mr. Wolcott, the attorney-general of Ohio, on the part of the State. In the elaborate and comprehensive argument put forward on that occasion by the attorney-general, does not occur that the chief executive of the State regarded himself by virtue of his station to be in the enjoyment of the obligation to determine for himself whether the Supreme Court of the United States possessed jurisdiction to decide the question which had in orderly manner been laid before its bar. The argument amounted to a very forceful stimulation of the claim that the court was without jurisdiction to grant the mandamus prayed, not that the court was unlawfully violating privileges and prerogatives of the governor by considering and determining upon its jurisdiction as a justiciable question. And upon that question of the court's jurisdiction the argument of the Attorney-General was likely to have exerted no inconsiderable assistance, for the court concluded that it was without jurisdiction to afford the relief; yet by the expression of its opinion laid at rest some very weighty questions in a manner so effectual and conclusive that they have never since that time been able to raise themselves again. Though upon

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judicial investigation it turned out that the plaintiff had not a "cause of action," and was not entitled to the relief which it had sought, yet to pretend that the momentous litigation of *Kentucky* v. *Dennison* had not amounted to a "case" would be to fall into the middle of incoherence.

In *Kansas* v. *Colorado* (185 U. S., 125) appears that, pursuant to a resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Kansas, the State of Kansas filed a bill in the Supreme Court against the State of Colorado. The State of Colorado found its conviction to be as expressed by its demurrer to the bill, that the court was without jurisdiction of either the parties to or the subject-matter of the suit; yet there is nothing which shows the State of Colorado conceiving a propriety in an undertaking to settle for itself the question of the court's jurisdiction. From the nature of the arguments which it advanced, the State appears to have acquiesced in the existence of a justiciable question, and to have understood the propriety as well as the necessity of submitting such a question to a court. The court, after examining the considerations upon which its jurisdiction depended, resolved the question against the contention of the State of Colorado, and proceeded to go forward upon the hearing of the evidence in the case. In the production of the evidence the State of Colorado took part and lent its assistance, with a result that enabled the court to reach what was to the State a satisfactory outcome; for upon the merits of the controversy the court determined that the State of Kansas had failed to make out a "cause of action" against the State of Colorado and the bill of the plaintiff was dismissed. (206 U. S., 46.)

It has since then been always understood that there had arisen a "case" between the States of Kansas and of Colorado.

In *Decatur* v. *Paulding, Secretary of the Navy* (14 Pet., 496), the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia granted a rule on the Secretary of the Navy to show cause why the writ of mandamus should not issue as prayed; and to this rule the Secretary returned, protesting against the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court invoked on the occasion. It was determined that the court had jurisdiction to inquire into the acts of the officer for the purpose of directing a mandamus; yet,

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the rule was discharged because the performance of the particular act concerned the discretion of the Secretary. Nevertheless it has since been considered that there had arisen a "case."

In *Kansas* v. *United States* (204 U. S., 331), the State of Kansas applied to the Supreme Court for leave to file a bill against the United States itself, to which the United States objected on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The court at the time recognized that a sovereign is not to be held amenable in its own courts without its consent, yet it appears to have considered the question to be of a justifiable nature, for it granted the leave over the objection, and the bill was filed; leave was afterwards given to the United States to file a demurrer; in lieu of this a motion to dismiss was substituted, and this was argued by the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General on the United States' behalf, opposed by the attorney-general of the State of Kansas, Messrs. Choate, Hagerman, Joline, Browne, Madden, and Bryson, esqrs., on behalf of the State of Kansas; the court took time for deliberation and after the formation of its opinion dismissed the bill upon the ground that the United States had not consented to be sued. The foregoing instances have been selected as illustratory of the truth of the intimation that in order for the arising of a "case," it is not essential that the plaintiff in fact possess a right to enjoy the relief which he seeks to obtain; not essential that he shall in fact be the possessor of a cause of action; it is the formal claim of the right to relief in which a "case" consists; and although his claim be ultimately resolved against him, the result of the proceedings through which that ascertainment is accomplished, does not deprive them of the character which up to that time had constituted a "case."

If the court were able to feel that there existed a necessity to believe that there was room for perplexity in agreeing that the term "case" is not synonymous with "cause of action," that necessity might require further support from the cumulative weight of other instances of "cases" in the books; the numerical proportion which such might happen to bear to the number of all the cases decided would be not inconsiderable; for they would number all of the instances wherein the result turned out against a plaintiff, or in favor

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of a defendant. A "cause of action" is established with proof that the one's rights have been violated by the other; a case consists in laying at the bar of a judicial tribunal competent to decide it, and in the method appropriate to its procedure the formal claim that rights have been denied. It is in the claim of the existence of a "cause of action;" in the claim that rights have been undone or denied that a "case" consists; and if the claim requires for its determination that an application or interpretation of the Constitution or laws of the United States be had, then the "case" arises under that Constitution or those laws, and the judicial power of the United States extends to it. Extends to it for the purpose of determining the merits of the claim by due process of law, which involves the right of the plaintiff to be heard by himself or counsel; the right of the defendant to be acquainted by the court's process with the pendency of the proceeding, that he may be heard by himself or counsel if he desires; that the administration of the affairs of justice in the case shall be unhidden, and open to the ever watchful scrutiny of the people, rather than that the rights of citizens shall be disposed of in the privacy of the judge's chambers, according no considerations save the identity of the person sued.

In the report of *Osborne* v. *The Bank* (9 Wheaton, 819) Chief Justice Marshall quotes from the third article of the Constitution:

> The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law, and in equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority.

And he continued:

> This clause enables the judicial department to receive jurisdiction to the full extent of the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, when any question respecting them shall assume such a form that the judicial power is capable of acting on it. That power is capable of acting only when the subject is submitted to it by a party who exerts his right in the form prescribed by law. It then becomes a case, and the Constitution declares that the judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

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In *Tennessee* v. *Bank* (152 U. S., 459) Mr. Justice Gray having repeated those expressions of the Chief Justice, continuing with the delivery of the opinion of the court proceeded to say:

> And when a question to which the judicial power of the Union is extended by the Constitution forms an ingredient of the original cause, it is in the power of Congress to give the circuit courts jurisdiction of that cause, although other questions of fact or of law may be involved in it. But the right of the plaintiff to sue can not depend on the defense which the defendant may choose to set up. His right to sue is anterior to that defense and must depend on the state of things when the action is brought. The question which the case involves, then, must determine its character.

The actual existence of a "cause of action" is not to be confounded with the formal *claim* that it exists. If a claim be made that rights depending upon the Constitution or laws of the United States have been infringed or that administrative public duties enjoined by the Constitution or laws of the United States are being denied performance to the undoing of the rights of a citizen, and that claim be laid before the bar of the court in a manner agreeable to the methods of its procedure as established by law, there exists straightway a "case" within the purview of the Constitution, and the authority of that instrument extends the judicial power of the United States to that case. And that a judge in deference to persons can be found capable to shut up the leaves of the Constitution and interpose against the operation of the judicial power of the Government the barrier of his hand will, it is hoped, remain forever unable to be conceived.

The court proceeds now to examine those considerations which determine whether the claim that the plaintiff makes in his petition involves as necessary for its determination an interpretation of, or an application of, the laws of the United States; for if it does, the case arises under those laws. While the court discovers no occasion to be at this time concerned with whatever extent or what severity of superlative adjective the various phraseology of the petition may be subject to be at other times assailed, the court is unable now to turn away from the recognition of the existence of an obligation to extend concern to certain allegations which

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the petition in fact contains, and which no profundity of condemnation can hope to wipe from its face. For the purpose of according high prominence for the parts of the petition from attending to which there is no avenue of escape, the court shall set down that much of it here, in the petition's very words. And if there should occur the question that the parts which are omitted are those which ought to be condemned, the reply will be that for the purpose of the moment it agrees with the disposition of the court to accord to them no influence beyond that imponderable effect which resides in things which are appropriate to be eliminated from consideration. Will be omitted the first specific prayer of the petition, in order to accommodate a more emphatic prominence for the third prayer; this prayer to be held in a connection with the first and other clauses of the petition; and it is expected to be understood that the phraseology of the first prayer is competent to exert no influence over the considerations the court is now engaged in putting forward. Whatever may be the degree of the extravagances or even of the misconceptions to be uncovered in prayers, the facts stated on the face of the pleading remain; and only according to the facts and the application of the law to those facts can be determined whether the plaintiff has a grievance which under the law entitles him to redress. The allegations of the petition are to be remembered as supported by affidavit of a citizen to their truth, made according to the established form.

The petition is entitled "Petition for writ of mandamus," and identifies itself as such in its first sentence:

> The petition of the Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., through its attorney, Fred B. Rhodes, for a writ of mandamus against the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress respectfully represents—

It proceeds to say:

> That the respondents, members of the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress * * * are charged under the law with the duty of considering proposals for furnishing paper for the public printing and binding of the United States Government, and with the duty of awarding contracts for such paper to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. * * *

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> The Public Printer invited your petitioner to submit a bid for furnishing paper for the use of the United States Government and forwarded to said petitioner proposals to be opened by said Joint Committee * * * for furnishing paper for public printing. * * * In compliance with the provisions of said proposal, your petitioner submitted a bid for furnishing the aforesaid paper * * * which bid said members of the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress have refused to consider. * * * Your petitioner further alleges that said bid was accompanied by a bond which had been approved by the United States judge of the District of Columbia as required by law, and that said bond was executed with all the formalities required by the law hereinbefore referred to. * * * Your petitioner is advised and believes that the bid submitted by it was the lowest and best bid received on a large number of items, and that the refusal of the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress to consider said proposal filed by your petitioner is without authority of law and is to the great injury of the petitioner. Wherefore petitioner prays:
>
> 1. * * *.
>
> 2. That a rule may be issued and served upon the respondents requiring them to appear and show cause why the prayers of this petition be not granted.
>
> 3. That such other and further relief may be granted to your petitioner as to the court may seem proper.

There is now advanced the necessity of confessing that there is no way to escape it, that the petition avers that the defendants are "charged by law with the duty of considering proposals for furnishing paper for the public printing and binding of the United States Government" (not Senate); that the plaintiff was invited to bid for furnishing paper "for the use of the United States Government" (not Senate); that the plaintiff did bid; that his bid was accompanied by a bond "approved as required by law;" that it was the "lowest and best bid on a large number of items;" and that this bid the respondents "have refused to consider;" that said refusal is "without authority of law" and "to their great injury;" neither is there escape from recognizing that the petition asks "that such relief may be granted to your petitioner as to the court may seem proper."

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The court will now proceed to examine the laws of the United States to ascertain whether they do, as the petition claims—

> charge the respondents with the duty of considering proposals submitted in accordance with the requirements of those laws for the public printing and binding of the United States Government.

This examination will not amount to an undertaking definitely to adjudicate that contention at this early stage, but to conclude whether the claim is reasonable enough to constitute "a question arising under the laws of the United States;" and if the court resolves this in the affirmative, it will then take up an examination of the question whether the third or "general prayer" of the petition entitles the plaintiff to any of the relief that is appropriate to the averments of fact, if those averments should be found at the trial to be true.

Upon opening the laws of the United States to the point whether there is in those laws that which the plaintiff claims them to contain, and upon coming to the act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stats., 601), to which appears the admonitory preamble—

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—*

And which was approved by the President of the United States on January 16, 1895, thereupon becoming law, appears the following:

> There shall be a Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three members of the Senate and three Members of the House of Representatives, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated.

It is not found in this law that the Senate of the United States shall exercise these powers; but that the Joint Committee on Printing shall possess them.

The act goes forward:

> The Joint Committee on Printing *shall* fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Public Printer *shall*, under their direction, advertise in two newspapers, published in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louis-

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> ville, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and Chicago, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished to applicants by the Public Printer, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. And the Public Printer *shall* furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants therefor who shall desire to bid.

The conviction that section 3 enjoins upon the joint committee certain obligations of a mandatory nature which law leaves them no discretion to turn away from or to omit; that it imposes the like upon the Public Printer; that it vests in every citizen of the United States who shall desire to bid the right to bid is not handily to be escaped. Nor is it to be considered that it is yet ready to be conceived that rights granted to an American citizen by the laws of his country are to be taken away from or denied him by any of the authorities of a department in the Government, however high. In support of the reasonableness of the plaintiff's contention that the paper was to be for the use of the Government of the United States, not for the use of the Senate, the words "proposals to furnish the Government with paper," appear indelibly written down in section 3 of the act.

The act provides moreover:

> "SEC. 5. The sealed proposals to furnish paper *shall* be opened in the presence of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The court is at this time neither called upon, nor perhaps justified to go so far into the interpretation of this much of section 5 as to determine whether it is the meaning of its expressions that the joint committee *shall*, to the advantage of the public purse, open every sealed legal proposal, or whether it is clothed with a discretion to open only one, and leave the other legal proposals shut; it may be that there are to be considered upon this point some good arguments in favor of the last part of the proposition which the court's mind has not for itself conceived.

Section 5 proceeds:

> and the contracts *shall* be awarded by them to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government; but they shall not consider any proposal which is not accompanied by a bond approved by a judge or clerk of a

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> court of record in the penalty of five thousand dollars, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal is accepted, shall enter into a contract to furnish the articles proposed for.

Likewise would the court be at this time unjustified in going so far into the interpretation of this part of section 5 as to determine now, at this early stage, whether if the joint committee found it appropriate to leave shut very many sealed proposals and proceeded to consider only a single proposal which was not sealed nor accompanied by a bond, and, refusing to consider any of the legal proposals, undertook to enter into a contract with that single proposer who was without a bond--there are any proceedings appropriate to be examined and applied by the courts of the country to arrest the execution of a contract so conceived for the purchase of the government supplies. These considerations require the court to conclude it to be apparent that the first part of paragraph 2 of the plaintiff's petition, which is quoted supra, shows to the court some questions the nature of which is justiciable; and the court proceeds now to examine into the considerations which require to be taken up in making an effort to reach a respectable conclusion whether the second part (supra) of that paragraph of the petition puts forward any other justiciable question.

It is alleged there that the respondents—

> are charged under the law with the duty of considering proposals for furnishing paper for the public printing and binding of the United States Government (not Senate), and with the duty of awarding contracts for such paper to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

That there exists some very considerable reasons to believe that the truth of these claims is patent appears from so much of the act as has been already quoted. A further examination of the act will presently show a very ponderous tendency toward an advance in the same direction. There are but three departments of the Government, and within these are comprised the whole of the Government's affairs. Within the printing for these three departments is comprised the whole of the government printing; within the paper to be purchased for all of these departments

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is comprised all of the government paper; and while the court is not at this time proceeding so forward as to determine that all printing for all of the Government's great departments is to occur under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, or that all of the paper for all of those great departments is to be so purchased, the court sees no direction whereby to evade the conclusion that the question has been laid before the bar of the court by paragraph two of the plaintiff's petition and that it can be answered only by examining the laws of the United States.

As already quoted, section 3 of the act provides that the joint committee—

> shall fix upon standards of paper for the *different* descriptions of *public* printing and binding [not Senate printing and binding].

That the Public Printer shall under their direction advertise for proposals to—

> furnish the Government [not Senate] with paper * * * setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing.

Section 31 of the act provides:

> All printing offices in the departments [not Senate] now in operation, or hereafter put in operation, by law, shall be considered a part of the Government Printing Office [not Senate], and shall be under the control of the Public Printer [not Senate], who shall furnish all presses, types, imposing stones, and necessary machinery and material for said offices from the general supplies of the Government Printing Office [not Senate]; and all paper and material of every kind used in the said offices for departmental [not Senate] work, except letter and note paper and envelopes, shall be supplied by the Public Printer.

Section 17 provides that the President of the United States shall nominate and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint the Public Printer.

Section 51:

> The forms and style in which the printing or binding ordered by any of the departments [not Senate] shall be executed, and the material and the size of type to be used, shall be determined by the Public Printer * * *.

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Section 93 of the act:

> When any department, the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, or the Library of Congress shall require printing or binding to be done it shall be on certificate that such work be necessary for the public service; whereupon the Public Printer shall furnish an estimate of the cost by the principal items for such printing or binding so called for, after which requisitions shall be made upon him therefor by the head of such department [not Senate], the clerk of the Supreme Court, chief justice of the Court of Claims, or the Librarian of Congress; and the Public Printer shall place the cost thereof to the debit of such department in its annual appropriation for printing and binding.

It might be not without profit to pursue in further detail the intricacies of the act for the purpose of showing that it contemplates more printing than that which is in the affairs of the Senate; that it contemplates the purchase of other paper beyond that which is connected with the Senate's needs; but the scope of the whole Government's affairs which this act places under the direction of the joint committee, the amount of public supplies for the whole Government which it contemplates, the extent to which in a single twelve-month the public funds are disposed of in connection with its directions, indeed the inexorable refutation of the pretense that in examining into the law which regulates these affairs, and in omitting to suppress and deny the court's process to a citizen who claims the right to be heard to make a question, the justice holding the court unlawfully invaded the constitutional privileges and prerogatives of those to whom it occurs to fill the station of Senator, is written in the annual appropriation acts which accommodate that part of the constitution which provides:

> no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

For upon opening 35 Statutes at Large appears upon page 184 an act passed May 22, 1908, entitled:

> An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes.

Upon page 317 of the same volume appears an act passed on May 27, 1908, as follows:

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> An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes.

In the first of these acts appears the general heading "Legislative," and under this the subheading "Senate;" while the appropriations provided for under the subheading "Senate" extend to very many items, there is found therein no intimation that the appropriations of money to defray the expenses of the Government Printing Office and for the purchase of paper for the use of the General Government is regarded by Congress as lying within the affairs of only those who hold the station of Senator. It is true that amongst the items of this subtitle appears (p. 187):

> For stationery and newspapers for Senators and the President of the Senate, including four thousand dollars for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars—

But this item is manifestly apart from the affairs of the Government Printing Office and from the paper to be purchased for the use of so much of the General Government as is outside of the Senate.

In the second act, which is entitled "Appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government," on page 381, appears the heading, of typographical prominence which seems to place it in the class of the independent headings, "Government Printing Office," and in the middle of the progress of this division of the act, on page 382, in smaller type, appears the subtitle "Public printing and binding."

The first subsection begins:

> For the *public* printing, for the *public* binding, and for paper for the *public* printing, including * * *

It concludes:

> And for all the necessary materials needed in the prosecution of the work, *five million three hundred thousand dollars;* and from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding *shall* be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely.

And there follow immediately a very considerable number of distinct and different items, each of which evidences in the scope and particularity of its detail that exactness which

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is the habit of Congress in authorizing a disposition of the public funds. The minuteness of the details which pertain to very many of these items is not needed to magnify the feature of the act which is now in the court's concern; that is, a feature which seems to give an answer out of this law of Congress which will oppose itself against the belief that the affairs of all the government printing, that the purchase of all the paper contemplated for the whole Government are in the discharge of the sole authority of three Senators or subject to be discharged only in accordance with their discretion. There will be taken out of the act and put down here only so much of the main parts of the various items as show that between the beginning and the end of the schedule is contemplated printing and paper for each and every and all of the departments that are in the Government; and the court expects to be obliged after that to interpret the law as justifying at least a fair contention that there lies under these subjects of printing for the whole Government and of paper for the whole Government something which is outside of the discretion pertaining to the station of Senator.

From the purchase of all of the government paper to the purchase of the enormous whole of the Union's total requirements, through such committees, differs none in principle, only in degree.

The quotations from the act are thus:

For printing and binding for Congress, etc	$1,824,900
For the State Department	42,000
For the Treasury Department	325,000
For the War Department	275,000
For the Navy Department	153,000
For the Interior Department, etc	254,000
For the Patent Office, etc	525,000
For the Smithsonian Institution, etc	72,600
For the United States Geological Survey, etc	35,000
For printing and binding the Annual Report of the Director, etc	140,000
For the Department of Justice	33,000
For the Post-Office Department, etc	350,000
For the Department of Agriculture, etc	460,000
For the Department of Commerce and Labor, etc	500,000
For the Supreme Court of the United States	10,000
For the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia	1,500

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For the Court of Claims	$15,000
For the Library of Congress, etc	202,000
For the Executive Office	2,000
For the Interstate Commerce Commission	60,000
For the International Bureau of the American Republics.	20,000

The court has now gone through with the most important of the considerations upon which depend whether, under the law of the United States, a justiciable question has arisen in the case made on the face of the plaintiff's petition and which at the time of the application to the justice holding the court occasioned the justice to omit to recognize that by failing to suppress the process of the court he unlawfully invaded the constitutional privileges and prerogatives of those who hold the station of Senator.

By coming to an end of the foregoing discussion of the allegations of the petition, the court is brought to the beginning of the discussion to be put forward in making an effort to cause it to be believed that at the time of the submission to the justice holding the court of the plaintiff's motion for the court's process there were written in the petition considerations which indelibly stamped upon its face respectable reasons to sustain the conviction that, if the matters which had the support of an affidavit were true, the propriety of a certain particular relief which the petition asks was also a justiciable question; and if it is a question in its nature justiciable, whether the law so foreclosed it in favor of three of the respondents as to enjoin upon the justice holding the court an obligation to suppress the effort of the plaintiff to open the question at the tribunal's public bar.

If it be that one into whose hands for a time is given the discharge of public functions finds amongst those functions any one the performance of which the law has taken away from his discretion, the propriety of which is not within his judgment, of which a failure would stand undefendable; if the failure deprives a citizen of a right accorded him by the laws of Congress; is this hypothesis so plainly destitute of all justiciable questions that by failing to prevent the opening of the matter at the bar of the federal courts the justices of the United States become violators? The court is not established in the belief that its duty to the moment would be filled without a more particular effort than has thus far

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been made to point out the importance to the situation which is to be attached to the third prayer of the petition under the law's established methods for the procedure of courts.

The third prayer is such as is known to courts and the practitioners as the "prayer for general relief;" its function is to render appropriate any and all relief which is proper for the nature of the case yet not especially prayed for in the prayers for specific relief; it is the function of this kind of a prayer to attach itself to all matters of fact whatsoever in the petition appearing, and to draw to those facts all the relief whatsoever to which their existence would rightly entitle the litigant under the judgment of the law.

> There is no doubt that, under the general prayer, other relief may be granted than that which is particularly prayed for. (*English* v. *Foxall*, 2 Pet., 612.)
>
> As to the prayer, it is sufficient to say that the prayer for general relief which is here found will enable the court to make such a decree as the plaintiff may show himself entitled to upon the facts set forth in the stating part of the bill. The pleading is not very formally nor very cautiously drawn, and in the absence of the prayer for general relief might have led to embarrassment in making the proper decree in the case, * * * but the particular relief permitted under a general prayer, where the statement in the body of the bill is sufficient to entitle the party to it, meets the decree proposed to be entered. (*Tayloe* v. *Insurance Co.*, 9 How., 406.)
>
> The relief against Tyler was properly granted under the prayer of the bill for general relief. It was consonant with the facts set out in the bill as a ground of relief against Tyler personally, and it was relief agreeable to the case made out by the bill. (*Tyler* v. *Savage*, 143 U. S., 98.)

(See also *Jones* v. *Van Doren*, 130 U. S., 692; *Texas* v. *Hardenberg*, 10 Wall., 86.)

Moreover, rule 26 of the common-law rules of this court provides:

> No formal conclusion or prayer for judgment shall be necessary in any pleading.

These rules of practice, established by order of the general term of this court under the authority of Congress (D. C. Code, sec. 65), are, under the general usages of courts and the

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particular decisions especially concerning these rules, to be accorded by justices the same obligatory effect as statutes.

The Supreme Court quotes with approval:

> A rule of court thus authorized and made has the binding force of law, and is binding upon the court as well as upon parties to an action, and can not be dispensed with to suit the circumstances of any particular case. (*Irrigation Co.* v. *Gildersleeve*, 174 U. S., 608.)
>
> The rule of court is the law of the court, as it is of the parties, and there is no dispensing power in the court simply to meet what is supposed to be the pressing exigency of a particular case. (*D. C.* v. *Humphries*, 11 A. C. (D. C.), 78; *U. S. ex. rel. Queen* v. *Alvey*, 182 U. S., 546.)

An application of these considerations to the petition at bar makes it sufficiently manifest that if the law enjoins upon the respondents an administrative and mandatory duty in opening and considering the sealed legal proposals of which his sealed proposal is alleged to be one, that it is at least fairly questionable, but that the establishment of the plaintiff's right to have his legal bid considered the same as other legal bids can be accomplished only by requiring, through the instrumentality of a mandamus, that the particular duty of opening and considering be performed. There is no room to make any manner of doubt whatever but that the petition expresses the evidence of an effort to require this right of the plaintiff to be so far attended as to secure its establishment by requiring the opening and considering of his proposal, no matter what its fate after it has been considered.

If it be suggested that the facts of the matter are not indeed true, it would have to be objected against this claim that that kind of a question was not for consideration by the justice holding the court at the time the motion for the court's process was laid before the bar; and this objection would have two parts. The first part of the objection would ask whether, upon the institution of causes wherein were named some who fill the station of Senator, it should be deemed appropriate to commendatory conduct for the justice holding the court that he proceed to lay aside for the time judicial functions, and departing from the court, engage himself in inquiry about the truth of the plaintiff's claim, following in person this investigation so far as its

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ramifications might happen to lead; and upon returning to his place after the end of the excursion proceed forthwith to resolve the question according to whatever conclusions such a venture might happen to bring to mind?

The second part of the objection would rest itself upon section 1278 of the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia which requires in mandamus cases that the—

> issues shall be tried by a jury, if both parties require it.

If it is questionable whether the act of opening and considering a legal bid is a ministerial duty, or whether the law abandons to the Senate members of the Joint Committee on Printing the discretion to determine which legal bids that committee shall consider and which legal bids it shall not consider, and if in support of a claim for the existence of such a discretion it were urged that Congress can confer none but legislative functions upon its committees, and that therefore all functions of this committee are legislative, it would then, in answer, have to be reminded that committees created by the laws of Congress are not necessarily committees of the Houses of Congress; that if the functions conferred upon a committee are not in their nature legislative the right deduction would seem to be that in discharging them the committee is not discharging legislative functions, and is therefore no legislative committee. That the Interstate Commerce Commission, created by the laws of Congress, is a committee of the Houses of Congress, and therefore clothed with none but legislative functions will not be sustained by any good arguments. So with the Joint Committee on Printing; the mere possession of an appellation clothes it with no functions; the changing of its name will alone deprive it of none which it now comprehends; the nature of its functions depends upon the letter of the law, not upon the letters of its name.

> It is not by the office of the person to whom the writ is directed, but the nature of the thing to be done, that the propriety or impropriety of issuing a mandamus is to be determined. (*Marbury* v. *Madison*, 1 Cranch, 170.)

Moreover, if a claim were advanced that the duties of the Joint Committee on Printing are subject to be suspended, or altered, or in any wise controlled by a single resolution of the

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Senate, it would be reminded that by the Constitution, article 1, section 1—

> All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

And to this reminder would have to be added that the laws of Congress were not able to be altered or repealed or their obligations relieved from by any authority which comprises less than Congress itself. All legislative powers granted by the Constitution are conferred upon Congress; and of none of these can Congress be rid by delegating them elsewhere for their discharge; and while so far as is known to the court the independent control of each of the several Houses of Congress over its several committees has been everywhere recognized, universally understood, and never any time brought in question, yet the ability of the Senate independently to control the action of the six members of the Joint Committee on Printing; independently to impose on that committee a duty which is outside of those already imposed by the act of Congress; independently to withdraw from that committee any duty already entailed in it by the law of Congress, can not be easily conceded. As has already been observed, *all* legislative power residing in Congress or in its Members is vested by the Constitution; no legislative power is or can be vested in Congress, or in a part of Congress, by the laws of Congress itself; and when it appears that through a law of Congress particular Senators find themselves in the discharge of a public function which pertains only to designated Senators under a law, and which at that time pertains to no other Senators, and which pertains to designated Senators only by virtue of a particular law, and which does not at that time pertain to any other Senators under that law, the conclusion that designated Senators are at the time discharging a function which does not pertain to Senators as such is well-nigh irresistible; as is the other conclusion that the additional functions to be discharged by designated Senators only because of a law, are additional to the functions which are vested in all Senators by the Constitution; and inasmuch as *all* legislative power is vested by the Constitution, and as much in one Senator as in another, it seems to follow that there are no additional

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legislative powers remaining to be vested in particular Senators by particular laws; and such additional functions as are vested by a particular law must be in addition to *all* the legislative powers which Senators by virtue of the Constitution possess; since the Constitution confers *all* legislative power, any function which is additional to *all* legislative power must be some other kind of function than a legislative function. *All* legislative functions being already vested by the Constitution before the enactment of the law, functions which afterwards come into existence only by virtue of the law can not be legislative functions.

The court would be made content if it could feel that it is ready to be now confessed, that whatever informalities, extravagances, excesses, or omissions are appropriate to be charged against the petition, yet the obligation of the justice holding the court to the duties of his custodianship required him to recognize it as averring upon the oath of a citizen; that, in compliance with the provisions of a public proposal for bidding, the petitioner had submitted a bid according to a public law for furnishing to the General Government public supplies; that the bid was accompanied by a bond which was executed with all the formalities required by that law; that the law gave him the right to bid and a right to have his bid considered; that the respondents have refused to consider it; that the refusal to consider it was without authority of law and to his great injury.

The court would be relieved to feel that it was ready to be now conceded that the duty of the justice to his custodianship required him at the time to understand that in the law of the land was written—

> The sealed proposals to furnish paper *shall* be opened in the presence of the Joint Committee on Printing—

together with—

> and the contract shall be awarded by them to the lowest and best bidder—

and that these provisions of law made the question whether the joint committee was under a mandatory duty to consider legal proposals a justiciable question, which the justice could not then, and the court can not now escape, an ascertainment of the rights of a complaining citizen requiring it to be determined at the court's bar.

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The concern of the court would be lightened if it could be sensible that it was ready to be admitted to its support that the custodianship of the justice required him to regard that an act of opening and considering sealed proposals is not legislation; that there is room to claim it to be a plain administrative duty the discharge of which is imposed by legislation upon the Joint Committee on Printing and upon its members; room to contend it to be a duty which devolves upon individual functionaries because they belong to that committee and from the obligations of which the fact that some of them are Senators renders them not immune.

There lying in the laws of the United States, to be applied to the quoted averments of the petition, the provisions which have already herein been brought forward respecting the duties enjoined upon the respondents under that law, the court is required to find itself in the opinion that the question whether the respondents ought of right to consider the bid of the complainant is a question which "arises" under those laws, and that it has "arisen" in such formal manner as to constitute a "case;" that a part of the Constitution extends the judicial power of the Government to that case.

In *Louisville & Nashville R. R.* v. *Mottley* (211 U. S., 152), referring to the same part of the Constitution, Mr. Justice Moody wrote:

> It is the settled interpretation of these words, as used in this statute conferring jurisdiction, that a suit arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States only when the plaintiff's statement of his own case of action shows that it is based upon those laws or that Constitution.

Respecting this case at bar, can those accustomed in the habits of responsibility any longer justifiably deny that "plaintiff's statement of his own cause of action shows that it is based upon" the laws of the United States?

A "case" having arisen by the filing of the petition, should it, in view of the decisions already cited upon the point, any longer be able to be considered that this court was without jurisdiction to hear and decide that case on account that it happened to be a mandamus?

If it is to be so considered, then to a law of Congress itself is abandoned the further task of laying that consideration

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definitely at rest, for section 68, District of Columbia Code, provides:

> The said supreme court may, in its appropriate special terms, issue writs of warranto, *mandamus*, prohibition, scire facias, certiorari, injunction, prohibitory and mandatory, ne exeat, and all other writs known in common law and equity practice that may be necessary to the effective exercise of its jurisdiction.

A "case" having arisen to which the Constitution extends the judicial power of the Government; the subject-matter of the case being the right to a mandamus; the obligation to exercise jurisdiction over mandamus cases being enjoined upon the court by act of Congress, there remains to be examined only whether the particular process of the court which the justice failed to withhold from a complaining citizen was appropriate to the procedure of that jurisdiction enjoined upon the court by that high law.

The writ of mandamus has been always peculiar to a single province, that of requiring the discharge of an administrative public act at the hands of a public functionary who failed to perform it; only upon the theory that corporations are in the discharge of semipublic functions does the writ go to them and to their officers. The mandamus has had no place with other than public affairs, for private matters can be remedied through the instrumentality of other means; yet there is known to the law no other procedure whereby the performance of a neglected public duty can be required. An administrative duty at the hands of a public functionary can arise only in some affair of government. There is nothing in the affairs of government which renders some of its functionaries above the law and leaves the others under the law. Each of the three departments is less than the Government, and an entire current Government itself is less than and below the law. If, in the abstract, it be questioned whether a station in either of the three departments of the Government raises that individual to be immune above the law, a unanimous opinion would be expected to answer. If, in the abstract, it be questioned whether one department and not the other departments is immune from the control of law, the response would be expected to be the same. If in the concrete it be

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questioned whether a station with one department carried a privilege peculiar to that department to be guarded against the reach and operation of the law, the answer should be no more difficult and no less emphatic than before. In examining whether there is in the nature of a mandamus that which unlaws it for a branch of only one of the three departments, it needs to be reflected that the various high heads of the executive department of the Government, themselves members of the Cabinet, as well as their subordinates, are generally known and understood to be amenable to this writ, and the dockets of this court are all the time crowded with their cases. A few of those wherein it has been holden that adherence by them to the injunctions of the law is to be required and has been required by the writ are *United States, ex. rel.*, v. *Blaine* (139 U. S., 306); *United States, ex. rel.*, v. *Lamont* (155 U. S., 303); *Roberts* v. *United States* (176 U. S., 221); *Garfield* v. *Goldsby* (211 U. S., 249); *United States, ex. rel.*, v. *MacVeagh, Secretary* (214 U. S., 124).

From these and very many other cases that occupy their places in the books it should be taken as established that mere station in the executive department of the Government renders no public functionary exempt from the approach of the law's original process ordinary for mandamus.

Thus much respecting the executive; and now for the concern of that writ with the affairs of the judicial department.

In *ex parte Parker* (120 U. S., 737) the Supreme Court of Washington Territory was found amenable and the peremptory mandamus issued to it.

The peremptory mandamus was again issued to the same court in *Parker petitioner* (131 U. S., 221.)

In the following case the peremptory writ was issued to a judge of the District Court of the United States: *Hudson* v. *Parker* (156 U. S., 277.)

In the following cases the peremptory writ of mandamus was issued to the judges of the circuit courts of the United States and to those courts: *Ex parte Schollenberger* (96 U. S., 369); *Virginia* v. *Paul* (148 U. S., 107); *in re Hohorst* (150 U. S., 653); *in re Conway, receiver* (178 U. S., 421); *in the matter of Christensen* (194 U. S., 458).

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In *In re Winn* (213 U. S., 458) a peremptory mandamus was awarded to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States.

In the following two cases the peremptory writ of mandamus was awarded to the Court of Claims of the United States: *Ex parte Roberts* (15 Wall., 384); *In re the United States* (16 Wall., 699).

In re Key (189 U. S., 84) the matter of awarding a writ of mandamus to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia was considered.

And *In the matter of the Washington & Georgetown Railroad Company* (140 U. S., 91) a peremptory mandamus was awarded to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting in general term.

From these and many like cases wherein peremptory mandamus issued, and from a great number in which its propriety has been considered, is to be taken that it has not occurred to the courts or to the judges of the United States to be established in the conviction that they themselves are beyond the control of the law, or exempt by reason of judicial stations from approach by the law's process, or from amenability to its commands, although enjoined through the instrumentality of a mandamus. And the two classes of cases, those of the executive and of the judicial department, set in a position of considerable security the proposition that to be concerned with station in at least two of the three departments confers no privilege to be immune from the approach of the process of the courts of the country. It is found in the consensus of all the cases that the nature of the act to be required rather than the title of the station must determine the propriety of a peremptory writ; and unless those to whom occurs the station of Senator are because of Senatorship above and beyond the law, Senators will not be found intending to omit adherence to the law; and if it be, as commonly assumed, that only to the judicial power is committed the interpretation and application of the law, Senators will not be found intending to be immune from the approach of the law's process unless they intend to be immune from compliance with the law. And while countless functions of each department of the Government are beyond the scrutiny of courts, it is not a corollary that a

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station in one of the departments itself precludes the tender from the law and the acceptance of any duty whatsoever, which the obligations of the judicial department require it to examine, respecting the law's intendment about the manner or necessity of its performance.

If there be put forward that in no case has it been pointedly decided that it could happen to a Senator, through the designation of some particular authority and the acceptance by him of that designation, to find himself charged with certain public functions which involve the discharge of a duty not in its nature legislative, a duty the performance of which the law by requiring it to be done took the doing of it away from his discretion, it would have to be reminded that the dearth of instances in which Congress has by law vested in those who were already its members the function of letting contracts for the general purchase of the public supplies for the other parts of the General Government that are outside of the legislative department, would sufficiently account for the absence of cases wherein citizens of the United States have found open the opportunity of claiming in the courts of their country that administrative public functions have been unlawfully omitted by those who are also legislators to the denial of the people's rights. And if there advanced to the bar of the tribunal the complaint that laws which vest in legislators such functions might turn out harshly by rendering legislators amenable to the judicial power of the Government for the preservation of the rights of the people, again would it have to be reminded, in the language of the Supreme Court—

> To this we reply that, if it be the true construction, its harshness is no concern of the courts. They have no responsibility for the justice or wisdom of legislation and no duty except to enforce the law as it is written, unless it is clearly beyond the constitutional power of the lawmaking body. (*Railway* v. *Taylor*, 210 U. S., 295.)

And if after that it should be heard at the bar that the particular law now under consideration was unconstitutional because it provided for the holding of other offices by Members of Congress, then, too, would it have to be reminded that the unconstitutionality of the laws of Congress is not established by considering that the upholding of those laws

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would deprive a Senator of his seat; for in the Constitution is written (Art. I, sec. 6):

> And no person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.

The court disclaims the intimation that membership upon the Joint Committee of Printing amounts to holding an office under the United States; the court advances only the suggestion that if it should be claimed to be the holding of an office, no more need be feared to follow than that a Member by accepting the designation had thereby forfeited his seat.

While the court finds in the adjudicated federal cases scant precedent for the propriety of actions in mandamus against Members or officers of Congress, yet such actions are not strange to the courts of the several States respecting members and officers of their legislatures.

In *State ex rel. Benton* v. *Elder* (31 Nebr., 169) there occurred an application for a mandamus to compel the speaker of the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska to open and publish the returns of the general election held on November 4, 1890. Notice of application for the writ and a copy of the relator's information were served on the speaker of the house of representatives, who answered that he appeared at the bar of the court through courtesy, and not in recognition of its jurisdiction over him as the speaker of the house and the presiding officer of the joint convention of the senate and of the house; that as such speaker and presiding officer he represented an independent and coordinate branch of the government, and that over his acts in such capacity the court had no jurisdiction; that the matters charged in the information related wholly to the political branch of the government of the State and were not within the jurisdiction of the court; that a joint resolution of the two houses directed him not to open and publish the returns until after the trial and determination by a joint committee of the two houses of certain contests over the election of state officers. The supreme court of the State of Nebraska held that the duty of opening and publishing the returns was a ministerial duty, positively imposed by law, in regard to which the speaker was vested with no discretionary power; that it was a duty which would be enforced by writ of mandamus,

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and the peremptory writ was awarded to the speaker. Here was an instance wherein a member of the legislative department had not only refused to open sealed returns, but the resolution of both houses instructed him not to open; yet the court found it a duty enjoined by law, and he was required to open. It is not without the weight of an authoritative precedent for justifying the pretension that the question whether the Joint Committee on Printing could and ought to be required to open and consider sealed legal proposals was debatable before a court.

In *Ex parte Pickett* (24 Ala., 91) there occurred an application by Richard O. Pickett, who at the time was a member of the house of representatives of the State of Alabama, against the speaker of that house to compel him to certify to the comptroller of the public accounts the amount to which the petitioner was entitled for mileage. The court after examining the law determined the application to be proper, and the peremptory writ issued to the speaker.

In *State* v. *Moffitt* (5 Ohio, 362) the supreme court of that State considered that it was authorized to issue a mandamus in proper cases. It found its opinion to be that every officer whose office is created by law, and not otherwise provided for, was entitled to receive from the governor a commission to fill such office upon producing to the secretary of state a legal certificate of his being duly elected or appointed and in the delivery of its opinion found it appropriate to express the conviction that—

> Upon the production of such certificate the governor will issue a commission. Should he refuse, he is within the reach of the same writ of mandamus. The governor of Ohio is no less answerable to the operation of law than the most humble citizen; and it is to be hoped that no citizen will ever fill that important office who entertains a different sentiment.

In *Wolfe* v. *McCaull* (76 Va., 876) it occurred that the legislature of Virginia had passed a bill and presented it to the governor; but before he acted it was recalled by a joint resolution of the two houses. The court determined that the legislature had no power, according to law, to recall the bill; that it was the duty of the keeper of the rolls to have that bill printed and published with the other acts of the general

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assembly; and that for a failure to perform this duty mandamus was the only appropriate remedy, and the court awarded the peremptory writ.

In *Gray, Governor*, v. *The State* (72 Ind., 567), a peremptory mandamus was issued against the governor, attorney-general, treasurer, and secretary of state of the State of Indiana, requiring the performance of a duty not resting in their discretion, and it was said—

> A ministerial act is one which a person performs in a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to the mandate of legal authority, without regard to or the exercise of his own judgment upon the propriety of the act being done.

To the extent that an enjoyment of the advantages which the law gives, and an acquiescence in the obligations which it imposes ought to be called privileges and prerogatives, the several high members of executive and legislative departments who were concerned in those cases vindicated the privileges and prerogatives which the law connected with their respective stations; it seemed to them that whether any such were connected depended upon an interpretation of the law; which also seemed to them to be appropriate to be had only through the method of invoking an examination of the law by the judicial department.

The respectability of the forenoted authorities seems so considerable as to establish a justification for the opinion that membership in the legislative department does not alone comprise such immunity from approach by the original process of the courts of the country as to entail upon justices the necessity of suppressing it.

In *Marbury* v. *Madison* (1 Cranch, 161) the Chief Justice found it appropriate to observe:

> The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws whenever he receives an injury. One of the first duties of government is to afford that protection. In Great Britain the King himself is sued in the respectful form of a petition, and he never fails to comply with the judgment of his court. * * *
>
> The Government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appel-

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lation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right.

If this obloquy is to be cast on the jurisprudence of our country, it must arise from the peculiar character of the case.

It behooves us, then, to inquire whether there be in its composition any ingredient which shall exempt it from legal investigation or exclude the injured party from legal redress.

And after pursuing this inquiry the Chief Justice continued:

It follows, then, that the question whether the legality of an act of the head of a department be examinable in a court of justice or not, must always depend upon the nature of that act.

If some acts be examinable and others not, there must be some rule of law to guide the court in the exercise of its jurisdiction.

In some instances there may be difficulty in applying the rule to particular cases; but there can not, it is believed, be much difficulty in laying down the rule. * * * The acts of such an officer, as an officer, can never be examinable by the courts.

But when the legislature proceeds to impose upon that officer other duties, when he is directed peremptorily to perform certain acts, when the rights of individuals are dependent upon the performance of those acts, he is so far the officer of the law; is amenable to the laws for his conduct, and can not at his discretion sport away the vested rights of others.

The conclusion from this reasoning is, that where the heads of departments are the political agents of the Executive, merely to execute the will of the President, or rather to act in cases in which the Executive posesses a constitutional or legal discretion, nothing can be more perfectly clear than that their acts are only politically examinable. But where a specific duty is assigned by law and individual rights depend upon the performance of that duty, it seems equally clear that the individual who considers himself injured has a right to resort to the laws of his country for a remedy. * * *

The question whether a right has vested or not is, in its nature, judicial, and must be tried by the judicial authority.

The last part of this language might, with no outrage upon the principle which it expresses, be thus paraphrased:

The conclusion from this reasoning is that where a Senator is the political or confidential agent of the Senate merely to execute the will of the Senate or rather to act

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in cases in which the Senate possesses a constitutional or legal discretion, nothing can be more perfectly clear than that his acts are only politically examinable. But where a specific duty is assigned to him by law, and individual rights depend upon the performance of that duty, it seems equally clear that the individual who considers himself injured has a right to resort to the laws of his country for a remedy.

In *United States* v. *Lee* (106 U. S., 208, 220, 223) the Supreme Court, through Mr. Justice Miller, announced:

> Notwithstanding the progress which has been made since the days of the Stuarts in stripping the crown of its powers and prerogatives, it remains true to-day that the monarch is looked upon with too much reverence to be subjected to the demands of the law as ordinary persons are. The crown remains the fountain of honor, and the surroundings which give dignity and majesty to its possessor are cherished and enforced all the more strictly because of the loss of real power in the government.
>
> Under our system, the people, who are there called "subjects," are the sovereign. Their rights, whether collective or individual, are not bound to give way to a sentiment of loyalty to the person of a monarch. The citizen here knows no person, however near to those in power or however powerful himself, to whom he need yield the rights which the law secures to him when it is well administered. When he, in one of the courts of competent jurisdiction, has established his right, there is no reason why deference to any person, natural or artificial, not even the United States, should prevent him from using the means which the law gives him for the protection and enforcement of that right. * * * No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All officers of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law, and are bound to obey it.
>
> It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who by accepting office participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives.
>
> Courts of justice are established not only to decide upon the controverted rights of the citizens as against each other, but also upon rights in controversy between them and the Government.

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> Shall it be said, in the face of all these, and of the acknowledged right of the judiciary to decide in proper cases statutes which have been passed by both branches of Congress and approved by the President to be unconstitutional, that the courts can not give a remedy when the citizen has been deprived? * * *
>
> If such be the law of this country it sanctions a tyranny which has no existence in the monarchies of Europe, nor in any other government which has a just claim to well-regulated liberty and the protection of personal rights. * * *
>
> The slightest consideration of the nature, the character, the organization, and the powers of these (federal) courts will dispel any fear of serious injury to the Government at their hands.
>
> While by the Constitution the judicial department is recognized as one of the three great branches among which all the powers and functions of the Government are distributed, it is inherently the weakest of them all.
>
> Dependent as its courts are for the enforcement of their judgments upon officers appointed by the Executive and removable at his pleasure, with no patronage and no control of the purse or the sword, their power and influence rest solely upon the public sense of the necessity for the existence of a tribunal to which all may appeal for the assertion and protection of rights guaranteed by the Constitution and by the laws of the land, and on the confidence reposed in the soundness of their decisions and the purity of their motives.

Impressions are often received without much reflection or examination, and it is no wonder that in such a case as this the assertion by an individual of his legal claims in a court of justice, to which he claims it is the duty of that court to attend, should at first view be considered by some as an attempt to intrude into the Senate and to intermeddle with the functions of the legislative branch. It ought not to be necessary for courts again to disclaim all pretensions to such a jurisdiction. An expression so absurd and excessive could not have been entertained for a moment by a court. The province of the court is solely to decide on the rights of individuals, not to inquire how the executive or legislature perform duties in which they have a discretion. Questions in their nature political, or which are by the Constitution and laws submitted to the executive or to the legislature, can never be made in the courts. But if this be not such a

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question; if so far from being an intrusion into the affairs of legislation, if it be no intermeddling with a subject over which the Senate can be considered as having control, what is there in the exalted station of a Senator which shall bar a citizen from asserting in a court of justice his legal rights, or shall forbid a justice to listen to his claim, or a court to issue a mandamus directing the performance of a duty not depending on discretion, but upon particular acts of Congress and the general principles of law? If a legislator commits any illegal act under color of his office by which an individual sustains an injury it can not be pretended that his office alone exempts him from being sued in the ordinary mode of proceeding, and being compelled to obey the judgment of the law. How, then, can his office as legislator exempt him from this particular mode of deciding on the legality of his conduct, if the case be such a case as would, were any other individual the party complained of, authorize the process? Does not a claim that his office exempts him involve a question that is to be answered only by interpreting the Constitution and laws of the United States as applicable to his case? Is not the assertion of an exemption a claim that it arises under that Constitution and those laws? Can it be determined otherwise than by their interpretation? If not, the Constitution extends the judicial power to its determination; the judicial power alone can secure it, by an examination into the instances in which it is undertaken to be infringed.

That the existence of senatorial privileges and prerogatives is a question the nature of which is justiciable, because it depends upon an interpretation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, is a deduction which follows the case of *Burton* v. *United States* (202 U. S., 344), wherein, against a charge of unlawfully violating an act of Congress, which made certain conduct criminal, it was contended—

> The act (of Congress) applies only to the conduct or action of the Senator as contradistinguished from the conduct or action of the citizen. It is a limitation and restriction upon the conduct and action of the Senator during his term of office nowhere in the Constitution expressly or by necessary implication conferred upon Congress to create. The Senate, by and through the power delegated to it by the Constitution, might properly

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> expel for doing of the things charged in the indictment as a violation of senatorial dignity, but Congress had no power, by enactment, to make such acts and conduct of the Senator a crime, and delegate to the judiciary the power to take from the Senator the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. The judgment of conviction not only imprisons him, but disqualifies him from holding the office for which he was chosen by the State of Kansas for six years.

The court after examining the law took time for the formulation of its opinion; and failed to sustain the privilege for the establishment of which the Senator had been conscious of an obligation to contend; and this failure has been acquiesced in by the people.

The considerations which have now been examined establish that Congress itself has enjoined upon the court:

First. That it *shall* exercise jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of mandamus.

Second. That it *shall* issue its process in such cases for acquiring jurisdiction over the persons of those who are sued.

> The power to hear and determine a case is jurisdiction; it is "coram judice" whenever a case is presented which brings this power into action; if the petitioner states such a case in his petition that on a demurrer the court would render judgment in his favor, it is an undoubted case of jurisdiction, whether on an answer denying and putting in issue the allegations of the petition the petitioner makes out his case is the exercise of jurisdiction conferred by the filing of a petition containing all the requisites and in the manner prescribed by law. (*United States* v. *Arredondo*, 6 Peters, 709.)

The jurisdiction of the court to hear and determine the controversy being thus established, what lingers in the particular process issued, which after reflection sustains the opinion, that by suffering it to issue the justice became a violator of judicial functions?

1. The defense of the propriety of the phraseology in the rule has been shown to devolve upon an act of Congress which imposed it; for, as before pointed out, it bore no precept save that enjoined upon it by a law of Congress, and that verbatim.

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2. The propriety of the service of the writ after its issuance the same statute of Congress shall undertake the burden of sustaining, for it provides—

> a copy of such rule shall be served upon such defendants by a day to be therein limited.

3. The rule establishes upon its face that it required no respondent to appear.

4. The statutes have established it as immaterial whether any respondent did appear.

5. It has been shown that a proceeding in mandamus is no more than an ordinary civil suit by one citizen against another, and this the justice holding the court was charged to know at the time.

> It is well settled that a mandamus in modern practice is nothing more than an action at law between the parties, and is not now regarded as a prerogative writ. It undoubtedly came into use by virtue of the prerogative power of the English Crown, and was subject to regulations and rules which have long since been disused. But the right to the writ and the power to issue it has ceased to depend upon any prerogative power and is now regarded as an ordinary process in cases to which it is applicable. (*Kentucky* v. *Dennison*, gov., 24 How., 97.)

The court has already embraced its opportunity to intimate the impropriety of undertaking at even this stage to determine that any prayer of the petition ought to be granted, and must be content with the endeavor to lift up the conviction that the justice holding the court could have found no justification for determining before the case had been heard, that all the claims of the petition could rightly be denied without being heard. The court recurs to the subject of prayers only to emphasize that whatever the prayers appended to a pleading, they can perform no function in determining whether the pleading sets forth a "cause of action" or makes out a "case." From the foregoing considerations the court finds it established that the justice should have considered that when one citizen seeks the courts of his country claiming that rights given him by its laws have been denied him by other citizens, access to those courts is not necessary to be impeded by the justice, because to those citizens who are sued happens to occur the station

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of Senator. Such the court regards as not the understanding of Senators, and not to agree with the convictions of the people.

In considering the wisdom of the extension of the judicial power of the United States to certain controversies the chief justice gave out for the court:

> It is honest, because it provides for doing justice without respect to persons and by securing individual citizens in their respective rights, performs the promise which every free government makes to every free citizen of equal justice and protection. It is useful, because it is honest, and it leaves not even the most obscure and friendless citizen without means of obtaining justice * * *; because it recognizes and strongly rests on this great moral truth, that justice is the same whether due from one man to a million or from a million to one man; because it teaches and greatly appreciates the value of our free republican National Government, which places all our citizens on an equal footing and enables each and every of them to obtain justice without any danger of being overborne by the weight and number of their opponents; and because it brings into action and enforces this great and glorious principle that the people are the sovereigns of this country, and consequently that fellow-citizens and joint sovereigns can not be degraded by appearing with each other in their own courts to have their controversies determined. The people have reason to prize and rejoice in such valuable privileges; and they ought not to forget that nothing but the free course of constitutional law and government can insure the continuance and enjoyment of them. (*Chisholm* v. *Georgia*, 2 Dal., 479.)

The court approaches the conclusion that the duties of his custodianship called upon the justice to issue the rule; that to withhold it had put the law out of office.

The court is established in the conviction that in reaching the conclusion to which its judgment has been led it has been influenced by no greater and by no less consideration for the affairs of one of its justices, than it is accustomed to bestow upon the affairs of the most obscure amongst the people when they attend its bar; that the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people calls upon and requires it to vindicate its retention and its free exercise of the functions which in the name of the people have been committed to its charge; that the maintenance of those functions requires the

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formation of this opinion and is the justification for its expression. The court has come to meet a situation where for the first time in its affairs has been required that it examine the conduct of one of its justices against a high and dangerous charge of the misuse of the processes of the law; and on coming to an end of that examination the court embraces the enduring hope that this, the first such deprecable occasion, will be as well the last.

THE VALLEY PAPER COMPANY
v.
SMOOT ET AL.
} At Law, No. 52342.

The time for the return to the rule heretofore issued having arrived, appear Hons. Allen F. Cooper, George C. Sturgiss, and David E. Finley, who show the court that they are Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and they invite the court to consider whether in the judgment of the court the law has imposed upon the court jurisdiction of the matter of the petition. The considerations which have been expressed and the conclusion to which the court's judgment has been led in the progress of an opinion just delivered require the court to answer that it is by law vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine the controversy; that it is obliged by the law of the land to entertain that jurisdiction and to proceed to that hearing and determination. During the progress of the exercise of that jurisdiction, should there transpire an undertaking to infringe the privileges and prerogatives of the Congress of the United States or of its Members, the court expects to be the foremost amongst those who uncover it and who attend to the preservation and the vindication of their inviolate and inviolable character.

FRED B. RHODES,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
GEORGE E. HAMILTON,
JOHN W. YERKES,
FRANK E. ELDER,
Attorneys for Allen F. Cooper, George C. Sturgis, and David E. Finley, Respondents.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 810.

WINNEBAGO TRUST FUNDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE WINNEBAGO TRUST FUNDS.

MARCH 22, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 22, 1910.

SIR: By act of Congress of March 3, 1909, the trust funds of the Winnebago Indians were capitalized and set apart in the Treasury at 5 per cent interest, and it was provided that a new enrollment of the tribe should be made, and thereupon the accumulated fund should be distributed per capita.

By joint resolution of January 20, 1910 (S. J. Res. 58), the interest on the capitalized fund for the present year is directed to be distributed to them immediately. Similar distribution of the Omaha funds has been in progress for some time. These moneys are, therefore, no longer available for agency purposes, but the trust periods of these Indians are expiring, and there will be much work during next year in determining heirs and settling property interests. Some provision must therefore be made, and I believe this can be done most easily as an amendment to the resolution, by adding after the last word thereof the following:

But the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve from the interest of the Winnebagoes in Nebraska a sufficient amount to pay their proportion of the necessary expenses of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, and to expend the same therefor.

By direction of the President, I have the honor to invite your attention to the matter, inclosing a draft of an amendment for introduction, if it meets your approval.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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JOINT RESOLUTION Amending a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Winnebago tribe of Indians interest accrued since June 30 1909 approved January 10 1910 (S. J. Res. 58).

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Winnebago tribe of Indians interest accrued since June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after the last word thereof the following: "But the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve from the interest of the Winnebago in Nebraska a sufficient amount to pay their proportion of the necessary expenses of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, and to expend the same therefor."

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 817.

CURRENCY OPERATIONS UNDER ACT OF MAY 30, 1908.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A REPLY TO THE INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE AS TO CURRENCY OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 30, 1908.

MARCH 25, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 23, 1910.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated March 22, 1910, requesting that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House whether any national currency associations have been formed under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1908, what amount of circulating notes have been issued to banks upon other securities than United States bonds under the provisions of said act, and what amount of such notes were in circulation on the 1st day of February, 1910; also what amount of circulating notes have been printed and are now in the vaults of the Treasury available for issue under said act, I have the honor to state as follows:

Only one national currency association has been formed, and this one was organized in the District of Columbia.

No circulation has been issued under the act referred to, or under any other act, based upon securities other than interest-bearing bonds of the United States.

The amount of notes printed and now in the vaults of the Treasury available for issue under the act of May 30, 1908, is as follows:

Currency received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing	$1,185,232,660
Issued to banks on United States and Panama Canal bonds, and in replacement of notes redeemed and destroyed	$494,926,180

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Notes of banks in liquidation, insolvent, etc., canceled and destroyed	$18,292,420	
		$513,218,600
Notes on hand at close of business March 22, 1910		672,014,060

Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. NORTON,
Acting Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

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NOTE

Only the title-page and letter of transmittal of House document 823 were printed, as the publication had already appeared as volumes 7 and 8 of the War Department reports, 1909, House document 103.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 823

REPORT OF THE

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1909

The matter contained herein comprises the entire Philippine Commission Report for the year ended June 30, 1909, as printed in the United States

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MARCH 28, 1910

Message and accompanying papers ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Annual Report of the Philippine Commission for the year ended June 30, 1909, and a copy of the laws passed by the Government of the Philippine Islands between August 23, 1908, and June 26, 1909.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 28, 1910.*

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 847.

OZARK NATIONAL FOREST.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO THE INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE, DATA RELATIVE TO THE OZARK NATIONAL FOREST.

April 9, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, April 9, 1910.

Sir: In compliance with the provisions of House resolution of March 7, 1910, by direction of the President I have the honor to submit the following data relative to lands in the Ozark National Forest, in the State of Arkansas:

First. The number of acres of land embraced within the exterior boundaries of the said national forest—1,526,481.

Second. The total number of acres included therein, the title to which has passed to private ownership—779,615.

Third. The total number of acres held therein by claimants under the land laws—222,806.

Fourth. The number of entries, the acres included therein, within the said national forest which have been suspended, the reason for the suspension, and the sources from which adverse reports in regard to the entries have been received, and whether or not adverse reports of the Forestry Bureau have been accepted as sufficient to warrant the suspension of entries and, in any case, conclusive as to their invalidity; also for what length of time entries have been suspended or patents denied, and what steps have been taken to determine the rights of entrymen thus questioned:

	Number of entries.	Acres.
Total entries of all kinds affected by adverse reports since creation of forest..	167	24,041
Entries in which final proof was never submitted by the entrymen	107	14,120
Entries in which proof was submitted and certificate withheld pending investigation	30	5,861
Entries in which proof was made and final or commutation certificate issued and patent withheld pending investigation	30	4,060
Total	167	24,041

Adverse reports by forest officers	149
Adverse reports by special agents of this department	18

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Entries against which this department directed proceedings on adverse reports charging lack of residence or cultivation, or both, and in a few cases also that entries were made for timber, as follows:

Entries, no proof made	84
Proof made, certificate withheld	10
Final or commuted entries	19
Mineral applications (charge lands not mineral in character)	4
Total (16,641 acres)	117

Status of above 117 entries:

Canceled for failure to deny charges and apply for hearing	27
Relinquished by claimants	19
Pending report from local officers	60
Hearings had, local officers' decisions adverse to claimants	9
Decisions of local officers in favor of entrymen	2
Total (16,641 acres)	117

Entries against which no proceedings have been ordered, as follows:

Adverse reports—entries relinquished by claimants before proceedings were ordered	6
Adverse reports—entries canceled for failure to make proof within statutory period	7
Adverse reports—entries held for cancellation on face of proof—reports not invoked—pending register and receiver's reports	7
Canceled on face of proof, reports not invoked	3
Forest officers' adverse reports insufficient—pending further report from forester.	4
Final entries and entries in which proof has been made, awaiting report from forester	11
Forest officers' adverse reports—to special agent to investigate	2
Adverse reports pending office action	9
Suit against patent	1
Total (7,400 acres)	50

The Forest Service has the privilege of investigating every entry within a national forest to determine its bona fides, if it so desires, and proofs and entries when protested by that bureau are held without action awaiting report. Its adverse reports are not conclusive as to the invalidity of an entry, but such reports are considered by this department in connection with the entry record, and if the reports are deemed sufficient, action is taken against the entries thereon. If the reports are found insufficient, the Forester is so advised and that favorable action will be taken upon his failure to submit sufficient adverse report.

The final and commutation proofs and the final and commutation entries above set forth in detail, 60 in all, were, in nearly every case, submitted and made during the years 1908 and 1909. One of the proofs was made in 1906 and 2 in 1907, while 1 of the final entries was made in 1905, 2 in 1906, and 6 in 1907. All of the final and commutation entries were protested within two years from the date of final certificates.

When proceedings are ordered against an entry on an adverse report, the entryman has thirty days within which to deny the charges and apply for a hearing. If he takes this action, a hearing is duly arranged, and, if testimony is submitted, a decision is rendered thereon by the local land officers. Their decision and the testimony are then transmitted to the General Land Office and decision rendered on the record. If the decision of the General Land Office is adverse to the entryman, he has the right of appeal to this department.

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Fifth. "What information, if any, your department has of any applications which may have been made for listing any of said lands in said national forest as agricultural lands, what applications have been acted upon, and what granted or refused?"

The Department of Agriculture has, to date, filed with this department 48 lists of agricultural lands within the Ozark National Forest, listed under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), embracing a total of 1,670 acres. Forty-four of these lists have been opened to entry under said act, representing 1,550 acres. Action has not yet been taken on the remaining 4 lists.

The matter of the examination and listing of lands under said act is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, and applications for such listing being made to the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior has no knowledge as to what percentage of such applications is allowed.

Sixth. The number of acres of lands in private ownership, the number covered by claims, and those unentered under the land laws embraced within the boundaries of said national forest lying within each of the counties of Stone, Van Buren, and Cleburne, in said State:

	Acres.
Stone County:	
Lands in private ownership	147,964
Lands covered by claims	60,621
Restored under act of June 11, 1906	60
Withdrawn for use of Forest Service as administrative site	160
Unappropriated lands	102,261
	311,066
Van Buren County:	
Lands in private ownership	152,281
Lands covered by claims	37,276
Restored under act of June 11, 1906	551
Withdrawn for use of Forest Service as administrative site	160
Unappropriated lands	85,272
	275,540
Cleburne County:	
Lands in private ownership	37,149
Lands covered by claims	17,673
Unappropriated lands	20,428
	75,250

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 848.

CANCER IN FISHES.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, AND DR. H. R. GAYLORD, DIRECTOR OF THE NEW YORK STATE CANCER LABORATORY, IN RESPECT TO THE NECESSITY FOR AN ACTIVE INVESTIGATION INTO THE SUBJECT OF CANCER IN FISHES.

APRIL 9, 1910.—Read, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith communications to me from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Commissioner of Fisheries, and Dr. H. R. Gaylord, director of the New York State Cancer Laboratory, in respect to the necessity for an active investigation into the subject of cancer in fishes, and I respectfully request an appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of erecting one or more laboratories at suitable places and to provide for the proper personnel and maintenance of these laboratories. Were there a bureau of public health such as I have already recommended, the matter could be taken up by that bureau, and if in the wisdom of the Congress it should be provided in the near future, all such instrumentalities as that for which appropriation is here recommended may be placed in that bureau as the proper place for research in respect of human diseases.

I have directed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury to forward an estimate for the appropriation here recommended, in accordance with the procedure provided by law.

The very great importance of pursuing the investigation into the cause of cancer can not be brought home to the Congress or to the public more acutely than by inviting attention to the memorandum of Doctor Gaylord herewith. Progress in the prevention and treatment of human diseases has been marvelously aided by an investigation into

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the same disease in those of the lower animals which are subject to it, and we have every reason to believe that a close investigation into the subject of cancer in fishes, which are frequently swept away by an epidemic of it, may give us light upon this dreadful human scourge.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 9, 1910.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have read the letter of Commissioner Bowers to you on the subject of cancer in fishes, and have also had an interview with Doctor Gaylord. I join in the recommendations of the Bureau of Fisheries, because the inquiry into the disease can no doubt be most advantageously pursued by investigation into the same disease as it is found to prevail in lower animals. A further reason for the investigation is that cancer among some of the species of fish seems to have reached such proportions that we are confronted with the problem whether we shall control the disease or abandon the hatcheries.

The subject is one which appeals to the judgment so strongly that I can not believe Congress will entertain any doubt as to the propriety of the appropriation.

Very sincerely, yours,

CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF FISHERIES,
Washington, April 7, 1910.

To the PRESIDENT:

With reference to the data for a special message on the subject of cancer in fishes submitted to you by Dr. H. R. Gaylord, director of the New York State Cancer Laboratory, I would say that the bureau regards this matter as of great importance and concurs in his statements. Your attention is respectfully called to the accompanying extract from my last annual report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, outlining the joint investigations already undertaken and showing the position of the bureau with reference to the continuation of this work.

I feel that unless this situation is handled energetically, promptly, and by a highly efficient staff of specialists, the fish-cultural operations of the bureau and of all the States will be seriously handicapped and placed in such a position in the mind of the public as to greatly impair its usefulness.

The bureau has been giving to the subject all the attention which the resources and facilities permit, but it is fully realized that the conditions already disclosed demand a special laboratory and staff for the determination of the cause and prevention of this most serious malady.

If Congress will promptly authorize the construction of the necessary laboratory, at an estimated cost of $50,000, to be located on an

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advantageous site to be selected later, and provide for its proper personnel and maintenance, there is every reason to believe that our fish-cultural work will soon be relieved of this great impediment, and coincidentally there will be acquired information that will be invaluable in the elucidation of the cancer problem as related to human beings.

This work can, of course, be properly conducted only in this bureau, and I would suggest that your message should specify that the proposed appropriation be made for this bureau, under which conditions we are assured of the continuation of the joint investigation already referred to with the New York State Cancer Laboratory, which is the only institution that possesses several years' experience with this particular phase of the cancer problem.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. BOWERS,
Commissioner.

[Extract from the Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.]

STUDY OF FISH DISEASES.

The bureau has continued to give attention to the diseases to which fish, particularly when under domestication, are liable, and during the past year has devoted special consideration to the occurrence of cancers and other tumerous growths. Tumors in fish have been known for many years, and the bureau has from time to time collected specimens of various kinds of tumors from different species of fish. Owing to the activity that has characterized the investigation of cancer during the past ten years, cancer in the lower animals, and in fact in all the vertebrates, becomes a subject of great interest.

Certain types of cancer appear to be more frequent than others in domesticated fish; and cancer of the thyroid gland has been observed at various times in trout and salmon at government and other hatcheries. Of late the disease seems to be on the increase, and the bureau has undertaken a thorough and systematic investigation of the entire subject of cancer in fish, and to this end has availed itself of the services of the director of the New York State Cancer Laboratory, who will pursue his studies in conjunction with the regular work of that institution. The forest, fish, and game commission of the State of New York also will cooperate in this work.

The inquiries already made have shown that the subject is very important and will require thorough study covering a considerable period of time. Careful investigation has been made in two localities where the disease is so prevalent as to constitute an epidemic; and the work will be extended so as to include a systematic examination of wild fish in open waters as well as the young and adult fish in government, state, and private hatcheries. At Buffalo, N. Y., where it is proposed to conduct experiments on fishes, arrangements have been made for the installation of two aquaria on the closed-circulation plan, with full provision for refrigeration and aëration of the water. The bureau is fully alive to the far-reaching importance of this investigation, and will devote every energy and facility at its disposal for the prompt and thorough elucidation of the problems of the cause and prevention of this most serious malady.

[Memorandum given to the President by Dr. H. R. Gaylord, Director of the New York State Cancer Laboratory.]

One woman out of every eight, beyond the age of 45, dies of cancer, and the mortality among men is only somewhat less.

This terrible disease has increased of late years in all civilized countries. In the United States from 9 deaths per 100,000 of population in 1850 it had risen in 1900 to 43 deaths per 100,000.

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In the registration area of this country in 1906 it was 70 per 100,000. This astonishing increase has raised the deaths from this cause so that now approximately half as many die of cancer as tuberculosis.

The cause of cancer is not yet known, but investigations of the most promising character are being pressed under the inspiration of entirely new ideas, and in this work American scientists are taking a leading part.

The most fruitful of these new lines of investigation has to do with experimentation on and the distribution of cancer in lower animals.

Domestic animals of various sorts are subject to the disease.

In the United States as well as continental countries cancer in man is most prevalent in the well wooded, well watered, and mountainous regions or in poorly drained areas with alluvial soil.

These facts have attracted the attention of scientists to the possible prevalence of cancer in fish.

We now know that fish are subject to various types of cancer, certain varieties being subject to epidemics of cancer which have destroyed thousands in a single summer.

The disease has spread to such an extent that it already constitutes a menace to the propagation of this variety of fish. It is a further astonishing coincidence that the distribution of this variety of fish and the concentration of cancer in man in this country are almost identical. A map of one might well be taken as a map of the other.

The matter therefore calls for prompt and energetic action, not only in the interest of fish culture but of humanity.

An investigation of the conditions obtaining among fish offers the best opportunity for determining the conditions under which cancer is spontaneously acquired, and it is believed that a careful study of these conditions will not only enable us to eliminate the disease from among fish but to gain information of an invaluable character for humanity.

For this purpose an appropriation for a laboratory for the study of fish diseases, and funds for its maintenance, should be provided at once.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 851.

CUTTING TIMBER ON MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

WITH A FAVORABLE RECOMMENDATION, A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO REGULATE THE CUTTING OF TIMBER ON MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

April 11, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

War Department,
Washington, April 7, 1910.

Sir: The department has from time to time in the past received applications for the sale of standing timber of merchantable quality on military reservations. There are many cases where timber has reached its growth, and if left standing would interfere with the development of younger and stronger trees. To allow this timber to pass its maturity and eventually to fall and decay serves no useful purpose, and it is believed that it would be to the best interests of the Government if sales of such timber could be made.

A number of these applications have related to the Three Tree Point Military Reservation, on the north bank of the Columbia River, in the State of Washington, which is under the charge of the Engineer Department.

There is no law specifically authorizing the Secretary of War to sell timber on military reservations, and in the absence of such statutory authorization the Secretary would have no right to cut and sell it except as an incident to the improvement of the reservation. With a view to the sale of such timber on this reservation as would tend to improve the younger growth, the Secretary of Agriculture was asked as to the practicability of detailing representatives of the Forest Service to supervise the cutting and removal of the timber. He expressed his willingness to detail an experienced forest officer for the purpose, provided the War Department would reimburse the Forest Service for expenditures incurred in salary and expenses by such action.

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Upon submission to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the question of the availability of the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the various expenses in connection therewith, that officer held that the necessary expenses of such sale and such traveling and other necessary expenses of an officer of the Forest Service and his assistants detailed from the Forest Service as are approved by the accounting officers of the Treasury would be payable from the proceeds of the sale of said timber, but that the salary of an officer of the Forest Service and his assistants detailed from the Forest Service could not be paid out of the proceeds of such sale.

The department does not wish to assume responsibility for the cutting of the timber without the services of skilled employees of the Forest Service, and therefore recommends the enactment of legislation that will enable the Secretary of War to direct the sale of standing timber on military reservations for the purpose of preserving the living and growing timber and promoting the younger growth, and to pay the salaries of Forest Service officers or employees detailed to supervise the operations and all other expenses incident to such sale from the proceeds thereof.

A draft of a bill along the lines suggested is herewith inclosed for consideration.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DRAFT OF BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of preserving the living and growing timber and promoting the younger growth on military reservations the Secretary of War, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, may cause to be designated for sale so much of the dead, matured, or large growth of trees found upon such military reservations as may be compatible with the utilization of the forests thereon, and may sell the same under contract to the highest responsible bidder for the whole amount thus designated, or in such quantities as he shall prescribe at prices equal to those offered by the highest bidder: *Provided*, That before such sale shall take place notice thereof shall be given for not less than thirty days, by publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation to be selected by the Secretary of War, in the State or Territory where such reservation exists: *Provided further*, That in cases in which advertisement is had and no satisfactory bid is received, or in cases in which the bidder fails to complete the purchase, the timber may be sold, without further advertisement, at private sale, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, at not less than an appraised valuation thereof: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War is authorized, with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, to utilize the services of inspectors or employees of the Forest Service, who may be detailed to assist the officials of the War Department in supervising the cutting and removal of the timber.

SEC. 2. That all necessary expenses incident to any sale of timber on a military reservation, including the salaries and expenses of Forest Service or other employees detailed to supervise the sale, may be paid from the proceeds thereof, and that the net proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; and there is hereby appropriated and made available, as the Secretary of War may direct, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to make refunds to depositors of money which may be deposited by them to secure the purchase price, or as an installment of the purchase price, on the sale of timber, as above provided for, in excess of amounts found actually due from them to the United States.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 864.

REPORT OF ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR INCLOSING A REPORT OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION OF MILITARY OFFICERS OF WORK DONE BY THEM DURING THE YEAR UNDER ACT OF JANUARY 27, 1905, AND INVITING ATTENTION TO THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS.

APRIL 18, 1910.—Read; referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a report of the Alaska Road Commission of military officers of the work done by them during the past year under the act of January 27, 1905, and invite attention to their recommendations.

In my annual message of December 7, 1909, I have already made a recommendation as to the legislation needed for the proper development of the Territory and I do not deem it necessary to add anything now.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 18, 1910.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I inclose herewith the report of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska.

I beg to suggest that this report be transmitted to Congress.

Yours, sincerely,

J. M. DICKINSON.

The PRESIDENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA, 1909.

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA,
Valdez, Alaska, October 27, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska for the season of 1909.

The report is made up as heretofore of three parts: Report of the president of the board, report of the engineer officer, and tabulated statement by the disbursing officer of expenditures up to October 1.

Very respectfully,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Major, Thirteenth Infantry, President of the Board.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The last report submitted covered the operations of the board up to October 20, 1908, except disbursements, which were brought up to October 1.

Upon the close of the last season's work the board, basing upon its experience of the previous three years' work and upon a careful personal inspection of the overland route from Valdez to Fairbanks, made up a special estimate of funds for the improvement of this route for general summer travel by wagon or buckboard, together with additional amounts needed to complete the Chilkat road and certain other roads and trails having military and postal uses. This estimate amounted to $350,000 and was approved by the Secretary of War and appropriated by Congress, with, however, the understanding, and assurance of the president of the board to the Military Committee of the House, that the amount would be sufficient to carry through the improvements proposed and obviate the necessity for a further appropriation at the next session of Congress, 1909–10, in order to make the work continuous through the two seasons.

Anticipating favorable action upon the estimate, preparation was made in the early winter looking to the most economical method of expenditure and best results obtainable, under the conditions, from the appropriation, which preparation embraced the purchase of additional animals and equipment, and the shipment by sled over the winter road from Valdez of tools, forage, rations, and other supplies, for distribution along the route for use during the open working season of 1909.

To properly supervise this winter work the office of the commission was transferred by orders from the War Department from Skagway, where it had been since the organization of the board, to Valdez, the coast terminus of the overland road. The transfer was made in February, and the shipment and distribution of supplies was carried out successfully under the supervision of Lieutenant Orchard, disbursing officer of the commission, and the immediate direction of Mr. J. H. Ingram, superintendent of the Valdez district. The engineer officer was occupied more particularly during the winter in exam-

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ining the winter conditions and needs for improvement on the road from Valdez as far as Fort Gibbon and later in the Kenai Peninsula.

The season for work in the field opened rather late, but with everything in readiness for an active summer. On the Valdez-Fairbanks route 19 separate working crews were located, each crew consisting of foreman, cook, 2 teamsters, and from 20 to 25 laborers, with a wagon and 4 to 6 horses for moving camp and hauling timbers and camp supplies. Plows and scrapers were used wherever practicable, although the greater part of the work, being in a broken and rocky country or through brush and timber swamp, had to be done by hand with pick, mattock, and shovel.

Unfortunately for the plans of the board, about the middle of summer an almost unprecedented rainfall set in throughout the interior, which, added to the already high water from the melting snows and glaciers of the mountains, resulted in flooding the streams, washing away and delaying work all along the line, and partially destroying one of the most important and expensive of the bridges erected by the commission in 1906 at an original cost of about $20,000. This bridge spanned the Tazlina River, a dangerous glacier stream, and it was not possible to replace the portion carried away during the summer. This period of rain was followed after a brief interval by an early winter, and some of the working parties were driven from the field on account of deep snow about three weeks earlier than would usually happen.

Discouraging as were these unusual conditions, in a country where the working season is extremely short at best, mention of them is made here only as a matter of justice to the board in relation to cost of the work. It was impossible to accomplish as much as had been hoped for, and the loss to the board by destructive floods and the increased expense of new work, with the delays incident thereto, will probably amount to at least $75,000, or more than 20 per cent on the estimated cost.

However, a great deal of important work was completed. The entire route was gone over, with the exception of about 17 miles, in disconnected sections, most of which, however, are passable, but which had to be left unimproved on account of the approaching winter. These unimproved portions embrace a section between Tonsina and Copper Center—very soft—some short stretches of swamp between Copper Center and Gulkana, and 7 miles over what is known as the "Dome" on the lower Delta.

A brief description of this overland route was given in last year's report. Travel on foot and horseback was continous over the route during the past summer, and two droves of cattle and a drove of 1,300 sheep were taken over. The "going" was bad, on account of the heavy rains and new work in progress, as might be excepted, till near the close of the season.

It became generally known before the beginning of the season's work that an appropriation of $350,000 had been made by Congress for the "construction of military and post-roads" in the Territory, and that the plans of the road commission were to expend the principal part of this amount in improving this overland route for summer travel by wheeled vehicles and to push the work as rapidly as possible. This information, being freely discussed and reflected upon, became converted presently into the apparent belief, in many persons,

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minds, that the road was already completed with the opening of summer and should be in good condition for travel. This curious fact might be interpreted into an indirect compliment, in the first instance, to the capacity of the board for accomplishing things, but it resulted later in much needless abuse of the road and criticism of the commission's methods; notably, though unexpectedly so, in the case of some members of the Signal Corps engaged on the work of improving the military telegraph line along the route. The people who have spent some time in Alaska thoroughly understand the conditions in respect to this work, but to prevent a wrong impression in the minds of others it seems necessary to again repeat here that the roads and trails in the Territory so far constructed are, with few exceptions, of a pioneer character, and their value should be measured against the conditions of a few years ago, and which still exist over the greater part of the Territory, rather than in comparison with what are now known as "good" roads in the States.

The Valdez-Fairbanks road has not been constructed with a view to heavy traffic in summer, nor for the comfortable use of automobiles. This will be appreciated when it is explained that the whole amount spent upon the road, including location and maintenance, since its beginning as a dog-team trail, for both summer and winter travel, is approximately $650,000, excluding cut-offs for winter travel only, or about $1,700 per mile. In sections of rock and gravel side-hill cuts the construction of a passable route for wheels meant necessarily the building of a substantial road, but in many long stretches the surface material is only the natural soil of the locality, with pole or brush corduroy underneath to give support in swampy places. Such sections naturally become cut up and muddy with much traffic in rainy weather, which condition is made worse on account of the narrowness of the road, which was necessary for reasons of economy.

The present state of the road is a development in response to the needs of the country, as far as possible with the funds at the disposal of the commission. The needs have been, first, a trail over which mail could be safely transported by dog-team or single-horse sled in winter and for foot passengers and pack animals in summer, with the bridging of dangerous streams and impassable swamps; second, a double or four-horse sled road for mail, passenger, and express traffic in winter; and third, the present condition of the route for general light-wheeled traffic in summer. The next step in its development will be, if funds become available, to widen it throughout, improve the grades, increase and perfect the drainage by further ditching, with additional culverts where necessary, to carry off the water. Good drainage, a most important factor in all road construction, is nowhere more necessary than on such a road as the one here described. All this work can now be done rapidly and at reasonable cost, and a really excellent country road completed in a few years, which will require only a small annual expenditure thereafter for repair and maintenance.

This route (about 385 miles in length, omitting a few cut-offs for winter travel only) extends from the open port of Valdez on the coast to the very heart of Alaska, at Fairbanks, connecting there in summer with the navigable waters of the Tanana and Yukon basins and during the closed season of navigation with the winter mail trails to the north and westward. It connects directly or through branch routes all

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the military posts in Alaska except one, and the military telegraph line follows it closely nearly the whole distance from Valdez to St. Michael, more than 1,000 miles, including the winter extension from Fairbanks. The rebuilding of this line with a double line of wire from Valdez as far as Fairbanks was completed this season in excellent shape, and the expense and difficulty of line maintenance will be simple matters in future compared to what they have been in previous years.

The Tanana Valley, now the most active mining section of Alaska, will be the home of a permanent population. It is expected that a summer mail service will be established over the route at an early date, and the travel and traffic of all kinds will increase as facilities are improved and will continue for all time to come.

Important branch roads, connecting with the main route, are beginning to be demanded. Principal of these is a connecting road between the mouth of the Chitina River, where the Copper River Railroad turns easterly up the valley of the Chitina, and a point on the wagon road near Copper Center. This road it is proposed to construct next season. Other important and much-needed branches are to the Valdez Creek district from some point on the main road not yet determined and from Paxsons to Slate Creek.

While this main route has received the principal attention and the bulk of expenditure during the season just closed other parts of the Territory have not been neglected. All roads and trails previously constructed by the board have been kept in repair, and extensions made wherever necessary and funds were available.

The largest part of the season's work has been in the general nature of improvement and conversion of road heretofore classified as "winter sled" into the class of wagon road above described and the improvement of "trail" into sled road. Accordingly, the principal increase in mileage has been of wagon road, with a small reduction in mileage of trail as heretofore reported. The total mileage under different heads is given below, with comparison of the totals at the close of last season.

	1909.	1908.
	Miles.	*Miles.*
Wagon road	720.39	451.92
Winter sled road	421.00	396.90
Trail	203.56	255.07
Trail staked, permanent (iron stakes)	257.00	.....
Trail staked, temporary, winter 1908–9	670.00	.....

The details of construction and distribution of mileage are given in the report of the engineer officer.

A number of roads, notably the Haines-Chilkat, Eagle-Forty Mile, Circle-Birch Creek and Rampart-Minook roads were completed in so far as the conditions of traffic at this time justify. The Seward Peninsula (Nome district) is fairly well provided with the most necessary roads, with one or two exceptions, and the system is in a good state of repair. The same may be said of the local roads in the immediate vicinity of Fairbanks. Some improvement was made on the winter extension of the mail route from Fairbanks westward, and where it had been found necessary to place guide stakes for protection

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to winter travelers through the treeless and exposed sections along the coast of Bering Sea and on the Seward Peninsula, this staking was made permanent by the setting of iron stakes with small metal flags.

It was not deemed advisable to attempt any work on the winter trail from Knik, at the head of Cook Inlet, across the Alaskan Range to the Kuskokwim and Innoko, of which a reconnoissance was made in the late winter of 1907–8. Reference to this was made in last year's report, and it was then stated that—

> the best results from its construction will not come until after the Alaska Central Railroad shall have been extended as far as Knik, at the head of the inlet, and until some further developments take place in the Kuskokwim and Innoko districts.

These conditions have, partially, at least, been fulfilled during the past year. The Alaska Central has been reorganized, through a receivership, and has extended its track about 20 miles during the last season, with plans, I understand, for further extension in the near future; and on the other hand the Innoko mining district, near the other, or Yukon, end of the proposed route, has become, during the late summer and fall, the objective point of one of the largest "stampedes" since the one to Fairbanks five years ago. The particular find which produced the excitement was made on a tributary of a small river flowing into the Innoko, hitherto almost unknown, even to old residents of the Territory, and given on one map as the Hydelotna, but commonly called the Iditarod.

Reports coming out at this time indicate that the movement is still in progress and that the "strike" is rich and of considerable extent. The natural outlet to the coast for this region is via the upper Kuskokwim Valley and over Rainy Pass to the head of Cook Inlet, and it is hoped that funds may be available for some work on the proposed trail next season.

There is a growing need for a continuation by land of the winter mail road below Fort Gibbon, that section of it as far down as Kaltag being now, for the most part, on the river ice. Such continuation would naturally be on the south side of the Yukon and could be carried via the Innoko, joining the Cook Inlet route from there to Kaltag. From the last-named place there exists a great need of a good wagon and sled road for both summer and winter travel to the coast of Bering Sea at Unalaklik or St. Michael. With the development of the Kuskokwim Valley there will come, also, the need of a road between that river and the Yukon. All these last-mentioned routes are important, as general lines of travel and communication are needed for the development of the Territory.

To provide for the necessary funds for carrying on the work in a systematic way in future, some further means will, it is thought, have to be devised, and some modifications made in the laws relating to road construction in Alaska. As heretofore explained, the special appropriation of last winter was for the purpose of completing the Valdez-Fairbanks route through for wheeled traffic in summer, and for the improvement and extension of certain other routes having value for military and postal uses, as well as for general travel, the work to extend over two seasons if necessary. The sum was sufficient for the purposes named, only for the extraordinary conditions of weather and consequent increased cost and loss by flood, as noted in the earlier part of this report. No further appropriation can

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therefore be asked at the coming session of Congress through this channel unless the committee should consider it proper, under the circumstances, to approve a small emergency estimate to compensate for the damage sustained through floods.

It is thought proper for me to state here that the members of the road commission were in no way responsible for nor connected with the movement inaugurated on the Pacific coast last winter in the interest of increased appropriations from Congress and asking for $1,000,000 at the last session. This movement, while well intentioned, was somewhat illadvised at that time, in my opinion, and resulted in some confusion in the minds of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives who were striving to put through the appropriation which had been asked for by the board and approved by the Secretary of War. To add to the confusion the committee in charge of the movement took the name of the "Alaska road committee," which to many persons meant the same as our board. Some further activity is expected along the same line the coming winter, and, while the board can not fail to appreciate the sentiment of approval of its work, which evidently lies behind the movement, it is hoped that for the best interests of that work the movement will be confined to such approval and to a support of the board's recommendations instead of exhausted in the effort to get separate or increased appropriations.

The liquor-license, trade, and occupation tax in Alaska has yielded about $110,000 a year to the wagon road and trail portion of the "Alaska fund." I recommend that this tax law be amended to include dredges, telegraph and telephone lines, and some smaller lines of business which were apparently overlooked, but for which there seems to exist no special reason for exemption. It is further recommended that a flat tax be placed upon salmon canneries, in addition to the present tax of 4 cents per case, exemption from which tax is now obtained through the distribution of fry from hatcheries; also, that a tax of $5 per annum be placed upon all quartz and placer claims not patented, and a small tax upon each ton of coal and copper mined in the Territory. It is believed that these additional taxes may be placed without becoming burdensome and the natural resources of the Territory be thus made to aid in its general development.

In addition to the above, it is suggested that an amendment to the mining law in Alaska be offered providing that any claim owner may, if he so elect, pay into the "Alaska fund," for the benefit of road and trail construction, the sum of $100, which sum shall be in lieu of all assessment work, recorder's fees, and tax, as above provided, upon any claim for the current year. The proposition of paying a certain sum to the road and trail fund in lieu of assessment work has frequently been discussed in recent years, and has been brought before Congress in the form of a bill, but has not heretofore found favor, for the reason that the provision was made mandatory instead of optional. To the proposition in the form now suggested I can see no possible objection. The matter will rest entirely with the owner of the claim, and if he shall think his property will be more benefited by contributing to the improvement of roads leading to it he will avail himself of the provision, while the effect upon the employment of labor will merely be the transfer of a certain amount

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of work from mines to roads and trails. It is believed that this provision will meet with general favor and will be productive of good results.

In the closing paragraph of my report of last year I stated that—

> the time is approaching, it is thought, when the local roads in the different sections may be turned over for maintenance and extension to local authorities, leaving only the main trunk lines in the hands of the road commission—

and suggesting a local board of road supervisors to have charge in connection with the application of the per capita local-road law. Experience of the past season does not argue any nearer approach of the suggested change to the advantage of the Territory; rather the contrary. Good results from the operation of this local-road law have been obtained only where the board of road commissioners has voluntarily given assistance in the matter, furnishing overseers in some instances and supervising the work. The alternative to the suggestion of last year is for the board of road commissioners to designate the overseers in all cases and to supervise the expenditure of money and labor under this law, in connection with its other work, and I recommend the law be amended to this effect. There is little doubt that the best results and, I believe, the most satisfactory in nearly all cases, will be obtained by having the entire work under one direction. This should continue until such time as Congress shall decide to grant some form of local self-government to the Territory, including a general legislative body, which would naturally be expected to take charge of, and be responsible for, such local improvements.

Without expressing an opinion here as to when this might be done with advantage to the Territory it seems proper to state that until that time the development of the Territory along this particular line can be more systematically advanced, and the greatest good done to the whole people by having the work combined as above indicated.

Of equal importance with wagon-road construction in giving permanence and stability to the development of the Territory is the construction of one or more lines of railway. Reference to this subject has been made by me in former reports of the road commission, and several special reports and memoranda have been submitted to the Secretary of War concerning the progress made by various roads attempting or proposing to build in different sections of the Territory. The following quotations are made from one of these memoranda:

> Wagon roads in certain places and pack and sled trails across the country are a necessity in the development of Alaska (and are considered elsewhere), whether railroads are constructed or not and will always be an aid through sections where the traffic is not sufficient to justify railroad construction, but it can no longer be doubted by those familiar with the District that the one great need is a rail connection between the interior of the District and an open port the year around.

The subject was resolved into two principal propositions:

> 1. Is there evidence at hand in the developments which have taken place in the interior of Alaska during recent years and in the present outlook to justify the belief that its mineral deposits are of an extent and value to give employment for an indefinite time and yield adequate returns, and are the conditions with respect to climate and soil such as to insure a permanent white population?
>
> 2. Are the difficulties and expense of transportation attendant upon the development of the resources of this interior country sufficiently great to justify the Government in giving support to railroad construction? * * *

Evidence in support of the first proposition has been accumulating since the memorandum was submitted to such an extent that I think

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the affirmative view will no longer be questioned. In respect of the second proposition the statement then made is here repeated in substance; that the freight rates across the country are practically prohibitive except for short distances, even with the aid of such wagon roads as have been constructed; but even above the question of freight cost is the need for communication with the outside world, means of travel and speedy transmission of the mails during the long period of closed navigation, in order to make a beginning in the substantial development of such a region and give encouragement to private enterprise.

Generally when this subject has been brought before Congress in the past one or more representatives of some private enterprise have appeared before the committees in opposition, and have stoutly asserted that the said enterprise was prepared to build a railroad into Alaska without assistance from the Government, and seeming to have the impression that their (proposed) road was the only one needed for the Territory's development. An unbiased inquiry into the progress of these various enterprises during the last few years and into the situation as it exists to-day will show that comparatively little advance has been made toward the fulfillment of such assertions so far as the needs of the country at large are concerned, which needs do not always lie along the lines, as heretofore stated, where private enterprise, naturally seeking early and safe returns, is most likely to make investment; and such inquiry will also show that several millions of dollars, drawn from investors in different parts of the world, have been needlessly wasted through various causes, such as a lack of proper information in advance, conflicting local interests in respect of terminals and town sites, and through the selfish ends of ambitious promoters. This is not intended as a reflection upon any person now actively engaged in the work of constructing any road in the Territory, but it can scarcely be doubted that this former wastage, in the event of any particular road being put through to the point where it will be on a paying basis, will then become a part of the obligations of the road for which the traffic and resources of the Territory must pay.

It would, therefore, in my opinion, be far better if the Government would take the matter in hand and utilize these resources, if necessary, to guarantee the interest on bonds of actual construction along lines that will aid in the general development of the Territory; not interfering with, but giving aid rather, if desired, under proper restrictions, to any bona fide private enterprise.

The subject of railroad construction, with aid from the Government, is taken up to this extent here because of its intimate connection with that of wagon-road construction. The two should be considered and dealt with together, and if it should be definitely decided not to extend aid and give direction in railroad construction in the Territory, then continued and increased aid should be given to the building of wagon roads, to the end that the public may have some reasonable alternative against the high rates which must inevitably result from a continuation of the past methods of railroad promotion.

The population of Alaska has not increased as rapidly as was predicted by many persons in the years immediately following the gold excitement of the Yukon (Dawson) and Nome discoveries, nor will the increase be rapid in the future. The short season of summer

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and the rigorous climate of winter, with the difficulties of land transportation, will make it slow of development. But that development will not be stayed altogether, except for brief periods and awaiting improved conditions.

The Territory has been widely advertised this year through the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition and its resources and industrial progress well set forth in a number of small pamphlets prepared by the editor of the Alaska Yukon Magazine, along conservative lines and on the principle, apparently, that "the truth is good enough." That truth, epitomized, is that Alaska, as a factor in the natural resources and commercial development of our country, has come to stay.

Very respectfully,

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Major Thirteenth Infantry,
President of the Board.

OCTOBER 25, 1909.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OFFICER.

The season of 1909, except in the southwestern Alaska and Nome districts, has been exceptionally unfavorable for road construction. In the other sections of the Territory, where most of this season's work was done, conditions have been very unfavorable. The late spring, unusually heavy rains during the working season, and an early winter, together with the extremely high prices for supplies in the interior during the early part of the season, have retarded the work greatly and added considerably to the cost. In addition to this, high water in the Tanana River, made unusually difficult and expensive the shipment of supplies from Fairbanks to the upper Tanana and Delta valleys, where most of the work of the Fairbanks district was done.

As most of the supplies for the Valdez district were sent in over the snow the winter before, the only difficulty in transportation experienced in that district was in the shipment of such supplies as had to be sent in during the summer over the unusually muddy roads. These various causes have added considerably to the expenditure for the year, while decreasing greatly the amount of work accomplished compared with what should have been done in an ordinary season.

Labor conditions have been favorable as labor has been quite plentiful, except in the Valdez district, where the great demand for labor on account of the work done by the board, as well as by the Copper River and Alaska Central railroads, quickly exhausted the small supply of labor available. This difficulty was overcome, however, by the large number of men who came up from Seattle to find work during the summer. The same wages were paid this year as heretofore.

Methods of work and the kinds of roads and trails constructed have been described in previous reports and will not be repeated here. The only exception to the kind of roads heretofore constructed has been in the main trunk line from Valdez to Fairbanks, where, on account of limited funds and the difficulty of constructing a good wagon road over new ground in one season, light traffic and small loads only have been provided for, although a large part of the road is

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now suitable for heavy traffic. On account of the exceptionally difficult conditions it was not possible to complete this road this year as contemplated. However, it is now available for light wagon traffic except for a distance of about 17 miles, most of which is, however, passable, and the crossing at the Gulkana River and the two glacier streams north of the Miller House, and is available for use of bobsleds in winter all the way from Valdez to Fairbanks, and, in connection with the sled roads down the Tanama River, to Fort Gibbon and Rampart.

Floods in the Tazlina River in August washed away about 180 feet of the south bank of the Tazlina River, carrying with it a small part of the Tazlina bridge. This bridge will be repaired the coming winter, and it is expected to put bridges across the glacier streams also. It had been intended to put a bridge across the Gulkana River at Gulkana, but lack of funds has compelled the abandonment of this project at present, and it has been decided to place a ferry at this point next spring to accommodate the traffic until such time as the bridge can be constructed. The ferry across Shaw Creek has been found very difficult to manage and will be replaced by a bridge this winter. All the other streams not readily fordable, crossed in going from Valdez to Fairbanks, have been provided with bridges except the Tanana and Salchaket rivers and Pile Driver Slough, where substantial ferries have been installed and appear to give general satisfaction.

As the season's work has not yet been completed, it is impossible to give a complete report for the year. In order to reduce the size of this report as much as possible details concerning the different roads and trails given in previous reports are, so far as practicable, omitted.

A description of the work done by the board this year, so far as completed, is as follows:

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

This district includes that part of Alaska south and east of Mount St. Elias. Mr. J. C. Hayes was acting superintendent in charge of the district.

The construction of roads and trails in southeastern Alaska is, on the whole, the most expensive in the entire Territory on account of the mountainous character of the country, the extremely heavy rains, the great amount of rockwork to be done, the number of bridges to be put in, and the underbrush and fallen timber.

PORTAGE ROAD—PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND (NO. 1).

This road with trail extensions is described in the report for 1908. Work during the present year consisted in a few repairs to the road and trail already completed and in the extension of the trail at the east end of the road to a point on Chomly Sound free from ice in winter. About 1 mile of trail was constructed this year. The cost, including maintenance, was $1,343.21.

JUNEAU-EAGLE CREEK TRAIL (NO. 2).

For some time there has been great need of a trail to connect the mines between Juneau and Eagle Creek with the city of Juneau, which is the center of supply for this region.

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In the fall of 1908, after the annual report for that year had been submitted, $200 was spent in repairing the bridge across Glacier River. This spring a trail was located leading from Juneau to Eagle Creek, a distance of 30 miles, by Mr. J. H. Watson, at a cost of $684.80. The first 14 miles out from Juneau is passable for wagons, leaving 16 miles of trail construction.

Work done this year has consisted in the construction of a trail suitable for pack horses or single horse sleds. The trail was cut 6 feet wide, but all bridges were made 10 feet wide in clear to provide for future widening for the use of two-horse teams. Construction has been slow and costly on account of the extremely wet weather, so that it has not been possible to complete the work this year; 7.06 miles of trail were constructed at a cost of $11,502.96. Lemon, Salmon, and Montana creeks were crossed by bridges 180 feet, 60 feet, and 95 feet long, respectively, and 17 small bridges were built of an average length of 40 feet. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-six feet of corduroy were laid and 1,100 feet of rockwork done.

HAINES-PLEASANT CAMP ROAD (NO. 3).

This road was described in the report for 1908. Work during the present year has consisted in maintenance and in improving the grades at Rocky Point and Sunshine, and in graveling muddy parts of the road.

In the fall of 1908, after the annual report had been submitted, a bridge was built across the Chilkat River at Wells, at a cost of $8,620.08. This bridge consists of two 108-foot trusses with approaches 100 feet and 300 feet long. During the past summer this bridge was painted and some work done in filling piers and putting in braces. The total cost of work done on route No. 3 has not yet been reported to this office.

SITKA ROAD (NO. 41).

This road extends from Indian River eastward to the head of Jamestown Bay, a distance of 2.78 miles. It was constructed during the early part of the past season. The cost of construction was $1,042.71. The road is 8 feet wide. Nine bridges were built with an average length of 30 feet.

VALDEZ DISTRICT.

Mr. J. H. Ingram is superintendent in charge of this district.

Road construction in this district is quite varied in character, comprising, as it does, some of the cheapest and some of the most expensive work in the Territory. The two mountain sections, through the Coast Range from Camp Comfort to Tonsina, and through the Alaskan Range from Paxsons to Casey's Cache, require a great deal of heavy rockwork and grading.

From Copper Center to Gulkana the road follows the benches of the Copper River Valley and is quite light. The conditions in other sections of road in this district are very similar to those in the Fairbanks district, described further on in this report. Supplies are hauled in over the snow in winter, as the cost of transportation in summer would be prohibitive, and under present conditions the

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heavier articles could not be transported. Only such supplies as are needed from time to time and whose need could not have been foreseen are carried in in summer.

VALDEZ-GULKANA ROAD (NO. 4).

This is the first section, 128 miles long, of the Valdez-Fairbanks road, and is the most important route in the Territory, as it is the outlet all the year round for that part of the Territory between the Coast and Alaskan ranges east of the one hundred and forty-seventh meridian, and during the winter for that part north of the Alaskan Range and west of Eagle, and to a great extent for persons and live stock for the interior in summer. There is a mail service over this route all the year round.

During the last year 136,002 pounds of mail and approximately 2,480 pounds of freight and express were hauled over this route. Two hundred and fifty head of cattle and 1,350 head of sheep were driven over it. About 2,500 people used this route going into and coming out from the interior. The above figures, except for mail, are estimates from data on hand and are probably considerably less than the actual amounts.

Work during the present year has consisted largely in converting the winter sled road into a wagon road, although many miles of entirely new road were constructed. It is now available for use as a wagon road throughout its length, except about 1 mile between Gulkana and Copper Center and about 6 miles between Copper Center and Tonsina. It can be used by bobsleds throughout. The cost of work done this year was $120,782.22, including location.

The cost of the section from Valdez to Thompson Pass, a distance of 27½ miles, was $16,753.55. From Valdez to Keystone Canyon, about 11 miles, the grades of the Alaska Home Railway and Valdez-Yukon Railway were used, with the consent of the owners. Most of the work done on this section consisted in the construction of pile bridges over the glacier streams and the lake stream. This work was done by contract. Two thousand three hundred and thirteen and one-sixth linear feet of bridges were constructed at a contract price of $3 per linear foot, making a total of $6,939.50.

The remainder of the work done in this section consisted in removing slides in Keystone Canyon and along the side hill at Dutch Flats, general improvements from Dutch Flats to about 2 miles beyond Wortmans, and maintenance and betterment of the side-hill grade leading from there to the summit.

From Thompson Pass to Saina, a distance of 10 miles, the work done was mostly heavy side-hill grading and rock work, at a cost of $23,901.61 or $2,390.16 per mile.

The cost of work from Saina to Beaver Dam, a distance of 8½ miles, was $16,005.58, distributed as follows:

Location	$225.97
Clearing, 16 feet wide, 15,616 linear feet	1,273.85
Grading, 19,015 linear feet	6,715.36
Culverts, 212 linear feet	353.44
Bridges, 641 linear feet	4,719.89
Rock work, 2,300 linear feet	2,717.07
Total	16,005.58

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The section from Beaver Dam to Teikhell, a distance of 10 miles cost $17,030.43. The work done consisted mostly in clearing, side-hill grading, and rock work.

The section from Teikhell to Glacier House, a distance of 21 miles cost $15,685.07. The work on this section was very similar to that in the preceding section.

The section from Glacier House to Willow Creek, a distance of 20 miles cost $15,202.81. From Glacier House to Tonsina, the work was largely side-hill grading, along the Tonsina River. Between Tonsina and Willow Creek some side-hill grading was necessary, but the bulk of the work was over comparatively swampy ground with expensive grubbing and clearing. This section was not completed.

The cost of work between Willow Creek and Gulkana, a distance of 39 miles was $15,288.67. Most of the work done was between Willow Creek and Copper Center an entirely new road being constructed over fairly soft ground for a distance of about 10 miles. The detailed cost was as follows:

Location	$385.58
Clearing, 10 feet wide, 49,444 linear feet	4,217.03
Grading, 26,600 linear feet	4,029.96
Corduroy, 11,262, linear feet	3,355.26
Bridges and culverts, 1,987 linear feet	3,300.84
Total	15,288.67

Very little work was done between Copper Center and Gulkana. About 1 mile of this section is in very bad condition, but the remainder is quite good for wagon traffic at all times.

In addition to the amount given above, $914.50 was spent on the Tazlina Bridge for temporary repairs on account of damage sustained by floods in the river, and to provide a means of crossing for foot passengers until the river freezes.

GULKANA-MILLER HOUSE ROAD (NO. 6).

This is the second section of the Valdez-Fairbanks road. Its length is 102 miles. It is the winter outlet for that part of Alaska north of the Alaskan Range and west of Eagle, and throughout the year for a considerable region on each side of the road. In addition it is largely used as an outlet from the interior in summer. It has the same mail service as route No. 4, except that there is no mail from June 1 to September 30.

During the last year approximately 131,000 pounds of mail and 450 tons of freight and express were hauled over this road, and about 215 head of cattle and 1,325 head of sheep were driven over it. About 1,700 persons used it going into or coming out from the interior. Most of the freight, express, live stock, and persons going over this route went on over route No. 5 to Fairbanks.

As in route No. 4, a large part of the work done on this route consisted in converting the winter sled road into a wagon road, although a great deal of entirely new road was constructed. It is now available for light wagon traffic, except for about 3 miles near Meiers Road House, and for bob sleds throughout. The cost of work done this year was $80,273.71.

The section from Gulkana to Sour Dough, a distance of 22 miles, was mostly over a country covered with moss and scrubby timber,

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the ground underneath being frozen. The cost of work done was $15,759.67.

From Sour Dough to 165 Mile Post, a distance of 19 miles, conditions were about the same as in the previous section. The detailed cost in this section was as follows:

Clearing, 10 feet wide, 63,935 linear feet	$4,494.40
Grading, 34,466 linear feet	7,165.00
Corduroy, 9,104 linear feet	1,335.60
Bridging, 3,187 linear feet	1,319.70
Rockwork, 45 linear feet	63.60
Total	14,378.30

From 165 Mile Post to Paxsons, a distance of 23 miles, the cost was $19,584.76. The conditions in this section were similar to those in the two previous sections.

The entire road from about 10 miles north of Gulkana to Paxsons, a distance of 54 miles, is over ground covered with a heavy growth of moss and scrubby spruce timber, the ground itself being frozen to an unknown depth. It is impossible to construct a good road over such ground in a single year, for, as soon as the moss is stripped off, the ice melts, and the road becomes practically a canal filled with mud, and until it is dried out no road can be constructed.

The section between Paxsons and McCallum, a distance of 18 miles, contains some ground similar to that in the preceding section, but the bulk of the work was sidehill grading along the Gulkana River, and considerable grading and rockwork in the mountains. The cost of the work was $18,077.30, including location.

Between McCallum and Miller House, a distance of 12 miles, the road follows the Delta River through the Alaskan Range. Most of the work done was sidehill grading and rockwork. The cost was $12,473.28. This was formerly the most dangerous part of the whole winter route from Valdez to Fairbanks and Fort Gibbon on account of overflows on the river. The worst parts of the river can now be avoided.

The improvements on routes Nos. 4 and 6 have very materially reduced the cost of freight. The saving to the Government this year on the contract for shipping supplies from Valdez to the military telegraph stations in the interior as far as Paxsons as compared with last year is $7,896.33 on a shipment of 132 tons.

COPPER CENTER—CHITINA SLED ROAD.

This road is intended to connect the Copper River Railroad at the mouth of the Chitina River with the Valdez-Fairbanks road in the vicinity of Copper Center. As it is expected that the railroad, which starts from the coast at Cordova, will reach the mouth of the Chitina River, its northermost point on the Copper River, next summer, the board desires to construct this road next year so as to be ready for use by the following winter. A location was made from a point on the main line near Copper Center as far as the mouth of the Tonsina River, about 12 miles from the mouth of the Chitina River, where the work was stopped by bad weather. The cost was $1,153.83. The location will be completed early next year.

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FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

Mr. John Zug is superintendent in charge of this district.

Road construction in the Tanana and upper Yukon valleys is the most expensive in Alaska except that in the southeastern district. The highest wages in the Territory are paid here, and the cost of supplies and transportation is greater than anywhere else. While the cost of construction of winter trails is not much in excess of that in other parts of the Territory, wagon-road construction is very expensive, because of the nature of the ground. The soil is generally ordinary loam or sometimes clay and is, as a rule, frozen, being covered with muck and a layer of moss, which prevents thawing. As soon as this moss is removed, the ice melts and the road quickly becomes impassable. Except where the road runs along the bank of a slough or stream which in itself furnishes good under drainage, it is necessary to dig deep and wide ditches to afford proper drainage, and many miles of road have to be corduroyed at great expense.

FAIRBANKS-MILLER HOUSE ROAD (NO. 5).

This is part of the main overland route from Fairbanks to Valdez. It carries the winter mail for the whole of Alaska north of the Alaskan range and west of Eagle, in addition to a great deal of freight hauled in from the coast to the Tanana Valley principally in winter. It also furnishes a line of communication between Fairbanks and the different mining camps and homesteads along the upper Tanana and Delta valleys. About 1,500 tons of freight were hauled over this route the past year.

The length of the summer road from Fairbanks to Miller House by way of McCarty is 155 miles. A great deal of work has been done on it in past years, and a fairly good winter road constructed, which, for a considerable distance, could be used in summer by wagons. In winter the cut-off from Donnellys to Washburn, 55 miles long, is used, as it is 15 miles shorter than the summer route by way of McCarty.

Work this year has consisted almost entirely in converting this route into a wagon road, which would be available for light traffic in the summer and bobsleds in winter. On the winter cut-off between Donnellys and Washburn $939 has been spent the present year in repairing a few bridges and in general maintenance.

During the present season, up to October 19, $87,771.27 was expended in wagon-road construction. The total cost for the year has not yet been reported to this office, but will be about $95,000. As this money has been expended partly in new construction, partly in improving wagon roads already in use, and partly in the converting of sled roads into wagon roads it is very difficult to give detailed cost of the different parts of the work. The unusually wet weather, extremely high cost of provisions during the early part of the season and the greater cost of transportation have greatly retarded the work on this route and increased its cost. In addition, high water in the Tanana River washed out some portions of the road already constructed.

It was found necessary to relocate the road between Fairbanks and the 15-mile post on the old road in order to get away entirely from the Tanana River. The first 10 miles of the new road was built over low

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ground, rather marshy and with very little drainage. As corduroy was difficult to obtain, this road was constructed entirely of earth with high embankments and deep ditches. However, with the use of a specially constructed road machine this road was constructed at a cost considerably less than the usual amount for such roads. The cost per mile for this section was about $1,650; $13,941.37 was spent on the remaining 50 miles to Washburn. This work consisted in the corduroying of a few swampy places, in ditching, repairing of bridges, and removing a number of slides which had occurred.

From Washburn to Richardson, a distance of 13 miles, the cost of the work was $13,397.14. A very large proportion of this section was over exceedingly bad ground requiring a great deal of corduroy, which had to be hauled some distance, adding considerably to the expense. Some of the worst ground on the entire road was found in this section.

In the 21 miles between Richardson and McCarty $14,846.03 was expended. The work done consisted in the improvement of the route along Tenderfoot Creek and in the construction of practically a new road from Shaw Creek to McCarty. A great deal of corduroy was necessary in this section and numerous bridges were required, however timber was easy to obtain. A bridge will be constructed at Shaw Creek this winter to take the place of the ferry installed last year, but which was found to be unsatisfactory. The road from Tenderfoot to Shaw Creek goes over a hill with very steep grades. However, the road is in excellent shape and can be used for light loads for the present. It had been intended to construct a road around this hill the present year, but lack of funds has prevented.

At the Tanana River a ferry was installed running from the north bank across a subsidiary channel to an island in the river. A road was constructed across this island, a wide slough in the middle being bridged. At the south end of this road a ferry was installed, crossing the main river at McCarty. The towers of the ferry crossing the main river were made sufficiently high so that river steamboats could pass under the cable in extreme high water. The total cost of these ferries, including the road and bridge, was about $4,000. The exact cost has not yet been reported.

In the section between McCarty and Donnellys, a distance of 36 miles, $15,074.15 was expended. The first 18 miles out from McCarty consisted of light and inexpensive work. The remaining 18 miles were fairly heavy. The difficulty in obtaining timber for corduroy in the few places that could not be drained, and the bad weather often encountered at the Dome, made work on this portion somewhat slow and expensive.

It was not possible to complete this section of the route, as the heavy snow in the latter part of September compelled the cessation of work, with 7 miles remaining unfinished. However, it is possible for wagons to use this road now, as all provisions and supplies for road commission crews on the upper Delta were hauled over it by wagons the past summer.

The cost of work in the section between Donnellys and Miller House, a distance of 25 miles, was $15,074.15. Work in this section was light as a good deal of the road was over gravel or over ground which was underlaid by gravel. A considerable portion of the winter

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road was converted into a wagon road at a very slight cost. The two glacier streams just north of Miller House still remain to be bridged. These are probably the most dangerous streams to cross on the entire route. It is expected to place bridges over them the coming winter.

FAIRBANKS LOCAL ROADS (NO. 7).

This system of roads is described in previous reports, and was practically completed last year. The only new work done this year was the construction of a branch road (No. 7H) from the Little Eldorado station, on the Tanana Valley Railroad, to claim No. 5, above Discovery, on Little Eldorado Creek. Its length is 1½ miles. About one-half of the construction work done on this road was done by the local road overseer. The cost of that portion built by the board was $3,821.74. About 1,500 tons of freight have been hauled over this branch this year.

This road system was very well constructed, and has been in use for two or three years so that it was well packed down and in very good condition. In the fall of 1908, after the annual report had been submitted, route 7G was extended 1 mile to Gilmore and 2 miles of branch lines were constructed.

The cost of maintenance this year was slight. Part of the work of maintenance was done by the local road overseer. Work done by the board in maintenance amounted to $1,209.50.

From 300 to 3,000 tons of freight were hauled over the different roads of this section during the past year, besides the mail for the various districts supplied by them and a great number of persons passing back and forth.

RAMPART-BIG MINOOK ROAD (NO. 9).

Work on this route the present year has consisted in general repairs and the construction of a few bridges, the total cost being $1,363.67. This road was described in the report for 1908, and the same arrangements were made with Mr. S. E. Heeter regarding labor, subsistence, and teams as was made last year.

CLEARY-BIRCH CREEK SLED ROAD (NO. 16).

This road is described in the report for 1908. The only work done the past year was in maintenance, at a cost of $200. Approximately 200 tons of freight were hauled over this road the past season. It is used for a weekly mail service during the winter, mail being hauled over this road from Fairbanks to supply Circle City, and connecting at that point with mail routes to Eagle and Caro.

FAIRBANKS-HOT SPRINGS SLED ROAD (NO. 17).

This is part of the main overland mail route from Fairbanks to Fort Gibbon and on to Nome. It is 103.50 miles long. There is a weekly mail service over this road in October, November, April, and May, and twice a week from December to March, inclusive. It is estimated that 300 tons of freight were hauled over the road the past season. It was completed last year at a cost of $14,244.94. This includes cost of location. Work done during the past season has consisted in improvements. Two thousand two hundred and

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twenty-four dollars and ten cents has been expended to date, of which $1,000 was used in the construction of a wagon road over that portion between Hot Springs Landing on the Tanana River and Hot Springs, a distance of 2 miles. In addition, $1,000 was raised by the citizens of Hot Springs to assist in the construction of the wagon road.

HOT SPRINGS-FORT GIBBON SLED ROAD (NO. 18).

This is a continuation, 56 miles long, of route No. 17, and has the same mail service as that route. About 800 tons of freight were hauled over this route the past season. Considerable work has been done on this road in former years. Work during the present season has consisted in various improvements at a cost of $1,576 to date. The total cost of work done in former years was $12,997.59, including surveys.

HOT SPRINGS-SULLIVAN CREEK ROADS (NOS. 21 AND 22).

These roads are intended to connect the mines around Sullivan Creek with Hot Springs and the mouth of Hot Springs Slough. Some work was done on the road between the mouth of the slough and Sullivan Creek after the annual report had been submitted last year. Its cost was $1,667.77. About 100 tons of freight were hauled over this portion of the road last season. This summer this route, together with another route from Hot Springs following in general the line of the winter trail to Fort Gibbon as far as Sullivan Creek, was surveyed by Mr. John Bernard at a cost of $990, but no new construction or maintenance has been done on this road the present year.

YUKON RIVER-CHANDLAR TRAIL (NO. 23).

The reconnaissance of this route was described in the report for 1908. The cost of the reconnaissance was $1,371.85. An allotment has been made for the construction of a winter sled road, but construction work has not yet begun.

FORT GIBBON-KOYUKUK TRAIL (NO. 35).

This trail was located last year by Mr. Fred Date at a cost of $921.17. Its length is 169 miles. An allotment has been made the present season for the construction of that part of this trail from Fort Gibbon as far as Arctic City on the Koyukuk River, as the trail from that point on as far as Bettles requires no immediate improvement. The work required consists mostly in trail staking, as a great part of the trail is treeless and exposed to the wind, although some clearing and bridges will be necessary. There is a mail service over this route once a week in winter. Construction has not yet begun, but work will be done this fall or early in the winter.

HOT SPRINGS-EUREKA ROAD (NO. 36).

This road was constructed in 1908, and a description appears in the report for that year. Its cost was $7,191.83. Work done the present year has consisted in repairs, placing of corduroy in very wet spots, and general maintenance. The cost was $249.55. It is estimated that 300 tons of freight were hauled over the road the past season.

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SALCHA-CARIBOU CREEK SLED ROAD (NO. 37).

This road is described in the report for 1908, but was completed to Caribou Creek, a distance of 45 miles, at a cost of $8,166.98, after the annual report had been submitted. An allotment has been made for the improvement of this road during the present fall and winter, but this work has not yet been started. It is estimated that 400 tons of freight were hauled over the road the past season.

BONNIFIELD ROAD (NO. 40).

The Bonnifield country, so called, lying to the north of the Alaskan Range, has a great extent of low-grade gold-bearing gravel and quartz, but very little mining has been done in this district so far, owing to the great expense of transportation. There have been numerous requests for the board to construct a road from Fairbanks to this district, or at least to locate a road, so that any work done by individual mine owners should be on a line to be continued later by the board. During the past summer a survey of this route was made by Mr. Arnt Greve, at a cost of $1,226.78. This road would be 52 miles long, but the cost is prohibitive under present conditions. This district is, however, supplied by a winter sled road constructed by mine owners, which was surveyed and marked during the past summer by Mr. Greve.

YUKON DISTRICT.

Mr. G. E. Pulham was acting superintendent in charge of this district. General conditions and methods of construction in this district are very similar to those in the Fairbanks district.

EAGLE-FORTY-MILE ROAD (NO. 11).

This road is described in the annual report for 1908. During the present year the sled road was continued to the Forty-Mile River, 12 miles of new sled road being constructed. The cost of maintenance of the portion previously constructed was $3,008.13, and of new construction $4,971. This road is now completed and consists of a wagon road 17 miles long, beginning at Eagle and continuing by sled road for 30 miles to the terminus.

CIRCLE-CENTRAL HOUSE ROAD (NO. 15).

This road, described in previous reports, was completed this year to within one-half mile of Central House, corduroy being hauled and placed along the road to complete this last half mile. Thirteen and one-half miles of new construction were completed this year, with the 20 miles previously constructed making a total length of 33½ miles. The cost of maintenance of previously constructed road was $1,500 and of new construction $24,589.34.

NOME DISTRICT.

Mr. W. L. Goodwin is superintendent in charge of work in this district. With the consent of the board, Mr. Goodwin was appointed road overseer for the Nome precinct, and gave advice and assistance to the road overseers in the other precincts of his district. This arrangement has been entirely satisfactory, and has resulted in a

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great deal of work being done with the local road tax. In the Nome precinct $5,016 was collected in money, and, in addition to this, three hundred and fifty-two days' work was done by men working out their road tax. This money and labor from the road tax was all expended on local roads in the Nome precinct. Data are not at hand as to the extent of the work done by the local authorities in the other precincts of this district, but considerable money and labor have been expended largely under Mr. Goodwin's direction, thus assisting materially in the general road work of the district.

The greater part of the Seward Peninsula is without timber, except a small amount of brush along the streams. The ground, in general, is fairly good for road construction, being underlaid to a great extent by rock in place of gravel. For these reasons comparatively little work is necessary on winter trails except staking to mark the route, as the high winds very quickly obliterate all signs of travel; and road construction is generally quite cheap, as is also the maintenance, except in those portions which require corduroy. Corduroy is very expensive on account of the difficulty in obtaining timber, and is very difficult to maintain on account of the numerous tundra fires, which often burn up part of the corduroy.

NOME-COUNCIL ROAD.

This includes routes Nos. 10, 10A, 8, and the Skookum Pass road, the Nome and Hastings Creek bridges, Port Safety and Bonanza River ferries, and the Bear River aerial tram, all described in previous reports. Construction along this route was completed in 1908, and work during the present year has consisted entirely in maintenance. During the present year $506.50 was expended on route No. 10, $8.50 on route No. 10A, $603.72 on route No. 8, $86.18 on the Nome River Bridge, and $31 on the Hastings Creek Bridge, besides considerable work done with the local road tax. The high cost of maintenance on route No. 8 was due to the necessity of protecting the corduroy of this road from tundra fires and repairing the damage done by these fires. Some expense was incurred in the maintenance of the Fort Safety and Bonanza River ferries and the Skookum Pass road, but the amount has not yet been reported to this office.

On account of the great need for ferries and the inability of the traffic to pay for the running expenses an arrangement has been made by which the ferryman at Port Safety ferry is paid the difference between $150 a month and his total collections during the open season, and the ferryman at Bonanza River the difference between $125 a month and his total collections. The total amount so expended has not yet been reported to this office.

This route connects Nome with Fort Davis and the coast eastward as far as Solomon and from there to Council. Approximately 300 tons of freight were hauled over that portion of the road leading out from Nome last season, and approximately 150 tons over that portion between Solomon and Council. There is a weekly mail service by dog team in winter over route No. 10, and a biweekly mail service by stage in summer over route No. 8. In addition a great number of people used this route for travel all the year round.

The road between Nome and Fort Davis is of particular benefit to the garrison at Fort Davis, as it furnishes an excellent route of travel between that post and the city of Nome.

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NOME-DEXTER ROAD (NO. 13).

This, the main highway of the peninsula, extends from Nome to the adjacent mining camps and on toward the north; and, together with its branches, supplies most of the mining camps in the vicinity of Nome. Up to the end of last year the main line as far as Dexter, a distance of 8.52 miles, and 11.95 miles of branch roads were completed.

During the present year the main line was extended a distance of approximately 5 miles up the Nome River and about 4.85 miles of branch roads were constructed partly with road-commission funds and partly from the local road tax. One mile was constructed from local road-tax funds only.

The cost of maintenance of previously constructed road was $5,122.74 in addition to a small amount from the local road tax. Of this amount $2,776.79 was expended in repairing the first 3.29 miles out of Nome. The high cost of maintenance was due to the extremely heavy traffic during the spring and fall, cutting up the road while it was wet and the heavy frosts displacing and weakening the culverts, many of which had to be replaced or strengthened.

The cost of the extension of the main road was $3,958.49, approximately $791.70 per mile. The cost of the branch lines constructed was $1,194.07, paid by the road commission in addition to the work done with the local road tax.

Approximately 4,000 tons of freight were hauled over the main line during the present season and from 100 to 2,000 tons over the various branches. In winter there is a weekly mail service each way over the main line by dog team.

CANDLE-CANDLE CREEK ROAD (NO. 26).

This road was originally constructed in 1907. Last year $150.47 was expended in maintenance. During the present year $1,321.32 of road-commission funds and $528 and one hundred and twenty-seven and one-half days' labor from the local road tax were expended in improvements and maintenance. It serves to supply the different mines along Candle Creek. Its length is about 9 miles. During the past year approximately 4,000 tons of freight were hauled over this road—3,500 tons in winter and 500 tons in summer. The work was begun June 4 and completed August 8 under the direction of Mr. Ward Estey, acting superintendent for the board and road overseer for the precinct.

DEERING-IMMACHUK ROAD (NO. 27).

This road connects Deering with the tributaries of the Immachuk River and supplies the various mining camps along that river. It is also used by persons traveling from Deering to Nome. Approximately 600 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season. Its length is 22 miles. It was originally constructed in 1907 for a distance of 5 miles. During the present season the part previously constructed was improved and 17 miles of new road constructed. The cost this year was $1,300 road-commission funds in addition to $640 and two days' labor from the local road tax.

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ANVIL-GLACIER CREEK ROAD (NO. 31).

This road was constructed as far as Glacier Creek, a distance of 1 mile, in 1907. During the present year this road was extended up the Snake River a distance of about 5 miles. It serves to supply the mines along the Snake River and its tributaries. The cost of maintenance of the portion previously constructed was $65.50. The cost of construction of the extension was $3,360.33, or approximately $672.07 per mile. The low cost of construction was due to the use of a road machine throughout the greater part of the road. Approximately 300 tons of freight were hauled over the road the past season.

MOUTH OF CENTER CREEK ROAD.

This is a short road, about 1.5 miles long connecting Nome with the mouth of Center Creek. Some work had been done on this road previously by private parties. This year the road commission took charge of the work and the road was completed at a cost of $295.25 road-commission funds and $409.75 and thirty-six and one-half days' labor from the local road tax. It is estimated that 400 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season.

SUBMARINE PAY STREAK ROAD.

This road connects Nome with the Submarine Pay Streak. It starts at the Sand Spit south of Snake River and goes to the westward, a distance of about 1 mile. It supplies a means of communication for the mines and other interests lying to the westward of Nome. Approximately 250 tons of freight were hauled over the road during the past season; $144.49 road commission funds and $421.50 and sixteen days' labor from the local road tax were expended in the construction. There is a weekly mail service over this road each way by dog team in winter.

Cripple River road (No. 32), Penny River road (No. 33), and the Wireless Station road (No. 34), all described in previous reports, have needed but slight maintenance this year. Two days' labor from the local road tax were worked out on the Cripple Creek road and two days' labor on the Penny River road, and $31.84 road commission funds were expended in maintenance and repair on the Wireless Station road.

The Otter Creek Bridge, previously described, has required an expenditure of $38.62 to repair injuries done by a washout.

The Tishou River ferry, constructed in 1907, has been remodeled during the past season at an expense of $333.97, as it was found that the scow used was too deep for its length and was apt to upset if a heavy load were placed on one end.

SINROCK RIVER FERRY.

This ferry was installed by the commission this spring at a cost of $304.07. This ferry gives a means of crossing the Sinrock River for people coming to Nome from the westward. In addition to the above expense it has been found necessary to pay $100 during the season to the ferryman.

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KALTAG-INNOKO TRAIL (NO. 39).

This trail extends from Kaltag, on the Yukon River, to the town of Ophir, in the Innoko mining district, a distance of about 120 miles. It is part of the proposed overland trail from Knik, on the Alaska Central Railroad, to Kaltag. It was constructed during October and November, 1908, by Mr. R. S. Giddings, foreman. The cost of construction was $2,451.07. The ground was cleared and leveled off where necessary, a number of bridges were put in, and where timber was lacking the trail was staked.

KALTAG-UNALAKLIK TRAIL (NO. 20).

This is part of the overland mail route from Fort Gibbon to Nome and of the proposed route from Seward through Knik and Kaltag to Nome. Its length is about 90 miles. It was improved in the fall and winter of 1908 after the annual report for that year had been submitted. The cost was $1,574.55. The trail was cleared and staked, where necessary, and a number of bridges were put in. It has been improved the present fall by placing permanent iron stakes to mark it in exposed places, but the cost of this year's work has not yet been reported to this office.

UNALAKLIK-ST. MICHAEL TRAIL.

This is the winter mail trail which supplies the military post of St. Michael and the residents of the town, together with the people along the line of the trail. It was improved the present year by clearing out and brushing, where necessary, and marking exposed parts of the trail with permanent iron stakes. Its length is 65 miles. The cost of this improvement has not yet been reported to this office.

NOME-UNALAKLIK TRAIL (NO. 30).

This is the last section of the overland mail trail from the south coast of Alaska to Nome and the Seward Peninsula. It was improved in the fall of 1908, after the annual report had been submitted, at a cost of $2,250.75. During the present year the land portions of this trail were cleared, where necessary, and exposed places flagged with permanent iron stakes. Seventy-five miles of trail were staked, the stakes being placed at an interval of from 90 to 100 feet. In winter this trail crosses Norton and Golofnin bays after the freeze up. It is necessary to put in temporary stakes across these bays every winter. The cost of construction this year has not yet been reported.

FLAGGING WINTER TRAILS—SEWARD PENINSULA.

The necessity for this work and the methods employed in putting in temporary stakes have been described in previous reports and will not be repeated. Last winter 670 miles of trails were staked, at a a cost of $2,468.67.

On account of the continued expense and annoyance of staking these trails every year, it has been decided to put in permanent stakes so far as possible with the funds available. During Septem-

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ber and October, 1907, the winter trail from Dahl Creek to Candle, 110 miles long, was marked for 85 miles with permanent iron stakes. The remaining portion of this trail was already marked by the posts of a telephone line. The stakes used consisted of an iron rod with a small iron flag riveted to it. They were placed from 150 to 500 feet apart.

Experience has shown that where the flags are riveted to the iron rods, the continued action of the wind tends to break them off. For this reason, all permanent iron stakes put in this year, both in the Seward Peninsula and in the other sections west of Kaltag, previously described, are so fixed that the flags revolve freely around the rods, thus avoiding the constant flapping in the wind.

This year the trail from Topkok Road House to Council, a distance of 32 miles, was staked with permanent stakes at intervals of 100 feet, but the cost has not yet been reported. On account of lack of funds, it will be necessary to mark the different local roads in the Nome Peninsula with temporary flags this year, as heretofore.

SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

This district was in charge of Mr. Anton Eide, acting superintendent, who, with the consent of the board, acted as local road overseer for the precinct. The country is generally quite rough with a considerable growth of timber. However, there is not a great deal of underbrush and the soil is fairly good for road construction. For these reasons work in this district, is on the whole, cheaper than any other district in Alaska, except in the Seward Peninsula.

HOPE-SUNRISE ROAD.

This road connects Mile 34, Alaska Central Railroad, with Sunrise and Hope, two small mining towns on Cook Inlet. Its length is 40 miles. During the year 1907, 37 miles of road were constructed. In the season of 1908, numerous improvements were made on the section between the railroad and Sunrise. The cost of improvements and maintenance was $4,538. Work was completed after the annual report for that year had been submitted. This year $788.20 was spent in improvements and repairs on the section between the railroad and Sunrise, and $935.52 in completing that section between Sunrise and Hope and in maintaining the part already constructed.

This is the route for people traveling to the Sushitna country in winter and to a great extent in the summer, as steamboats in Cook Inlet are very irregular. There is a winter mail service over this route twice a month during the winter, by dog team. About 150 tons of freight were hauled over the road the past season. This is mostly for local use, as the greater part of the freight for this region is hauled in by steamboats in summer.

GIRDWOOD-INDIAN CREEK TRAIL (NO. 38).

This trail connects Girdwood on the line of the Alaska Central Railroad with Indian Creek summit. It was completed last fall after the annual report had been submitted. Eighteen miles of trail were constructed at a cost of $3,288.80. During the winter $1,358.03

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was spent in removing slides that had occurred and in extending the trail 24 miles to connect with Crow Creek trail, at a point 4 miles beyond the mouth of Eagle River. There is a mail service over this route once a month in winter.

MOOSE PASS SLED ROAD (NO. 42).

This road connects Mile 29, Alaska Central Railroad, with Johnstown at the forks of Sixmile Creek. Its length is 14½ miles. It serves to supply the quartz mines in the Moose Pass and Quartz Creek mining districts. These mines have been greatly developed during the past few years and give great promise for the future. Construction was begun July 6 and finished September 7. The road was made 8 feet wide with easy grades and corduroy in a few places that could not be drained. The cost of construction was as follows:

17 acres grubbing and clearing, at $137.86 per acre	$2,343.52
2,570½ yards sidehill grading, at 40 cents per yard	1,028.20
250 feet corduroy, at 80 cents per foot	200.00
Total	3,571.72

Approximately 50 tons of freight were hauled over the road the past summer.

RECONNOISSANCE, SUSHITNA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, AND COOK INLET COUNTRY.

About 1,000 men are engaged in mining and prospecting in this region. A number of valuable deposits of quartz and placer gold, copper, and coal have been found, and the indications are that the country is highly mineralized, but the high cost of transportation has limited the actual mining up to the present to the richer deposits of placer gold. In addition to its mineral wealth this is the most promising agricultural district in Alaska, but on account of lack of funds the board has been unable to do much work in this district heretofore.

In order to determine the best means of supplying transportation and to determine what roads and trails were needed, Mr. J. H. Watson, acting superintendent, was sent by the board, last summer, to make a thorough inspection of conditions. He left Paxsons on the Valdez-Fairbanks road July 26, arriving at Valdez October 21. Most of the more important camps were visited and general locations were made, and estimates prepared for the construction of roads or trails to supply them.

It is hoped that the board may be able to provide for the more important places in the near future. The cost of the reconnoissance was $2,535.91.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. POPE,
Captain, Corps of Engineers,
Engineer Officer of the Board.

VALDEZ, ALASKA, *October 25, 1909.*

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REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

This report covers vouchers received up to October 1, 1909.

Carried on hand date of last report, October 1, 1908:		
Appropriation "Military and post roads, bridges, and trails," acts March 2, 1907, and May 11, 1908		$49,161.92
Alaska fund		858.46
Received from Treasurer United States:		
Appropriation "Military and post roads, bridges, and trails"—		
Act May 11, 1908	$75,000.00	
Act March 3, 1909	150,000.00	
		225,000.00
Alaska fund		145,200.00
Correction vouchers:		
"Military and post roads, bridges, and trails," act May 11, 1908		4.50
Alaska fund		8.33
Sales public properties, Alaska fund		982.10
Total		421,215.31
Disbursed as per tabulated statement below		383,617.65
Balance		37,597.66

The item "Offices" embraces salaries of superintendents of districts, permanent employees of the commission, expenses of members of commission, exchange and miscellaneous office expenses, Skagway, Valdez, and suboffices of Fairbanks and Nome.

	Construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in the District of Alaska, acts of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1907, May 11, 1908, and Mar. 3, 1909.	Wagon road, bridges and trails, Alaska fund, act of Congress approved Jan. 27, 1905, as amended by an act approved May 14, 1906.	Total.
Officers	$11,446.51	$15,643.45	$27,089.96
Route 1	2,333.03	1,359.56	3,692.59
Route 2	7,019.19	1,024.50	8,043.69
Route 3	1,857.92	980.08	2,838.00
Route 3A	16,920.39	518.50	17,438.89
Route 3B	6,004.75	656.15	6,660.90
Route 4A (1908)	13,578.29	2,790.61	16,368.90
Route 4A	11,287.42	8,109.62	19,397.04
Route 4A, bridges (contract)	6,339.50		6,339.50
Route 4B	7,353.39	5,853.39	13,206.78
Route 4C	1,296.83	5,596.42	6,893.25
Route 4D	1,486.59	5,637.63	7,124.22
Route 4E	508.37	5,486.40	5,994.77
Route 4F	486.88	5,441.19	5,928.07
Route 4G	358.35	6,535.41	6,893.76
Route 5	2,492.68	1,602.75	4,095.43
Route 5A	12,247.74	2,372.92	14,620.66
Route 5B	5,805.11	717.95	6,523.06
Route 5C		20.00	20.00
Route 5D	8,054.03	84.00	8,138.03
Route 5E	2,731.48	113.95	2,845.43
Route 5F	2,538.48	265.50	2,803.98
Route 6	6,799.84	770.90	7,570.74
Route 6A	11,310.98	3,197.97	14,508.95
Route 6B	352.51	8,770.01	9,122.52
Route 6C	352.51	6,841.99	7,194.50
Route 6D	352.51	7,195.50	7,548.01
Route 6E	550.90	6,266.68	6,817.58
Route 7A	42.16		42.16
Route 7B	269.00	81.18	350.18
Route 7C	44.00	6.18	50.18
Route 7D	3,360.05	339.20	3,699.25

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	Construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in the District of Alaska, acts of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1907, May 11, 1908, and Mar. 3, 1909.	Wagon road, bridges and trails, Alaska fund, act of Congress approved Jan. 27, 1905, as amended by an act approved May 14, 1906.	Total.
Route 7E	$1,814.20		$1,814.20
Route 7F	20.00		20.00
Route 7G	935.32	$206.17	1,141.49
Route 7H	3,029.07	30.00	3,059.07
Route 8	772.59	566.43	1,339.02
Route 9	1,322.25		1,322.25
Route 10		506.50	506.50
Route 10A		8.50	8.50
Route 11	7,177.49	161.40	7,338.89
Route 11D	1,228.92	991.00	2,219.92
Route 12	3,347.34	435.63	3,782.97
Route 13	10.65	19.20	29.85
Route 13A	387.24	2,357.38	2,744.62
Route 13B	5.00		5.00
Route 13C	245.00	328.43	573.43
Route 13D	217.34	14.50	231.84
Route 13E	67.81	14.50	82.31
Route 13F	20.50	392.87	413.37
Route 13G	6.25	238.75	245.00
Route 13H	191.03	611.63	802.66
Route 13I	3,922.29	17.00	3,939.29
Route 15	510.10	1,064.18	1,574.28
Route 15A	2,289.15	1,350.85	3,640.00
Route 15B	13,260.47	1,408.09	14,668.56
Route 16	1,800.08		1,800.08
Route 17	3,798.35	554.00	4,352.35
Route 18	2,247.48	2,216.31	4,463.79
Route 20	1,321.15	101.50	1,422.65
Route 22	655.27	1,012.50	1,667.77
Route 23	246.85		246.85
Route 26	875.42	90.90	966.32
Route 27	1,300.00		1,300.00
Route 30	1,905.35	433.00	2,338.35
Route 31	65.50		65.50
Route 31A	3,252.43	107.90	3,360.33
Route 33	18.00		18.00
Route 34	10.75	31.84	42.59
Route 35		921.17	921.17
Route 36	6,524.28	95.30	6,619.58
Route 37	1,305.57	6,444.30	7,809.87
Route 38	3,179.14	1,467.69	4,646.83
Route 39		2,447.07	2,447.07
Route 41	1,050.21	.75	1,050.96
Bessie-Dry Creek		70.50	70.50
Dry Creek-Newton	20.34	204.29	224.63
Submarine-Pay Streak		144.49	144.49
Grass Gulch	778.25	8.50	786.79
Center Creek construction	103.69		103.65
Mouth Center Creek construction	303.75		303.75
Canyon Creek Bridge		287.50	287.50
Otter Creek Bridge	18.62	20.00	38.62
Bonanza Ferry		78.75	78.75
Hastings Creek Bridge		31.00	31.00
Nome River Bridge	638.68	30.92	669.60
Tishou Ferry	112.11	194.86	306.97
Sitka Bridge		12.00	12.00
Bear River tram	25.00		25.00
Chilkat Bridge	8,308.72	384.36	8,693.08
Port Safety Ferry	569.00	90.25	659.25
Sinrock Ferry	240.00	8.07	248.07
Taxlina Bridge	5.00	6.00	11.00
Innoko reconnoissance	21.00		12.00
Flagging trails		2,100.67	2,100.67
Chitna-Copper Center survey	57.40		57.40
Wintering stock	7,365.98	9,141.95	16,507.93
Expense, supervision and field inspection	1,877.53	3,463.41	5,340.94
Total	236,413.30	147,204.35	383,617.65

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Distribution of expenditures.

Offices:	
Salaries	$19,514.78
Instruments	172.50
Stationery and fixtures	996.01
Fuel and lights	676.75
Rents	1,444.36
Exchange	973.19
Telegraph and telephone	552.51
Freight, dray and express	553.28
Miscellaneous	2,206.58
Total	27,089.92
Field work:	
Wintering stock	16,507.93
Survey	7,739.75
Labor	144,233.17
Subsistence	47,058.09
Transportation	18,030.09
Purchase of animals	15,570.00
Hire of animals	12,011.08
Forage, veterinary supplies, and care of stock	19,232.18
Tools, wagon and pack equipment	12,217.11
Construction material	19,989.13
Camp equipment	3,586.75
Repairs, equipment, horseshoeing	1,867.62
Construction, contracts and agreements	33,143.89
Expense, supervision and field inspection	5,340.94
Total	356,527.73

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. C. ORCHARD,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry,
Disbursing Officer of the Board.

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61st Congress, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Document No. 881

RECENT REPORTS FROM DIPLOMATIC OR CONSULAR OFFICERS IN REGARD TO THE QUESTION OF

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE, TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO THE INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE, REPORTS RELATING TO STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA

APRIL 6, 1910

Referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

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STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolutions of the House of Representatives dated, respectively, February 19, 1910, and March 5, 1910, requesting the Secretary of State, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House of Representatives any recent reports from diplomatic or consular officers in regard to the question of steamship service between the United States and South America and its bearing upon the export trade of the United States, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of reports on this subject by the consular officers of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

P. C. KNOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 4, 1910.

LIST OF INCLOSURES.

Argentine Republic:
- Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, Buenos Aires, December 18, 1906.
- Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, Buenos Aires, March 1, 1907.
- Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, Buenos Aires, September 12, 1907.
- Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, Buenos Aires, November 7, 1907.
- Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, Buenos Aires, January 14, 1909.
- Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, Buenos Aires. (Printed report. No date given, but printed in Monthly Consular and Trade Reports for May, 1909.)
- Consul-General R. M. Bartleman, Buenos Aires, January 6, 1910.

Austria-Hungary:
- Consul George M. Hotschick, Trieste, January 4, 1909
- Consul George M. Hotschick, Trieste, February 22, 1910.

Brazil:
- Consul-General George E. Anderson, Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1907.
- Consul-General George E. Anderson, Rio de Janeiro. (Printed report. No date given, but printed in Monthly Consular and Trade Reports for May, 1909.)
- Consul-General George E. Anderson, Rio de Janeiro, July 30, 1909.

Chile:
- Consul Alfred A. Winslow, Valparaiso, November 28, 1906.
- Consul Alfred A. Winslow, Valparaiso. (Printed report. No date given, but published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports of Thursday, February 4, 1909.)
- Consul Alfred A. Winslow, Valparaiso, February 23, 1909. (Printed report.)
- Consul Alfred A. Winslow, Valparaiso, November 30, 1909.

England: Consul Albert W. Swalm, Southampton, November 5, 1909.

France:
- Consul-General A. Gaulin, Marseilles, November 18, 1909.
- Consul Alfred K. Moe, Bordeaux, December 6, 1909.

Germany: Consul-General Robert Skinner, Hamburg, November 19, 1909.

Italy: Consul-General James A. Smith, Genoa, December 22, 1909.

Mexico: Consul William W. Canada, Veracruz. (Printed report. No date given, but printed in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for April 23, 1909.)

Peru: Vice-Consul A. S. Slavey, Iquitos. (Printed report. No date, but published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports of September 21, 1909.)

Portugal: Consul-General Louis H. Aymé, Lisbon, December 29, 1909.

Spain: Consul-General Frank D. Hill, Barcelona, December 18, 1909.

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Uruguay:
Consul F. W. Goding, Montevideo, January 9, 1909.
Consul F. W. Goding, Montevideo. (Printed report. No date, but printed in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for August 10, 1909.)
Jamaica: Vice-Consul William H. Orrett, Jamaica. (Printed report. No date given, but printed in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for February 4, 1909.)

LIST OF REPORTS PRINTED IN THE DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS TO BE REPRINTED AND INCORPORATED IN THIS REPORT.

Vice-Consul A. S. Slavey, Iquitos, Peru. Published in Consular and Trade Reports, September 21, 1909.
Consul Alfred A. Winslow, Valparaiso, Chile. Published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, April 23, 1909.
Consul William W. Canada, Veracruz, Mexico. Published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, April 23, 1909.
Consul Frederic W. Goding, Montevideo, Uruguay. Published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, August 10, 1909.
Vice-Consul William H. Orrett, Kingston, Jamaica. Published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, February 4, 1909.
Consul Alfred A. Winslow, Valparaiso, Chile. Published in Daily Consular and Trade Reports, February 4, 1909.

Copies of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports containing the above reports are herewith transmitted.

Ships and Shipping from the Port of Buenos Aires.

[From a report by Alban G. Snyder, consul-general at Buenos Aires, December 18, 1906.]

The average number of American ships entering this port during the last five years, all sailers, has been 18. The number so far for 1906 is 8, all small sailers. The last American steamer to enter Buenos Aires was the *Advance*, which arrived from New York January 7, 1893. With the exception of an occasional visit of a war ship our flag has only been seen in this port on a steamer once in nearly fourteen years. With many things in our favor we have only 14 per cent of the commerce of this country. The number of foreign vessels from this port to the United States in 1905 was somewhat over a hundred, while the number of English vessels during the same time was 43. To the present time the number of foreign vessels which have cleared from this place for the United States during the present year is 147.

Shipping trade.

Month.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons (net register).	Number.	Tons (net register).
January	171	326,951	47	43,138
February	174	324,071	36	33,739
March	148	316,711	22	20,737
April	117	245,783	12	11,412
May	146	310,293	15	15,889
June	171	340,525	20	20,559
July	177	379,208	13	13,615
August	157	334,604	12	10,875
September	140	199,285	21	20,452
October	146	310,198	15	12,796
November	150	333,158	14	15,053
December	152	325,585	26	25,165
Total 1905	1,849	3,846,399	253	243,430
Total 1904	1,785	3,619,615	287	276,583
Increase 1905	64	226,784	.....	.....
Increase 1904	.....	.....	34	33,153

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Nationality of steamers.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	1,118	2,333,546	69	63,980
German	163	446,471	6	5,902
Italian	149	358,176	60	59,617
French	133	334,036	1	1,454
Others	286	374,170	117	112,477
Total	1,849	3,846,399	253	243,430

A comparison of 1905 with the three previous years shows the following (steamers and sailers combined):

Flag.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
British	2,397,526	2,318,473	1,939,001	1,431,301
German	452,373	458,165	420,868	406,010
Italian	417,793	345,831	237,195	266,680
French	335,490	286,038	178,714	175,311
Others	486,647	487,690	685,430	325,573
Total	4,089,829	3,896,197	3,461,208	2,604,875

The arrivals of seagoing vessels at the port of Buenos Aires during December, 1905, were as follows:

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons (net register).	Number.	Tons (net register).
British	84	184,018	4	4,012
Italian	16	44,179	5	4,693
German	13	37,914	2	2,028
French	12	29,758	.....	.....
Norwegian	5	4,353	13	13,219
Argentine	12	7,134	.....	.....
Dutch a	3	6,440	.....	.....
Spanish	2	4,927	.....	.....
Austrian	2	4,042	.....	.....
Brazilian	2	1,622	.....	.....
Swedish	1	1,198	1	219
American	.....	.....	1	994
Total	152	325,585	26	25,165
Total in November, 1905	150	333,185	14	15,053
Increase in December	2	.....	12	10,112
Increase in November	.....	7,600	.....	.....

a Also a dredger of 84 tons.

The following table shows the per cent of the principal nations:

Year.	British.	German.	Italian.	French.	Others.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1901	50	15	12	7	16
1902	55	15	10	7	13
1903	56	12	7	5	20
1904	59	12	9	7	13
1905	59	11	10	8	12

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Arrivals of seagoing vessels at the port of Buenos Aires during 1906.

JANUARY.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	98	206,227	2	1,792
German	21	54,047	1	747
Italian	21	47,523	11	11,433
French	10	24,340	.....	.....
Norwegian	5	7,651	16	17,031
Swedish	4	6,730	3	2,341
Dutch	2	5,920	1	160
Argentine	8	4,298	.....	.....
Brazilian	4	2,562	.....	.....
Spanish	1	2,778	.....	.....
Uruguayan	1	1,886	.....	.....
Russian	1	1,596	1	884
Danish	1	1,351	1	363
Total	177	366,909	36	34,751

FEBRUARY.

British	97	199,378	5	3,440
German	11	26,065	1	1,140
Italian	11	26,404	4	4,537
French	11	27,448	.....	.....
Norwegian	2	4,978	23	26,322
Swedish	3	4,401	2	1,395
Dutch	1	2,710	.....	.....
Argentine	4	2,420	.....	.....
Brazilian	3	1,636	.....	.....
Spanish	3	6,997	.....	.....
Uruguayan	2	4,207	1	798
Russian	.....	.....	1	1,165
Austrian	4	7,719	.....	.....
Greek	2	3,551	.....	.....
Total	154	317,914	37	38,797

MARCH.

British	102	210,961	4	5,484
German	12	38,160	2	508
French	12	31,457	.....	.....
Italian	12	28,618	5	4,776
Norwegian	1	2,413	9	9,083
Spanish	3	7,083	.....	.....
Dutch	2	5,156	1	159
Uruguayan	2	3,576	.....	.....
Swedish	2	3,469	.....	.....
Argentine	9	3,391	.....	.....
Austrian	2	2,659	1	1,353
Brazilian	2	1,069	.....	.....
Greek	1	1,332	.....	.....
Danish	1	1,295	.....	.....
Total	163	340,739	22	21,363

APRIL.

British	90	196,167	2	2,293
German	15	42,938	.....	.....
Italian	14	35,059	1	904
French	8	21,027	.....	.....
Argentine	13	6,369	.....	.....
Norwegian	3	6,239	5	5,862
Austrian	3	6,755	.....	.....
Dutch	3	5,684	.....	.....
Brazilian	4	2,201	.....	.....
Spanish	1	2,127	.....	.....
Belgian	1	2,225	.....	.....
Danish	2	1,604	.....	.....
Swedish	1	2,162	1	219
Total	158	330,557	9	9,278

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Arrivals of seagoing vessels at the port of Buenos Aires during 1906—Continued.

MAY.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	104	218,782	3	3,453
German	13	36,405	.....	.....
Italian	16	37,984	3	3,895
French	6	15,790	.....	.....
Norwegian	1	2,455	11	9,321
Argentine	11	6,185	.....	.....
Spanish	3	6,668	.....	.....
Dutch	2	5,924	.....	.....
Belgian	3	6,118	.....	.....
Danish	1	2,159	3	2,254
Austrian	2	2,813	.....	.....
Swedish	1	2,163	.....	.....
Brazilian	3	1,609	.....	.....
Russian	.....	.....	1	852
Total	166	345,055	21	19,775

JUNE.

British	91	218,542	2	1,716
German	11	31,328	.....	.....
Italian	13	32,412	4	4,150
French	11	27,732	.....	.....
Spanish	3	8,012	.....	.....
Norwegian	1	2,291	5	5,019
Dutch	3	7,080	1	176
Argentine	9	4,679	2	392
Brazilian	6	3,802	.....	.....
Belgian	1	3,211	.....	.....
Austrian	1	2,027	.....	.....
Austrian[a]	1	1,781	.....	.....
Greek	1	1,529	.....	.....
Danish	.....	.....	1	1,260
American	.....	.....	1	981
Total	152	344,426	16	13,784

JULY.

British	91	201,549	5	5,440
French	6	15,875	.....	.....
German	9	27,581	.....	.....
Italian	11	28,614	1	560
Spanish	4	9,163	.....	.....
Norwegian	.....	.....	6	6,257
Dutch	2	4,472	.....	.....
Argentine	10	6,130	2	129
Brazilian	7	4,442	.....	.....
Belgian	1	2,472	.....	.....
Austrian	3	5,720	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	1	1,057
Total	144	306,018	15	13,443

AUGUST.

British	94	226,255	2	1,474
German	12	39,460	.....	.....
French	10	29,057	.....	.....
Italian	9	22,902	4	3,938
Spanish	5	11,203	.....	.....
Argentine	9	5,247	.....	.....
Brazilian	7	4,613	.....	.....
Austrian	2	2,987	1	1,382
Dutch	1	2,710	.....	.....
Uruguayan	1	2,180	.....	.....
Greek	2	3,671	.....	.....
Belgian	1	1,994	.....	.....
Swedish	1	2,162	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	1	1,068
Norwegian	.....	.....	1	699
Total	154	354,441	9	8,561

[a] Austria is given twice in the consul's report.

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Arrivals of seagoing vessels at the port of Buenos Aires during 1906—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	92	226,298	3	5,192
German	15	46,249		
Italian	11	29,039	6	4,890
French	12	28,342		
Spanish	5	12,545		
Argentine	12	6,058	1	1,933
Brazilian	6	3,989		
Uruguayan	2	3,913		
Austrian	2	2,984		
Norwegian			4	4,654
Swedish	1	2,163		
Belgian	1	1,852		
Danish	1	1,365		
American			5	6,156
Total	160	364,797	19	22,825

OCTOBER.

British	92	205,532	3	2,397
Italian	19	55,888	7	7,775
German	17	51,944		
French	12	23,670		
Spanish	3	8,256		
Norwegian	1	1,951	13	15,982
Dutch	2	5,858		
Argentine	11	5,533		
Brazilian	7	4,081		
Danish	2	3,567		
Austrian	2	3,352		
Belgian	1	1,940		
Swedish			1	830
Total	169	371,572	24	26,984

NOVEMBER.

British	80	208,185	4	5,554
German	21	67,708		
Italian	21	54,895	14	15,147
French	10	26,905		
Argentine	15	11,457		
Norwegian	1	2,474	12	12,334
Austrian	4	8,074		
Spanish	3	7,933		
Dutch	3	7,176		
Danish	1	285		
Brazilian	5	2,656		
Total	164	397,748	30	33,035

BUENOS AIRES.

The outward and inward shipping of this port is about half that of New York, and Liverpool only exceeds it by about 40 per cent. The low sea level of the city and the character of the La Plata channel forced the Government to construct very expensive harbor works, which are now capable of handling over 200,000,000 tons of shipping yearly. A short description of these works, furnished by a government official here, is as follows:

A channel of entrance 9.5 kilometers in length by 100 meters width, 6.40 meters (21 feet) deep under the zero (zero equals 0.30m. lower than average low tide).

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Two inlets or bays in the extreme north and south.

Four docks divided from each other by a passage 20 meters in width, and from the inlets by sluices of 155 meters in length and 25 meters wide, and 135 meters long and 20 meters wide, respectively. The gates of these sluices are at 22 feet and 21.9 feet above the zero.

The dry docks are 180 and 150 meters long, respectively, and width of entrance is 20 meters. The level of the gates is 20 feet below the zero.

DIMENSIONS—SIZES AND DEPTH OF INLETS AND DOCKS.

South inlet, area 14.16 H. A., 1,038 meters of wharf and 21.3 to zero.

Dock No. 1 and No. 2 are each 570 meters long, 160 wide, area 8.43 H. A. each, 1,420 meters of wharf each and 23.9 feet deep.

Dock No. 3 is 690 meters long, 160 wide, area 11.04 H. A., with 1,660 meters of wharf and 23.9 feet deep.

Dock No. 4 is 680 meters long, 160 wide, area 10.08 H. A., with 1,535 meters of wharf and 23.9 feet deep below the zero.

The north inlet has an area of 16.59 H. A., wharf 1,409 meters and 25 deep.

Total wharfage length, 8,482 meters.

The port is lighted by electric light supplied by two power houses, and has about 450 arc lights. At the northern end are two graving docks of 491 by 65½ feet and 590 by 65½ feet, respectively, with an entrance width of 59 feet and depth of 29 feet. There is a patent slip of 600 tons, 177 feet cradle, and depth on sill of 10–11 feet.

ARGENTINE PORT DUES.

The fixed charges which have to be paid by steamers and sailing vessels arriving with cargo at any Argentine port are as follows:

Classification.	Gold.	Paper.
Light dues: Punta Indio and Banco Chico together, per registered ton	$0.07	.....
Health dues:		
Vessels with clean bill of health, per registered ton	.01	.....
Vessels with foul bill of health, per registered ton	.03	.....
Bill of health: Steamers and sailers of all sizes	.....	.....
Consular fees: According to vessels' nationality, tonnage, and port or ports of destination	.....	$6.00
Stamped paper:		
The manifest and store list must be translated into Spanish and presented at the customs, bearing, for steamers, an official stamp (for the first sheet) of the value of	.....	100.00
For each subsequent sheet required	.....	1.00
For sailing vessels of over 500 tons register the stamps required for giving entry amount (for the first sheet) to	.....	55.00
For each additional sheet	.....	1.00
Crew list	.....	2.00
Vessels arriving in ballast require stamped paper for entry of half value of that necessary when arriving with cargo, and pay for light dues, instead of gold $0.07 only (besides one-half of the usual health dues)	.035	.....
Steamers with packet privileges require no special permit for taking in cargo, and on clearing only present a statement of goods taken on board on stamped paper of the value of	.....	25.00
Sailing vessels leaving in ballast are only charged	.....	1.00
When loading a special permit called "opening register" must be taken out, which costs	.....	55.00
When clearing with cargo or "closing register" the stamped paper required amounts to	.....	50.00
Cargo steamers pay for packet privileges	.....	200.00
Passenger steamers, provided with disinfecting stove for each voyage	.....	100.00
Besides stamped paper in both cases	.....	3.00
Steamers that have paid $100 for inward manifest, or sailing vessels that have paid $55 for same in any Argentine port, have only to pay $a paper, for the first and $1 for each additional sheet of stamped paper in all other Argentine ports where they may discharge cargo.		

a The amount to follow this dollar sign does not appear in the report.

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All vessels arriving in an Argentine port, Buenos Aires only excepted, have to pay anchorage dues at the rate of 1 cent paper per registered ton. Vessels exclusively occupied in coasting trade pay 0.005 paper per registered ton.

Steamers arriving with general cargo as a rule pay agents a commission on the amount of freight for attending to the ship's inward business, when nothing is stipulated to the contrary in the charter-party, in addition to a fee of $50 gold for giving entry at customs. For clearing in ballast, $25 gold. The same with cargo, $100 gold. This last fee covers custom-house work in a second Argentine port.

Sailing vessels.—For giving entry at customs, $25; for clearing in ballast, $15; for clearing with cargo, $50. The above are the usual fees charged in Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Rosario, but in the smaller river ports the custom-house business is frequently effected at a reduced fee.

Brokerage.—On steam charters, 4 per cent; on sail charters, 5 per cent, including an address commission.

Pilotage in the port of Buenos Aires.—Steamers or sailing vessels towed from the outer roads to the anteport (i. e., the entrance to the South Basin), or vice versa, pay pilotage according to the following tariff, in proportion to their registered tonnage: Steamers or sailing vessels—from 120 tons to 300, $15 paper; from 301 to 500 tons, $20 paper; from 501 to 1,000 tons, $25 paper; from 1,001 to 1,500 tons, $30 paper. Vessels of more than 1,500 tons pay $35 paper. Steamers or sailing vessels towed from the anteport to the Vuelta de Rocha pay $4 paper; to Barraca de Pena, $8 paper, and $12 paper to the bridge of Barracas. For every change of position in the Riachuelo itself, vessels of more than 1,000 tons pay $6 paper and those of less tonnage, $4 paper. Vessels that enter or leave in ballast only pay 75 per cent of amounts rated; this reduction applies equally to shifts, etc., in the port of the Riachuelo.

PORT OF BUENOS AIRES.

Entrance dues.—For seagoing vessels exceeding 150 tons are $0.15 gold per ton. (Fractions of a ton are counted as a ton.) Vessels entering and leaving in ballast pay half the foregoing rate. Seagoing vessels returning to the port of Buenos Aires from up-river ports to complete cargo pay entrance dues as coasters, or, say, vessels exceeding 100 tons pay $0.02 gold per ton.

Dock dues.—Vessels anchoring within the port pay $0.05 gold per day for each 10 tons or fraction of 10 tons.

Wharfage dues.—Vessels lying alongside the dock pay, in addition to the above charges, $0.10 gold per day for each 10 tons or fraction of 10 tons, one-half of this rate being charged when the vessel lies at right angles or obliquely to the mole, or when moored alongside another vessel.

Exemption from dues.—Vessels putting into port in distress are exempt from the foregoing dues, provided they carry on no operations of loading or discharge.

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Charges for the use of graving docks.

ENTRANCE DUES.

	Gold.
For the first 500 tons register	$50
For each 250 tons register in excess	10

DOCK DUES.

	Per day and per ton (gold).	
	First day.	Subsequent day.
On the first 500 tons register	$0.18	$0.09
On the next 250 tons register	.16	.08
On the next 250 tons register	.14	.07
On the next 250 tons register	.12	.06
Exceeding 1,250 tons register	.10	.05

Fractions of a ton are counted as a ton and vessels of under 500 tons register pay the dues chargeable on a vessel of 500 tons. Work can be done at night by an extra payment of $0.04 gold per ton register per night. Fractions of a day are counted as a whole day for purpose of calculating these dues.

LA PLATA.

La Plata is a large transshipping point and is also used by ships which can not discharge at Buenos Aires on account of excess draft. It is also used for discharging petroleum, explosives, etc., for vessels are required by the Government to discharge at this point such merchandise.

The total length of quays is 3,270 yards and can accommodate vessels drawing 25 feet of water. The Grand Dock is 3,769 feet long by 42.5 feet wide, ending in a smaller one of 754 by 656 feet. There are also two dry docks and ample facilities for the construction and repair of vessels. Means for transfer of cargo from train to ship are sufficient both in regard to speed and economy. Warehouses at present have a capacity of 200,000 tons and there are a number of steam cranes.

ROSARIO.

Two natural difficulties, the situation of the city on a high cliff and a bar 7 miles below same, have delayed progress, but these are being overcome by the Government, with the object of enabling vessels of 21 feet draft to come up to the wharves of the city at all times.

The height of the water on the bar varies at different times of the year. It is accessible to ocean vessels even under present conditions. It is the second city of the Republic and a great receiving port for the northern departments and the great grain outlet.

BAHIA BLANCA.

This port is about 400 miles southwest of Buenos Aires and measured by volume of traffic ranks third.

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Four railways converge here, making it a railway center, and by government and railroad work the harbor has been made accessible to large ocean steamers drawing 28 feet of water.

The Bahia Blanca and Northwest Railway wharf can accommodate 2 ocean steamers and other small coasting vessels.

The Buenos Aires and Southern Railway wharves will hold about 15 steamers, with a depth of water of 26 feet at the pier.

There is a government dry dock here 656 feet long by 72½ feet wide at the entrance. There is also a granite quay wall along the channel entering the docks which can accommodate war vessels and from which coal and supplies can be landed. Merchant vessels carrying coal for the Government are allowed to discharge here.

LIST OF STEAMSHIP LINES RUNNING BETWEEN BUENOS AIRES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, ETC.

1. Nelson Line to South Africa. From Buenos Aires to Cape Town. About once a month.
2. Nelson Line. Buenos Aires and Liverpool, London. Fortnightly.
3. Weir-Conference Line. From Calcutta via Buenos Aires to Chile and Peru.
4. The Tweedie Trading Company's Line. To Brazil, Cuba, and New York.
5. Houlder Line. Buenos Aires to England. About two a month.
6. Houston Line. Buenos Aires to Europe and States. Weekly sailings.
7. Norton Line. Buenos Aires to New York and Boston and England. Monthly.
8. Lamport and Holt. Buenos Aires to England and States. Latter fortnightly.
9. H. S. D. G. Buenos Aires and south coast.
10. Navigazione Italiana, "La Ligure Brasiliana," Buenos Aires, Brazil ports, and Italy.
11. Pacific Line. From Montevideo to Brazil and Europe, also to west coast of South America. Regular fortnightly sailings.
12. The New Zealand Shipping Company, the Shaw-Savill White Star Line. Regular sailings from Montevideo to Teneriffe, Plymouth, and London.
13. Hamburg South American Line, Buenos Aires and Spain, Portugal and Germany.
14. Allan Line. Buenos Aires, Continental ports, Glasgow, and Liverpool.
15. Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Weekly sailings from Buenos Aires for Brazil, Continental ports, and England.
16. Norddeutscher Lloyd. Fortnightly sailings for Vigo, Antwerp, and Bremen.
17. Compagnie Royale Belgo-Argentine. Regular fortnightly service between River Plate and Antwerp.
18. Anglo-Argentine Shipping Company (Limited). Buenos Aires, London, and Liverpool.
19. Manchester and River Plate Line. Regular fortnightly service between Buenos Aires and Manchester.
20. Barber Line. Regular service between River Plate and United States, also to Europe.
21. Lynzan Line. Fortnightly service between Buenos Aires and Antwerp.
22. Lloyd Italiano. Regular service between River Plate and Italy.
23. Hansa Line. Regular sailings, fortnightly, between German ports and River Plate.
24. Mac Iver Line. Liverpool and River Plate. Fortnightly.
25. Suid Amerika Lijn. Three-weekly service between River Plate, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
26. Johnson Line. River Plate and Scandinavian ports.
27. Prince Line. River Plate, Brazil, New York, London, and Antwerp.
28. Navigazione Generale Italiana-La Veloce. Weekly service between Buenos Aires, Spain, and Italy.
29. Sud Atlantica. 10-day sailings to south coast and 20-day sailings to Brazil.
30. Sociedad Anónima, River Plate and Spain.
31. Navegacion a vapor Nicolas Mihanovich. River Plate and neighboring rivers of Uruguay and Paraguay.

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STEAMSHIPS ENTERING AND CLEARING BUENOS AIRES FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1906.

[From a report by Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, at Buenos Aires, March 1, 1907.]

I give here the names, together with gross tonnage, of steamships over 14 knots speed which entered at Buenos Aires during the first six months of 1906, together with the names of the European ports from which they entered or from which they cleared.

LLOYD-ITALIANO.

Florida, 9,000 tons, 14 knots. Left Genoa, Italy, January 8, 1906, and Barcelona, Spain, January 9, 1906, for Buenos Aires. Left Buenos Aires for Genoa on March 3, 1906.

Mendoza, 12,000 tons, 16 knots. Left Genoa on February 1, April 1, and June 1, 1906, and Barcelona on the 2d of these months for Buenos Aires, and left Buenos Aires for Genoa on the 28th of each of the above-named months.

LA VELOCE.

Ships.	Gross tonnage.	Speed.	Ports of call.
		Knots.	
Argentina	5,264	15	Genoa, Cadiz, Barcelona.
Brazile	5,270	15	Do.
Italia	5,300	15	Do.
Savoia	5,279	15	Genoa and Barcelona.
Centro America	3,522	14½	Do.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

Umbria	5,260	15	Genoa and Barcelona.
Sardegna	5,002	15	Genoa, Barcelona, Cadiz.
Regina Margherita	3,802	16	Do.
Perseo	4,158	15	Genoa and Barcelona.
Orione	4,461	16	Do.

All of these boats run between Buenos Aires and Genoa, touching at the intermediate points named.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Ships:	Tonnage.
Atlantique	6,097
Amazone	6,368
Chili	6,488
Cordillere	6,378
Magellan	6,399

All of these steamers are from 14½ to 16 knots speed and run between Buenos Aires and Bordeaux, France, touching at intermediate ports as follows: Vigo, Porto Leixoes, Lisbon, Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Montevideo. The service was during the first six months of 1906, and is now, a regular fortnightly service both from Bordeaux and Buenos Aires.

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HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

The following are copies of the tables furnished by the agents of the above company here:

Departures from Europe.

Ship.	Hamburg.	Genoa.	Dover.	Boulogne.	Vigo.	Coruna.	Lisbon.	Buenos Aires.
Cap Blanco	Dec. 7	.....	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	.....	.....	Dec. 12	Dec. 28
Bologna	.....	Dec. 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 24
Cap Ortegal	Jan. 6	.....	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	.....	.....	Jan. 11	Jan. 27
Liena	.....	Jan. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 9
Bologna	.....	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 10
Cap Blanco	Feb. 21	.....	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	.....	Feb. 24	Feb. 26	Mar. 14
Liena	.....	Mar. 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 14
Cap Ortegal	Mar. 21	.....	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	.....	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Apr. 10
Bologna	.....	Apr. 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 4
Cap Blanco	May 6	.....	May 7	May 7	May 10	.....	May 11	May 28
Liena	.....	May 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 16
Bologna	.....	June 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 13

Departures from Buenos Aires.

Ship.	Buenos Aires.	Lisbon.	Vigo.	Boulogne.	Dover.	Genoa.	Hamburg.
Cap Blanco	Jan. 10	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	.....	Feb. 3
Bologna	Jan. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 4	.....
Cap Ortegal	Feb. 10	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 3	Mar. 3	.....	Mar. 4
Liena	Feb. 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 11	.....
Bologna	Mar. 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 8	.....
Cap Blanco	Mar. 25	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 15	.....	Apr. 17
Liena	Apr. 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 13	.....
Cap Ortegal	Apr. 25	May 12	May 13	May 15	May 15	.....	May 17
Bologna	May 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 9	.....
Cap Blanco	June 10	June 28	June 29	July 2	July 2	.....	July 3
Liena	June 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 15	.....

It will be noticed that two of these ships go from Hamburg to Buenos Aires and two from Genoa to this city, namely, the *Cap Ortegal* and *Cap Blanco* from Hamburg and the *Liena* and *Bologna* from Genoa. The tonnage of these steamers is as follows: *Cap Blanco*, 7,523; *Cap Ortegal*, 7,818; *Liena*, 4,553; *Bologna*, 4,650, and the speed of all of them is between 15 and 16 knots. This company has two new ships which are to enter the service to this port in July next. They are of 16 knots and are called *Cap Arcona* and *Koenig Wilhelm*. It also has two large ships building for the same trade which are expected out by the end of the year and are to be of 17½ knots.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

This company had the following steamers in their service the first part of 1906: *Magdalena* (5,373 tons), *Danube* (5,891 tons), *Thames* (5,621 tons), *Nile* (5,855 tons), *Clyde* (5,618 tons), which sailed regularly every fortnight from Buenos Aires to Southampton, England, and from the port here, touching at the intermediate ports of Cherbourg, Vigo, Lisbon, Madeira, or Teneriffe, Rio Janeiro, and various other Brazilian ports. The company has since added the following ships: *Aragon* (9,441 tons), *Amazon* (10,036 tons), *Araguaya* (10,537 tons), and the service is now weekly. All their steamers are of from 15 to 16½ knots speed.

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I am told that nearly all passenger ships entering this port are capable of making more than 14 knots, but they are prohibited by certain rules of the companies from making more than 13 or 13½ knots.

Several companies have large steamers of over 14 knots' speed, but they come only as far as Montevideo, transferring and receiving passengers from Buenos Aires by river boat.

Steamships over 14 knots' speed which entered and cleared at Buenos Aires during the first six months of 1906.

Steamship.	Tonnage.	Speed.	Steamship.	Tonnage.	Speed.
Florida	9,000	14	Cordilliero	6,378	15.5
Mendoza	12,000	16	Magellan	6,399	16
Argentina	5,264	15	Cap Blanco	7,523	16.5
Brazile	5,270	15	Regina Margherita	3,208	16
Italia	5,300	15	Cap Ortegal	7,[illegible]	16.5
Savoia	5,279	15	Liena	4,[illegible]	16
Centro America	3,528	14.25	Bologna	4,[illegible]	15.5
Umbria	5,260	15	Aragon	9,[illegible]	16.5
Sardegna	5,602	15	Magdalena	5,[illegible]	15.5
Perseo	4,152	15	Danube	5,[illegible]	16
Orione	4,461	16	Thames	5,[illegible]	15.8
Atlantique	6,097	15.6	Nile	5,[illegible]	16.5
Amazone	6,368	16	Clyde	5,[illegible]	16
Chili	6,488	16			

New Italian Steamers for the Rio de La Plata.

[From a report by Consul-General Alban G. Snyder at Buenos Aires, September 12, 1907.]

The Lloyd-Italiano has under construction two new fast liners, *Principessa Yolanda* and *Principessa Mafalda*, which are to be put in the trade to this port in December next.

They are to be of 12,000 tons register, 555 feet in length, and 18 knots speed, and an effort is to be made for the large passenger traffic between here and Europe. They are also to call at Lisbon, thus enabling passengers to take the overland route to their destinations should they so desire.

Need of Better Shipping Facilities Between the Argentine Republic and South America in General and the United States.

[From a report by Consul-General Alban G. Snyder at Buenos Aires, November 7, 1907.]

Having reference to the need of better shipping facilities between the Argentine Republic and South America in general and the United States, I have the honor to call the department's attention to this defect in our commercial organization. It has long been recognized that direct regular steamship communication between Atlantic ports and the River Plate is desirable. The need for such organization has to-day become more pressing. The reasons which lead me to make such a statement will readily occur to anyone familiar with the requirements of the American export trade and the entire dependence of the River Plate merchant on the means provided for his getting his imports.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that there are two distinct interests at stake. On the one side we have the exporter

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desirous of finding new outlets for his trade; on the whole the American manufacturer has been in past times content to devote himself chiefly to the development of his home trade, leaving his export trade to spasmodic effort. The American exporter of to-day sees that to do a proper export business requires a complete organization devoted exclusively to this branch of his business. He has recognized that to export at one moment and neglect his market the next does not suit his customer in foreign lands.

His trade must be continuous and regular and his customer must be able to reckon on getting his goods when he wants them and at approximately calculated dates. It will be patent to anyone that it is useless for a manufacturer to have his goods ready for export when he can not get cargo space for weeks or perhaps months to come.

Relying upon tramp steamers of shipping companies, with irregular sailings, he has the misfortune to see capital lying idle and goods delayed in shipment to the detriment of his relations with his customers. The tramp-steamship owner sends his boats to ports where the freight best tempts him. There are many considerations which determine the steamer's movements. There is the question of back freight, the fluctuations of the money market, tonnage offering, the state of crops all over the world, and the probable shortage here or there. All these things go to induce a ship owner to vary his programme as circumstances arise, and in consequence both the exporter and the importer suffer inconvenience.

With a properly managed service with regular sailings these difficulties could be reduced to a minimum. As more freight presented itself the tonnage could be increased. I believe that the back freight from River Plate ports would gradually patronize such a line, as regular sailings always tempt the shipper.

An additional advantage would be that such a line would offer a regular mail service direct between the points where such a service is needed in connection with commercial matters and that documents and financial advices would come by the vessels which brought the merchandise and that such mail correspondence would be regular. The present uncertainty as to how long correspondence may or may not permit of an answer being received is perplexing and detrimental to business. The interests at stake are by this time too great to be left to haphazard methods and irregular uncertainties. To foster and oversee trade it seems necessary to assist it by regular facilities of all kinds as applying to carriage of such merchandise. Regular lines of steamers to the ports where a regular and steady demand already exists for American manufactured articles and where all the indications point to an increased demand for such productions should be instituted and encouraged. Such ports and such a market are found in this great South American continent bound closely to us in every way except by proper communication. An observance of the statistics setting forth the great trade possibilities of South America shows how much our trade suffers by this lack of communication. About 2,000 ships entered and cleared from this port in the first ten months of this year, 105 of which left for the United States, all foreign with the exception of 6 small sailing vessels. Of 170 sailings from New York, embracing from 10 to 12 lines, not a single line with one possible exception has regular sailings. Affairs have reached such a point as a result of uncertain shipping conditions that many persons order

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from New York only as a last resort and American exporters frequently pay forfeits for delay in delivery of orders.

Many lines of swift steamers ply between this port and Europe, some subsidized by their respective governments, and new ships are being constantly built and put in new trade by these companies, and new lines are established from time to time.

Report on Need of Better Shipping Facilities Between the Argentine Republic and South America in General and the United States.

[From a report by Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, at Buenos Aires, January 14, 1909.]

In order to secure our share of a trade worth serious attention from every point of view, we must as the first step correct a defect in our commercial organization and take steps to connect the two continents by lines of fast mail steamers under the American flag and with regular sailings. With a regular service of fast steamers, there is no doubt that a great impetus would be given to American trade with this country. Even with the prevailing drawbacks, Argentine imports from the United States have risen in a few years from $8,000,000 to nearly $40,000,000 annually. The importance of Buenos Aires as a shipping center is growing year by year, and this fact has been grasped by European navigation companies.

We can not acquire our proportion of the foreign trade, and what our overproduction may some day demand, without quick, regular, and speedy ships. Under present conditions it is remarkable that we have the amount of trade in South America which we now possess. We have it in many instances because the buyers have no other source from which they are able to procure the desired goods, and in most cases when we meet with competition the orders go to Europe. Frequently mails and merchandise are intrusted to tramp steamers and arrive here a week to fifteen days after another vessel which left New York a week after the tramp steamer. South America has an annual foreign commerce of over $1,500,000,000. We have less than $250,000,000 of this. Latin America has a foreign commerce of more than $2,000,000,000 yearly. It is not too much to say that we are so backward mainly for want of communication, especially fast and regular mail and passenger service.

Arrivals of vessels during 1908.

Month.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
January	187	412,132	29	33,122
February	187	442,832	29	28,940
March	200	446,207	29	27,467
April	170	380,520	14	13,464
May	195	448,908	16	14,951
June	177	397,616	18	21,264
July	134	305,289	10	10,443
August	99	221,166	16	12,642
September	143	338,345	14	18,947
October	153	389,193	21	22,598
November	161	380,696	19	23,027
December	197	484,500	14	15,472
Total	2,003	4,646,404	229	242,337

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The above shows an increase of 359 steamers, with 998,978 tons, over 1907 and a falling off of 9 sailers, with 10,931 tons, over the same period.

Nationality of vessels above.

Nation.	Steamers.		Sailers.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	1,218	2,824,103	22	21,911
German	190	598,051	1	1,485
Italian	146	424,404	54	89,376
French	121	329,207	1	837
Norwegian	5	8,550	125	126,935
Argentine	116	51,994	4	2,770
Other flags	207	410,065	22	19,023
Total	2,003	4,646,404	229	242,337

Table of tonnage figures for past four years.

Nation.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
British	2,846,014	2,236,588	2,580,592	2,397,526
German	599,536	517,123	506,358	452,373
Italian	483,780	366,792	514,393	417,793
French	330,044	319,869	309,712	335,490
Others	629,367	460,322	579,243	486,647
Total	4,888,741	3,900,694	4,490,298	4,089,829

AMERICAN VESSELS ENTERING BUENOS AIRES 1908.

The sum total of American shipping to Buenos Aires during the year 1908 is represented by four small sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,074. The only other times our flag was seen were when the torpedo fleet came and when an American minister arrived or departed.

Passenger traffic to and from Buenos Aires during the first eleven months of 1908 and principal steamship lines carrying same.

Passengers entering:	
First class—	
Europe	10,368
Brazil	2,378
North America	249
Second class—	
Europe	7,637
Brazil	939
North America	71
Third class—	
Europe	181,756
Brazil	11,319
North America	220
Passengers leaving:	
First class—	
Europe	9,801
Brazil	2,256
North America	156
Second class—	
Europe	5,382
Brazil	950
North America	171
Third class—	
Europe	70,169
Brazil	6,286
North America	238

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Principal steamship companies in this trade.

Company.	Departures.		Arrivals.	
	First.	Third.	First.	Third.
Cos. Hamburg	2,633	7,542	2,616	25,796
Transports Maritimes	753	8,093	727	24,575
Navigazione Gen. Italiana	598	7,657	529	16,445
Soc. Italia	569	7,688	506	15,533
Lloyd Italiano	365	5,875	274	13,743
La Veloce	673	6,237	594	11,652
Royal Mail	1,871	3,519	2,237	9,289

NOTES ON BRITISH SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

The average number of ships under the British flag entering and clearing from Buenos Aires during the last three years was 1,118, represented by about 52 companies as follows:

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (Limited).
Lamport & Holt.
R. P. Houston & Co. (Limited).
Prince Line.
H. & W. Nelson Company (Limited).
Barber Line.
Rankin & Gilmour.
Bucknall Nephews.
D. MacIver & Co.
Pyman Brothers (Limited).
Hull Shipping Company.
Manchester Liners (Limited).
Allen Ellerman Company.
Birt Patter & Highes.
Sir W. Runciman & Co.
Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company.
Frederick Leyland & Co.
Larringa Steamship Company.
Battle Line.
The Temperly Steamship Company.
Ilderton Steamship Company.
Houlder Brothers.
Shire Line.
M. & A. Rickenson.
The Peareth Steamship Company.
The Dunlop Steamship Company.
Park Steamship Company.
Galbraith Pembroke & Co.
George Hallett & Co. (Packet Line).
Agincourt Steamship Company.
Southern Railway Company.
Adam Brothers.
Furness Withy & Co. (Limited).
R. Ropner & Co.
Macbeth & Co.
H. Samman & Co.
C. Radcliffe & Co.
Cockerline Steamship Company.
J. Chadwick & Sons.
J. H. Harrowing & Co.
Turner Brightman.
A. Meek & Sons.
Maclay & MacIntyre.
Monarch Steamship Company.
Hain Steamship Company.
The Neptune Steam Navigation Company.

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William Thomas Liverpool Steamship Company.
Federal Line.
Hindustan Steamship Company.
Egypt and Levant Steamship Company.
Elder Dempster.
British Maritime Trust (Limited).

Of these lines only the Royal Mail carries mail regularly between the United Kingdom and the Argentine, and the average speed of this line is 15 knots. The quickest trip of one of these ships between a British port and the Argentine was twenty days, making all stops.

The Royal Mail receives pay for carrying the mails, while a few of the other lines are similarly paid in other places.

NOTES ON FRENCH SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

Of French vessels 131 entered and cleared from this port in 1907. The French lines trading with Buenos Aires are as follows:

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
La Société Générale des Transports Maritimes à Vapeur.
La Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
La Compagnie Cyprien Fabre.

The average speed of these boats is 14 knots, and the quickest trip by a boat of the first-named company was made from Bordeaux in twenty and one-half days, with stops at Lisbon, Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Montevideo, while the second-named company has made a voyage from Marseilles in nineteen days, stopping at Dakar only.

The Messageries Maritimes expects to place in this trade in the next eighteen months three new vessels of 14,000 tons each and 15 knots speed.

Boats built in France receive certain aid during twelve years in conformity with a special law governing such matters.

NOTES ON BELGIUM SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

About 20 to 25 ships under this flag enter and clear from this port yearly, and it is expected that this number will be increased shortly. Up to recently these steamers belonged to these two companies:

Compagnie Royale Belgo-Argentine.
Société Anonyme de Navigation Royale Belge Sud-Américaine (just liquidated).

None of these steamers are mail boats, all cargo, averaging 10 to 12 knots and requiring twenty-five to thirty days for the voyage from Antwerp to Montevideo.

Relative to government aid, the Compagnie Royale Belgo-Argentine, which had four steamers, received this year from the Government a 30 per cent loan of 2,000,000 francs, redeemable in twenty years at the company's option, but under the condition of increasing its fleet. As a result of this the company has already bought three large steamers and now has seven boats, as follows:

Léopold II.
República Argentina.
Président Bunge.
Baron Baeyens.
Ministre de Smet de Naeyer.
Ministre Beernaert.
Gouverneur de Lantsheere.

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NOTES ON GERMAN SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

German ships arriving at this port are divided among the following companies:

Hamburg South American Company.
Hamburg-American Line.
North Dutch Lloyd.
Hansa.

The greater number of these carry mail.

NOTES ON DUTCH SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

On an average about 24 Dutch vessels enter and clear from this port yearly, the principal vessels belonging to the Koninklyk Hollandsche Lloyd, formerly known as the "Zuid Amerika Lyn." The vessels possessed by this company average 10 miles an hour and carry freight and third-class passengers, while two vessels for first-class passengers are under construction and will have a speed of 14½ knots an hour.

The company mentioned above has received, or will receive, an advance from the Government as follows: 300,000 florins (about $120,000) for the first five years; 200,000 florins (about $80,000) for the second five years; 100,000 florins (about $40,000) for the third five years.

These advances are to be returned by the company in accordance with rules relative to the benefits obtained on a certain percentage of the capital.

NOTES ON BRAZILIAN SHIPPING TO THE ARGENTINE.

An average of over 50 boats under the Brazilian flag enter and clear from this port yearly, the only line running a regular service being the Lloyd Brasilero, the rest being tramps. The ships of this line are modern, of English and German construction, and make the voyage from Buenos Aires to Rio in about ten days, stopping at about ten ports on the trip. They are capable of making 12 knots.

The Lloyd Brasilero receives a subsidy from the Government of Brazil of $625,000 American gold a year for the service from the Amazon River to Cuyaba by way of the Paraguay River.

NOTES ON ITALIAN SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

In the year 1907, 194 Italian vessels entered and cleared from the port. Six lines make regular trips from Genoa to Buenos Aires calling at Rio, Santos, and Montevideo en route, as follows:

Navigazione Generale Italiana.
La Veloce.
Lloyd Italiano.
Lloyd Sabaudo.
Italia.
Ligure Brasiliana.

These vessels average 13½ knots an hour and several of them have made trips from Italian ports to Buenos Aires in seventeen days.

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NOTES ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

About 30 ships under this flag enter and clear yearly from this port, most of them being tramps, with the exception of the ships of the Austro-Americana Line. This line is the only one having a regular service with the Argentine, and starts from Trieste. It also carries the mail and averages about 14 knots, the scheduled trip being twenty-seven days.

NOTES ON DANISH SHIPPING TO BUENOS AIRES.

Of Danish ships about 10 enter and clear yearly from Buenos Aires, 4 of which belong to the "Det Forende Dampskibs Selskab," the rest being tramps. None of these ships carry mail, and the quickest trip made by one of them from a Danish port to this city was thirty-six days, the vessel having several stops on the journey. No government assistance is received.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND ITALY—FAST STEAMER REDUCES RUN.

[From the report of Consul-General R. M. Bartleman at Buenos Aires, January 6, 1910.]

The Lloyd Italiano's 12,000-ton steamer *Principessa Mafalda*, which was placed on the run between Buenos Aires and Genoa in May, 1909, has just broken the record between these ports by her trip of fourteen days and seven hours. This means that the passengers and freight from northern Italy can be brought to Argentina in fourteen and one-half days, and that Paris is only fifteen days away. Several years ago the *Alfonso XII* of the Compañía Transatlantica Espanola made the voyage from Cadiz to Buenos Aires in twelve days. The average run from New York to Buenos Aires is twenty-six days.

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN TRIESTE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

[From a report by Consul George M. Hotschick at Trieste, Austria, January 4, 1909.]

The two steamship companies, the Austrian Lloyd and the Austro-Americana, which maintained a regular service between Trieste and South American ports, have discontinued the service since the end of the year 1909.

The steamship service between Trieste and Buenos Aires is to be taken up by the Austro-Americana Steamship Company again. The Austrian Government and the Austro-Americana Steamship Company have closed a navigation and postal contract by which the latter is bound to maintain, during a period of fifteen years, a regular line of steamship navigation between Trieste and Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro and Santos. The duration of the passage of the vessels from Trieste to Buenos Aires or vice versa, making 12 knots, shall not exceed twenty-eight days, and the passage of the vessels making 14 knots shall not exceed twenty-five days.

As compensation for carrying out its obligations as per contract, the Austro-Americana shall receive annually:

From January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1911	$203,000
From January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1914	223,000
From January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1925	243,000

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NAVIGATION AND MAIL CONTRACT CONCLUDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1909, BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE "AUSTRO-AMERICANA."

[From a report by Consul George M. Hotschick at Trieste, February 22, 1910.]

I. The "Unione Austriaca di Navigazione," formerly the "Austro-Americana and Fratelli Cosulich," styled in short "Austro-Americana," binds itself to maintain during a period of fifteen years, as per Article XXI, a regular service between Trieste and Buenos Aires via Santos and Rio de Janeiro, touching the intermediate ports also on the return voyage.

II. The voyages, outward and homeward, shall take place at intervals of: (*a*) Three weeks; 17 to 18 voyages per year from January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1911; (*b*) two weeks, 26 voyages per year, from January 1, 1912, to the expiration of the contract.

III. At the request of the imperial royal ministry of commerce the "Austro-Americana" shall undertake besides the number of voyages stipulated by Article II, letter (*a*), extra voyages up to a total of 26 per year, before January 1, 1912, if between two sailings quantities of goods accumulate up to 1,500 tons weight or 1,500 cubic tons.

These sailings shall be made and considered as "free voyages."

IV. Under normal conditions the steamers shall keep up a minimum speed as follows: (1) From January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1911: (*a*) On at least 4 annual voyages, 14 miles; (*b*) on the remaining voyages, 12 miles. (2) From January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1914: (*a*) On at least 8 annual voyages, 14 miles; (*b*) on the remaining voyages, 12 miles. (3) From January 1, 1915, till the end of the contract: (*a*) On at least 13 annual voyages, 14 miles; (*b*) on the remaining voyages, 12 miles.

V. The duration of the passage of vessels from Trieste to Buenos Aires, or vice versa, making 12 knots shall not exceed twenty-eight days, and that of vessels making 14 knots shall not exceed twenty-five days.

The itineraries, as far as dates of sailing and arrival at the ports of Trieste and Buenos Aires are concerned, are subject to the approval of the imperial royal ministry of commerce, to whom they shall be submitted two months before being applied. Should no decision ensue from the ministry within one month after the itineraries have been presented, the latter are to be considered as sanctioned.

The "Austro-Americana" shall be free to insert in the itinerary, besides Rio de Janeiro and Santos, other intermediate ports of call as far as this is compatible with the limited duration of the voyages.

The itineraries and their modifications shall be published at least one month before they are carried out and shall be punctually maintained.

This obligation is applicable to the intermediate ports of call inserted by will of the steamship company in case the ports of call should not be mentioned in the itinerary as optional.

VI. The steamers of the line shall be in every respect in accordance with modern requirements and the present conditions of traffic.

The gross tonnage of the steamers making 12 knots shall be at least 4,500 and of steamers making 14 knots at least 5,000 registered tons. Every steamer shall have a weight capacity of at least 3,500 tons and of at least 4,000 cubic meters space.

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The steamers shall be entered in the Austrian ships' register and be granted the first-class certificate of the "Austrian Hungarian Veritas" or any other equivalent proof of seaworthiness acknowledged by the maritime board.

The steamers before entering into service shall be inspected by experts engaged by the Government to ascertain whether they fulfill the conditions of the contract, and shall make a trial trip. During the trial trip the steamers shall develop under normal conditions with the usual full cargo during ten hours on an average 1 knot more than the speed required on their voyages. The condition of full cargo may be waived if the speed is correspondingly exceeded.

The inspection and trial trip of each steamer shall be repeated whenever there is reasonable doubt as to its seagoing capacity according to the contract. The inspection and trial trip to be repeated in any case every four years.

Every steamer of the line shall be provided with a perfect working wireless telegraph station.

The company shall have at their disposal, besides the necessary steamers to keep up the regular service of the line, suitable reserve steamers which may be kept plying elsewhere until used on the line.

VII. The "Austro-Americana" binds itself—

To give the building of the steamers and if possible the larger repairs of same to Austrian shipyards.

To purchase in Austria all ship fittings, the working stock, and supplies, or prove the necessity of buying such articles of foreign origin. In the latter case the preference to be given to Austrian purveyors.

To agree with the military administration for the eventual use of the steamers of the line for military purposes.

To carry the mails on the line subsidized according to an agreement to be arranged with the imperial royal post department according to official dispositions.

To facilitate in the best possible way the exportation of Austrian industrial, commercial, and agricultural products, and the importation of raw material necessary to home industry, trade, and agriculture.

The imperial royal ministry of commerce has the right of prohibiting the importation of foreign agricultural products by the company which compete with the export of Austrian agriculture.

VIII. Without the authorization of the imperial royal ministry of commerce the rights and obligations of the "Austro-Americana" emanating from this contract can not be ceded to a third party.

IX. The freight rates on goods exported from Austrian ports are to be approved by the imperial royal ministry of commerce.

In fixing the freight rates of the Austrian import and export trade, the rule shall be applied that the freight rates of routes via Trieste shall not in general be higher than the existing freight rates via a foreign route. As to the execution of this stipulation, there are likely to be from time to time more definite agreements between the imperial royal ministry of commerce and the "Austro-Americana."

In case the imperial royal ministry of commerce wishes to combine land and sea tariffs, and it should be necessary for this purpose to secure the cooperation of railway boards, the "Austro-Americana" shall fix these tariffs in accordance with the railways designated by the imperial royal ministry of commerce.

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If Austrian goods or goods destined for Austria are shipped along with foreign goods or goods destined for abroad and announced for shipment at the same time, the former shall be given the preference.

If the "Austro-Americana" can not make the special voyages in the regular service with the company's own steamers as per contract, then the special voyages shall be let to Austrian shipowners and, with the consent of the imperial royal ministry of commerce, foreign vessels may be taken into service, the "Austro-Americana" charging the Austrian shippers only the expenses incurred.

The "Austro-Americana" and the Austrian Lloyd shall agree on tariffs to and from the Levant.

All agreements with other enterprises or factors having an understanding directly or indirectly with regard to competition, especially respecting freight rates or division and administration of trading districts, must bear the approval of the imperial royal ministry of commerce.

If the decision relating to the above is not announced within four weeks, the "Austro-Americana" has the right to act as it considers best.

X. With regard to the concession of free passages and reduction of fare to be granted to state officials, commercial agents, missionaries, commercial travelers, seamen returning home or destitute, and cadets, as well as the reduction of freight rates on samples, goods for exhibitions, etc., they shall be stipulated and established with the company and embodied in the by-laws.

XI. All members of the board of directors of the "Austro-Americana" and all members of the board of visitors shall be Austrian subjects. An exception can be made in respect of the board of visitors. One third of the members of this body may be chosen from persons domiciled in Austria, who, according to the statutes of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Trieste, can be elected members of this body. This exception is subject to the approval of the imperial royal ministry of commerce.

The installment of the president of the board of directors shall be approved by the imperial royal ministry of commerce.

The minister of commerce has the right to appoint two members of the board of visitors.

The "Austro-Americana" shall appoint to the posts of captain and officers of their steamers, Austrian subjects possessing Austrian certificates of navigation. Exception to the foregoing rule may be admitted by the imperial royal maritime board if a lack of Austrian ship's officers is proven.

The "Austro-Americana" agrees to employ in its service former noncommissioned officers of the imperial royal army, of the imperial royal navy, of the imperial royal territorial army, and the imperial royal gendarmery in accordance with the existing laws for employment of noncommissioned officers.

The "Austro-Americana" binds itself to change the statutes of the company so as to agree with this contract.

No change shall be made in the statutes during the duration of the contract without the consent of the imperial royal ministry of commerce.

XII. The company shall draft a working regulation which shall contain, besides the general rules for the regulation of the service of the line, particular regulations with regard to the service on board

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of the steamers and of the service regulating the navigation of the steamers, as well as the treatment of the passengers and the handling of cargo.

The regulations shall be approved by the imperial royal ministry of commerce. The shipowners and their employees shall observe these regulations.

In regard to the equipment of the steamers and the measures of precaution on the passenger steamers, the "Austro-Americana" shall receive detailed instructions from the imperial royal ministry of commerce, which shall be observed.

XIII. By the direction of the imperial royal ministry of commerce, the maritime board of Trieste shall control the manner of business of shipowners relative to the service of the line, especially the observance of its obligations.

The "Austro-Americana" binds itself to render every assistance to the officials in their controlling work, to render possible at any time the examination if its books, and furnish the information and explanations necessary to facilitate such control.

The officials of the maritime board have the right to prohibit orders issued by the "Austro-Americana" if the same are not in accordance with agreement assumed. The "Austro-Americana" binds itself to observe the orders of the officials.

To cover the expenses incurred by the Government in exercising control over the voyages of the line under contract according to Article XIV, N. I., an amount shall be fixed annually by the imperial royal ministry of commerce, not exceeding 0.6 per cent of the annual subvention, and shall be collected from the "Austro-Americana."

The imperial commissioner or his substitute has the right of suspending orders which are contrary to the laws, to the statutes of the company, to the agreements made, or to the public interest. No important administrative measure referring to the subsidized service shall be concluded without the previous knowledge of the imperial royal commissioner or his substitute.

The "Austro-Americana" binds itself to issue no order without the consent of the imperial royal ministry of commerce in matters of principle, such as the existence of the company, the contraction of loans, mortgaging the company's property, taking up floating debts, augmentation or diminution of the shares of the company, selling or pawning its steamers built in accordance with Article XVI of the contract.

XIV. For carrying out its obligations in accordance with the contract, the "Austro-Americana" shall receive annually:

(1) For voyages on the line in accordance with the agreement:

From January 1, 1910, to December 31, 1911	$203,000
From January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1914	223,000
From January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1925	243,000

(2) Should any limitation occur in the service without any fault of the company, the deduction from the total amount shall not be less than 50 per cent during the time of the limitation.

(3) The compensation for the whole postal service, including the installation of wireless telegraph stations, is 100,000 kronen, equal to $20,300.

(4) An extra allowance is paid: (*a*) For the exportation of products of Austrian industry, trade, and agriculture, 15 kronen, equal to $3.05,

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for each ton weight exceeding 1,000 tons weight per voyage up to a maximum of 200,000 kronen, equal to $40,600; (*b*) for the importation of raw materials from abroad, needed by Austrian industry, trade, and agriculture, 5 kronen, equal to $1.02, for each ton weight exceeding 1,000 tons weight per voyage up to a maximum amount of 100,000 kronen, equal to $20,300.

From the compensation granted as per 1 and 2, the "Austro-Americana" shall be advanced money bearing no interest in monthly part payments as high as 90 per cent of the quota due on the first working day of every month.

XV. Steamers which receive a subvention according to the law of February 23, 1907 (R. G. Bl. No. 44), lose it during their use in the service of the line according to the contract.

XVI. The "Austro-Americana" shall build in Austrian shipyards within the first five years of the contract steamers of at least 20,000 gross tons, of which 5,000 gross tons shall be built at the latest by December 31, 1911; 5,000 gross tons shall be built at the latest by December 31, 1912; 5,000 gross tons shall be built at the latest by December 31, 1913; 5,000 gross tons shall be built at the latest by December 31, 1914.

The nonfulfillment of above-mentioned building programme is liable to a fine of 100 kronen, equal to $20.30, per 1,000 gross tons per day of delay of the steamer's entering into the service.

To promote Austrian shipbuilding, the "Austro-Americana" shall build, in Austrian shipyards, during the progressive years of contract, vessels of not less than 20,000 gross tons. For each gross ton the Imperial Royal Government will advance to the "Austro-Americana" 200 kronen, equal to $40.60, which sum advanced shall be deducted from the compensation installments according to Article XIV, but not more than 800,000 kronen, equal to $162,400, shall be advanced on account for each of the five years of the contract.

These sums paid in advance will be liquidated in the case of each steamer in four equal installments, viz, the first installment when the steamer is put on the stocks, the second when steamer is armor plated, the third when steamer is launched, and the fourth after examination and official confirmation of the qualification of the steamer by the imperial royal maritime board of Trieste.

The "Austro-Americana" agrees to pay for the sums advanced 2 per cent annual interest pro rata temporis and to repay the amounts with reductions from subsidies due.

The repayments shall be made in the following manner: 800,000 kronen, equal to $162,400, December 31, 1920; 800,000 kronen, equal to $162,400, December 31, 1921; 800,000 kronen, equal to $162,400, December 31, 1923; 800,000 kronen, equal to $162,400, December 31, 1924.

XVII. The "Austro-Americana" shall keep separate accounts of the steamers employed on the line according to this contract. In this account shall be entered the receipts from the passenger and freight traffic, eventual compensation for calling at foreign ports and compensation from the Government according to the present contract. These receipts shall be counterbalanced by the following accounts:

(1) The current working expenses and cost of maintenance.

(2) One per cent of the cost price of the steamer for general expenses.

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(3) Five per cent premium of insurance on the cost price of steamer.

(4) Six per cent deduction of the cost price of the steamers and 20 per cent deduction of the cost price of the equipment of the steamer.

(5) Five per cent of the surplus remaining after the deductions made provided for by Nos. 1–4 for the reserve fund according to the statute until the amount provided by the statute is reached.

(6) Twenty-five per cent of the surplus remaining after the deductions made provided for by Nos. 1–5 and a further deduction of 4 per cent from total cost price of the steamers for the special reserve fund. Total cost price includes the cost price of the steamers and the cost price of their equipment.

Of the remaining surplus, the company shall keep 6 per cent. Should there be a surplus exceeding 6 per cent during two successive years, then the Government shares by one-fourth part in the surplus, and one-fourth shall be set aside for a fund to be instituted for the beneficence of the employees of the company.

XVIII. Outward and homeward voyages which in any respect deviate considerably from the terms of the contract shall be regarded as contrary to the agreements.

Voyages contrary to the contract are: (*a*) Voyages made with steamers not officially approved; (*b*) if the last port of call, Buenos Aires and Trieste, respectively, is not reached; (*c*) if the departure from shipping port or the arrival at the last port of call suffers a delay of more than seven days beyond the time established by time-table; (*d*) those voyages during which the average speed falls short of more than 2 knots of the speed stipulated in the contract.

If a passage, outward or homeward, is omitted or made contrary to the agreement, the company loses—the conventional fine provided in Article XIX shall be inflicted without prejudice—the claim of the aliquot part due for one voyage of the compensation granted for the year of traffic for voyages of the line. (Article XIV, 1 and 2.)

The imperial royal ministry of commerce can, however, drop wholly or partly the deduction of the quota of the compensation granted for voyages of the line if the omission of the voyage was caused by circumstances beyond the company's control.

XIX. In cases of infractions of the contract on the part of the company or their organs, the former is liable to conventional fines. The fines shall be inflicted by the imperial maritime board, viz:

(*a*) For every omission of a voyage, outward or homeward, or made contrary to the agreement—with the exception of the case in Article XVIII, lit. c.—a sum not exceeding 10,000 kronen, equal to $2,030.

(*b*) For failing to call at a port mentioned in time-table as not optional, a sum not exceeding 2,000 kronen, equal to $406.

(*c*) If on a passage one or two obligatory intermediate ports are not touched, a sum not exceeding 10,000 kronen, equal to $2,030.

(*d*) If in an intermediate port not indicated as optional, the time of arrival or departure is delayed more than forty-eight hours and in last port of call thirty-six hours, or if in any one of these ports the ship leaves before the time prescribed by the time-table, for every one of these cases, respectively, for every day of delay a sum not exceeding 1,000 kronen, equal to $203; should the delay be more than seven days a sum not exceeding 6,000 kronen, equal to $1,218.

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(*e*) For violation of the tariff approved by the imperial royal ministry of commerce, the total amount received for freight or in cases of minor importance, a sum not exceeding 2,000 kronen, equal to $406.

(*f*) For all other infringements of the contract, especially for exceeding the maximum duration of the voyage, as per Article V, failing to keep up the speed according to contract, irregularities of the passenger service and transit of goods, a sum not exceeding 3,000 kronen, equal to $609, and in cases of repetition, a sum not exceeding 10,000 kronen, equal to $2,030.

XX. The imperial royal ministry of commerce may allow occasionally and conditionally single derogations from the contract if extraordinary circumstances justify them as allowable with regard to the interests of the empire, the Austrian commerce and traffic. On the other hand, the company shall follow the directions of the imperial royal ministry of commerce as far as these remove defects in the service of the line or improve the conditions of transportation without incurring great burden on the company.

Measures of the management of the current business which, according to contract, should be approved by the imperial royal ministry of commerce can be fixed by the company in urgent cases, with reservation as to the subsequent approval. Should the imperial royal ministry of commerce refuse the approval, the measures must be revoked or a conventional fine inflicted.

XXI. The duration of this contract is fifteen years beginning January 1, 1910.

The obligations of the company emanating from this contract cease if the outward and homeward voyage of the last steamer sailing from an Austrian port at the end of the month of December, 1924, is terminated.

XXII. The "Austro-Americana" agrees to pay the stamp duty for one of the two copies of the contract. The amount for the stamp duty shall be apportioned in fifteen annual installments, and shall always be deducted from the first monthly advanced amount of the subsidies.

The receipts for amounts to be paid to the "Austro-Americana" in accordance with the Articles XIV and XVI are free from stamp duty.

XXIII. This contract becomes obligatory on the part of the "Austro-Americana" by the approval of the general meeting of the shareholders and on the part of the imperial royal government by the constitutional approval.

[From a report by Consul-General George E. Anderson at Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1907.]

List of vessels of over 14 knots speed sailing between Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the several European ports in the six months from January to June, 1906.

SHIPS SAILING FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO EUROPE.

Clearance.	Ship.	Destination.	Tonnage.
January 1	Gothic	London	7,689
January 3	Magdalena	Southampton	5,373
January 8	Sirio	Genoa	4,140

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List of vessels of over 14 knots speed sailing between Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, etc.—Cont'd.

SHIPS SAILING FROM RIO DE JANEIRO TO EUROPE—Continued.

Clearance.	Ship.	Destination.	Tonnage.
January 10	Thames	Southampton	5,621
January 11	Amazone	Bordeaux	4,500
January 25	Magellan	do	5,200
January 29	Washington	Genoa	3,003
January 31	Ionic	London	7,826
	Clyde	Southampton	5,618
February 7	Cordilliere	Bordeaux	5,370
February 8	Orissa	Liverpool	5,326
February 13	Umberto	Geona	2,821
	Nile	Southampton	5,855
February 21	Atlantique	Bordeaux	5,100
February 26	Italia	Genoa	5,300
February 28	Aragon	Southampton	9,441
March 5	Sirio	Genoa	4,140
March 8	Chili	Bordeaux	4,900
March 10	Oropesa	Liverpool	5,303
March 12	Trent	Southampton	5,525
March 20	Danube	do	5,891
March 21	Oravia	Liverpool	5,321
	Amazone	Bordeaux	4,500
March 26	Athenic	London	7,833
March 28	Thames	Southampton	5,621
April 5	Magellan	Bordeaux	5,200
April 6	Orita	Liverpool	9,231
April 9	Centro America	Genoa	3,522
April 10	Paparua	London	4,246
April 11	Clyde	Southampton	5,618
April 16	Nile	do	5,855
April 20	Cordilliere	Bordeaux	5,370
April 24	Corinthic	London	7,832
April 25	Aragon	Southampton	9,441
May 2	Atlantique	Bordeaux	5,100
May 7	Savoia	Genoa	5,279
May 9	Magdalena	Southampton	5,373
May 11	Umberto	Genoa	2,821
May 14	Danube	Southampton	5,891
May 16	Orissa	Liverpool	5,326
	Chili	Bordeaux	4,900
May 20	Gothic	London	4,975
May 23	Thames	Southampton	5,621
June 2	Segura	do	4,747
	Amazone	Bordeaux	4,500
June 6	Clyde	Southampton	5,618
June 12	Nile	do	5,855
June 15	Magellan	Bordeaux	5,200
June 18	Brazile	Genoa	5,270
June 19	Ionic	London	7,826
June 20	Oropesa	Liverpool	5,303
	Aragon	Southampton	9,441
June 26	Perseo	Genoa	4,158
June 29	Oravia	Liverpool	5,321
Total tonnage (54 ships)			a 300,857

a Average tonnage per ship, 5,571.

SHIPS SAILING FROM EUROPEAN PORTS TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Arrival.	Ship.	European port.	Tonnage.
January 5	Danube	Southampton	5,891
January 9	Magellan	Bordeaux	5,200
January 16	Clyde	Southampton	5,618
January 18	Umberto	Genoa	2,821
January 23	Cordilliere	Bordeaux	5,370
January 26	Oropesa	Liverpool	5,303
January 30	Nile	Southampton	5,855
February 5	Atlantique	Bordeaux	5,100
February 6	Oravia	Liverpool	5,321
February 12	Aragon	Southampton	9,441
February 20	Chili	Bordeaux	4,900
February 21	Orita	Liverpool	9,231
February 26	Trent	Southampton	5,525
March 5	Amazone	Bordeaux	4,500
March 12	Thames	Southampton	5,621
March 19	Magellan	Bordeaux	5,200
March 27	Clyde	Southampton	5,618

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List of vessels of over 14 knots speed sailing between Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, etc.—Cont'd.

SHIPS SAILING FROM EUROPEAN PORTS TO RIO DE JANEIRO—Continued.

Arrival.	Ship.	European port.	Tonnage.
April 1	Nile	do	5,855
	Sardegna	Genoa	5,602
April 2	Cordillere	Bordeaux	5,370
April 4	Orissa	Liverpool	5,326
April 8	Brazile	Genoa	5,270
April 9	Aragon	Southampton	9,441
April 15	Atlantique	Bordeaux	5,100
April 18	Umberto	Genoa	2,821
April 23	Savoia	do	5,279
April 24	Magdalena	Southampton	5,373
	Corinthic	London	7,832
April 28	R. Margherita	Genoa	3,818
April 29	Danube	Southampton	5,891
	Chili	Bordeaux	4,900
May 1	Oropesa	Liverpool	5,303
May 7	Thames	Southampton	5,621
May 13	Amazone	Bordeaux	4,500
May 16	Oravia	Liverpool	5,321
May 22	Clyde	Southampton	5,618
May 27	Nile	do	5,855
May 29	Orita	Liverpool	9,231
	Magellan	Bordeaux	5,200
June 3	Brazile	Genoa	5,270
June 4	Aragon	Southampton	9,441
June 9	Perseo	Genoa	4,158
June 10	Cordillere	Bordeaux	5,370
June 19	Magdalena	Southampton	5,373
June 24	Danube	do	5,891
June 25	Atlantique	Bordeaux	5,100
Total tonnage (46 ships)			[a] 261,645

[a] Average tonnage per ship, 5,688.

Discrepancy in arrivals from Europe, as compared with sailings for Europe, explained in the fact that some smaller emigrant ships make the trip from Europe to Buenos Aires or Santos direct, with emigrants, calling at Rio on their return trips.

[Summary by Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of his report of July 30, 1909.]

Improvements in European-South American Shipping Service.

As the result of more or less aid from the governments concerned within the past three years, there has been developed between the eastern coast of South America and the several countries of Europe notably Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, a service of fast modern ships, the least of them of 14 knots speed, which has come to be a prominent factor in the foreign commerce of eastern South America with the rest of the world.

The number of such ships entering and clearing from the port of Rio de Janeiro from and to Europe has doubled in the past three years, so that there are now on an average about 20 ships of such speed and an average gross tonnage of about 6,600 tons each per month in either direction affording mail connections between Rio de Janeiro and European points about 16 times a month in twelve to fifteen days, compared with two 12-knot ships, with an average gross tonnage of about 5,200 tons each between New York and Rio de Janeiro sailing on an eighteen and a half day schedule. By reason

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of such communication Europe and eastern South America are becoming more and more closely related and American trade is unquestionably suffering.

This state of things exists in spite of the fact that exports and imports between Brazil and the United States annually average 20 per cent greater than between Brazil and any other nation, and the volume of actual freight from Brazil to the United States is almost, if not quite as great, as that from Brazil to all other countries.

Lines of fast modern ships constituting the service herein reviewed between Europe and the lower east coast of South America are maintained with more or less government aid by Germany, Great Britain, Holland, France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

IMPROVEMENT IN EUROPEAN–SOUTH AMERICAN SHIPPING SERVICE.

In 1906 certain German shipping companies more or less concerned at that time in the shipping service between Europe and the ports of South America, especially the ports upon the eastern coast of that continent, commenced under the stimulus of government aid the development of an improved service of large, fast, modern ships to take the place of the small, slow, old vessels which were serving the trade at that time.

This innovation was followed and, in some respects, immediately exceeded by English and other competitors with the result that within the past three and a half years there has been a development of a modern, fast, comfortable, and well-equipped passenger, mail, and express service between the several countries of Europe and Brazil and Argentina. During this time there has been some improvement in the service of foreign ships between the United States and the east coast of South America, but the service is still slow and inadequate. The improvement in the service between Europe and the eastern coast of the continent has been in the number of ships carrying passengers, in the size of such ships, in their speed, their equipment, and the regularity of their schedules. Most of such improvement has come directly as the result of stimulation of shipbuilding and maintenance by subsidies paid by the several governments to ships carrying their flags in this trade.

The entire shipping service between the United States and the eastern coast of South America and Europe is indicated by the returns of such shipping at the port of Rio de Janeiro, practically all of the better class calling at Rio de Janeiro on their voyage to or from the United States or to or from Europe, the Rio de Janeiro figures thus measuring in a practical way the service between Europe and the River Plate and the United States and the River Plate.

In a general way there has been comparatively little change during the past year in the amount of shipping passing between Brazil and Europe and between Brazil and the United States, as the case may be. The actual amount of shipping between the two countries is determined by the actual freight offered. The profit in shipping on any route is so narrow that all routes of possible profit are filled by tramp vessels just as soon as freight may be offered. But the character of the service thus afforded is a matter of great variance and also of great moment. In 1908 there entered in all the ports of Brazil, including repeated voyages of the same ship and repeated entries in each port,

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a total of 5,474 ships on oversea voyages, with a total tonnage of 12,362,480, as compared with 5,415 ships and 11,168,324 tons in 1907, an increase of about 1 per cent in the number of ships and about 10 per cent in tonnage, an increase in the size of the ships which is self-apparent.

Of the entries in 1908, 2,199 ships, with a tonnage of 6,124,347 (all net) were English, as compared with 2,172 ships with 5,537,354 tons in 1907. Germany comes second with 920 ships, with 2,536,032 tons, compared with 901 ships and 2,323,166 tons in 1907; Brazil next, with 556 ships and 473,552 tons, as compared with 553 ships and 498,732 tons in 1907; France with 404 ships and 1,017,848 tons, compared with 395 ships and 939,430 tons in 1907; then Argentina, with 349 ships, Italy with 344 ships, Austria-Hungary with 148 ships, Norway with 126, Holland with 77, and others, the balance, with 10 ships with 7,356 tons for the United States, compared with 13 ships with 12,972 tons in 1907. The American vessels listed were two government mine planters in two ports, one vessel in Rio de Janeiro in distress, three ships with cargo, and one yacht in three ports. The merchant ships were sailing ships.

While these general figures as to shipping serving Brazil show an almost complete absence of American shipping in South American waters, they offer nothing out of the ordinary. There are other features of the situation, however, which merit careful consideration on other grounds than mere pride in the presence of the American flag on American ships in waters of countries with which the United States trades. Chief of these is the fact that the lack of American shipping in Brazilian and South American waters reflects a general lack of proper steamship service of American or any other nationality to handle commerce as it should be handled and properly serve American trade, the presence of other flags, and particularly of other flags on modern fast ships, indicating, in a convincing way, special efforts of other nations to foster their own export and import trade.

This fact appears graphically from an examination of the detailed features of shipping serving Europe and the eastern coast of South America and serving the United States and the same coast of which the figures for the port of Rio de Janeiro, as above indicated, may be taken as the most convenient and the most significant, both as to Brazil and as to River Plate points. In 1908 there arrived in the port of Rio de Janeiro from all over-sea ports a total of 1,270 vessels. Of these 119 came from the United States and 720 came from Europe, the rest coming from ports from other parts of the world. There departed from Rio de Janeiro for all ports a total of 1,182 vessels, and of these 208 went to the United States and 443 went to Europe. In view of the fact that the United States last year took a little over 40 per cent of Brazil's total exports the comparative number of ships is reasonably proportional. In the matter of tonnage and speed, however, the United States is almost altogether without the service this proportion of Brazil's trade would justify. Taking the latest figures available, those for the half year ending June 30, 1909—the light half year in Brazil's trade—and the returns show that the total number of over-sea ships entered in Rio de Janeiro coming from European ports was 250, with an aggregate gross registered tonnage of 1,630,488, as compared with 355 ships aggregating a gross registered tonnage of 2,094,500 in the same period of 1908.

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The number of steamships sailing from Rio de Janeiro from European ports in the same period was 243 with a total gross tonnage of 1,232,894 as compared with 217 ships with 1,193,500 gross tonnage in the same half of 1908. The total number of steamships entering Rio de Janeiro from all American ports in the first six months of 1909 was 53, with a total gross tonnage of 180,843, or an average of 3,418 tons per ship, as compared with 54 ships with a gross tonnage of 122,217, or an average gross tonnage of 3,583 tons in the same period of 1908.

Of these vessels Great Britain furnished 36, Germany 7, Brazil 4, others 7, the United States none. There sailed from Rio de Janiero for all American ports in the first half of 1909 a total of 60 steam vessels, with a gross tonnage of 217,593, or an average tonnage of 3,626, as compared with 73 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 249,967, or an average tonnage of 3,410, in the same period of 1908. Of these Great Britain this year furnished 39, Germany 9, Brazil 3, others 9, the United States none. These ships, except in the case of one line operating two ships in either direction, are practically without schedule, although two other lines attempt to make and keep schedules. The number of ships leaving Rio de Janiero for the United States on a regular schedule was 9, with a total tonnage of 44,034, or an average gross tonnage of 4,890, and the number coming from the United States in the same period was 11, with a gross tonnage of 62,819, or an average tonnage of 5,711. Nevertheless, it was in such vessels that the only notable improvement in the service between the two countries was had. During this six months the line which is maintaining a regular service between New York and Rio de Janiero put into commission a new steamer of about 11,000 tons gross, which, though slow, offers modern passenger accommodations. A similar ship was put into service during the same period of 1908. These two ships are the only ships in service between the United States and Brazil in which up-to-date passenger accommodations can be had. Both are comfortable, but slow.

The discrepancy between the amount of tonnage and number of ships going from Brazil to the United States as compared with the total number of those coming from the United States to Brazil illustrates the character of the service. Cargo ships from Europe to Brazil are still accustomed to make the trip out with European goods, carry Brazilian coffee or rubber or proceed in ballast to the United States, and then carry American cargoes to Europe. The vast mass of these ships are what are technically known as "tramps." They offer abundant slow freight service, but can not be taken as stimulating communications or trade.

In notable contrast with this slow and irregular service with acceptable passenger accommodations between the United States and the eastern coasts of South America appears the fact that of the ships sailing from Rio de Janeiro to Europe during the first six months of 1909, 243 in all, with a gross tonnage of 1,630,488, 132 ships, with a total gross tonnage of 878,693, or an average gross tonnage of 6,656 tons gross per ship, are reported as having a speed of 14 knots or over per hour, some of them actually sailing on schedules calling for more than 16 knots. In the same period of 1908 there were only 110 of such ships, with a tonnage of 717,375, or an average gross tonnage of 6,521 tons each. There arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Europe in the same

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period of 1909, 116 ships of a total gross tonnage of 761,202 and an average tonnage of 6,562, as compared with 77 ships, with a total gross tonnage of 495,337, averaging 6,433 in gross tonnage and with the same speed in the same period of 1908.

During this period, in 1908 and 1909, not a single merchant ship of this speed, American or otherwise, entered or cleared from Rio de Janeiro from or to an American port. Not a single ship of this class passed from or to the United States to or from a port on this side of the South American continent, Europe in that period of 1909 having an average of 4.5 vessels of that speed and average tonnage per week to Rio de Janeiro, and an average of a vessel of that speed and average tonnage five times a week from Rio de Janeiro, and in a general way from the River Plate.

This improved service is due almost altogether to government action—to direct or indirect subsidy or mail subvention from the governments whose flags are flown. The aid given British interests on the South American run is in contracts for carrying mails, but these companies are the most independent of those giving service. In their new service of fine ships they have been followed by newer German steamers as well as by the steamships of Italy, France, Holland, and Austria, until now Italian ships are making the trip from Rio de Janeiro to Genoa in twelve days, German ships are making the trip from Rio de Janeiro to Southampton in fourteen days, and French and English steamers regularly make the trip to their respective ports in similar periods. As stated above, during the last two years there has been inaugurated between the United States and Argentina via Rio de Janeiro an improved service of a new or rebuilt ship sailing from New York and Buenos Aires on a 12-knot schedule at best.

With vessels of the same speed as those serving Europe and Brazil, the trip from New York to Rio de Janeiro would be made in considerably less than two weeks with all present stops instead of the eighteen and a half day schedule now obtaining. Instead of an average of over 19 ships a month of 14 knots speed or better, as there are from Europe, there are from United States to Brazil only 2 vessels making the trip on an eighteen and a half day schedule; instead of the 22 fast ships, as there are from Brazil to Europe, there are from Brazil to the United States only the same 2 vessels. In the matter of mails the United States at present is practically confined to these 2 ships in either direction on this eighteen and a half day schedule. There are on an average during the year over 4 ships a week from Europe to Brazil carrying mails via Lisbon in an average period of about thirteen days, and there are on an average over 5 ships per week carrying mail from Rio de Janeiro in from twelve to fourteen days.

The manner in which this improved service between the east coast of South America and Europe has grown may be summarized in the statement that the number of such modern ships entering Rio de Janeiro in the first six months of 1907 was 63, with a gross tonnage of 379,649; in 1908 in the same period the number was 77, with a gross tonnage of 495,337; and in 1909 the number was 116, with a gross tonnage of 761,202.

The number of ships sailing from Rio de Janeiro for Europe in the first six months of 1907 was 73, with a gross tonnage of 466,464; in

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1908 the number was 110, with a gross tonnage of 717,375; and in 1909 the number rose to 132, with a gross tonnage of 878,693. The average gross tonnage of these fast ships entering Rio de Janeiro in 1907 was 6,026; in 1908, 6,433; and in 1909, 6,562. The average gross tonnage of such ships leaving Rio de Janeiro for Europe in the same period was 6,389 tons in 1907, 6,521 tons in 1908, 6,656 tons in 1909. The increase has been steady both in number and in average tonnage, and it may be added that there has been a corresponding increase in average speed. This service has thus grown not only as between Europe and Brazil but between Europe and the River Plate ports as well.

This improved service as between the several countries of Europe and the eastern coast of South America is cumulative in its effects. While Great Britain, for example, may have six ships or so a month of this rapid class going from England to Brazil and from Brazil to England, France has about two a month, Italy two or three, Germany three or four, and other European nations various ships. All of these ships are in fact at the service of the merchants of each of the countries. By rapid railway connections all of these ships can be reached for mail and express service at Lisbon or some other last port, and mail to Europe is carried to Lisbon by any one of many ships and thence is forwarded to its destination by rail. The service between the United States and Brazil is in fact freight service only. It is, as far as time is concerned, the same sort of service each of these European countries has all the time, and in addition to such freight service is the service of the fast ships noted above. The United States, by reason of its isolated position, has peculiar need of its own shipping service. To place its commercial interests upon the same footing, as regards a South American shipping service, as the commercial interests of European nations are placed upon, demands a shipping service not only equal to that of any European nation but to some extent a service equal to that of all maritime European nations.

That this improved shipping service between Europe and South America is affecting American trade in the countries concerned is becoming more and more evident, though it would be too much to ascribe all the recent change in American trade in Brazil to changes in shipping service alone. There are many lines of freight in which a rapid and modern service of ships is not necessary. By reason of superior shipping methods some American concerns can ship goods on slow freight steamers and still give more rapid delivery than European competitors. But there are many lines of trade also in which prompt service, equipped with cold storage and similar appliances, is the very life of possible trade. In the way of exports of fruits and perishable food products, for example, the United States has been unable to secure the trade which would be immediately available for it with improved and more rapid service. American fruit often comes to Brazil via Europe. Some American apples have been shipped across the Tropics without ice, so strong has been the demand for them, although the loss en route was enormous.

Under present conditions it is still impossible to give a mail order from Brazil to a manufacturer in the United States and expect goods short of three months with prompt service on the part of the shipper, while it is constantly the experience of business men in Brazil that they can place an order by mail in England, France, or Germany and

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have the goods in two-thirds of that time. From seven to eight weeks is the least possible time for a round-trip letter to and from the United States at the present time, while round-trip letters to and from English, French, German, and other European ports can not only be had in less than five weeks, but they can be had in that time almost any time of the month.

The manner in which the fast and comfortable ships between South America and Europe maintain the social and intellectual sympathy between South America and Europe is a matter of very practical business importance. With such communication there is a sympathy with European ideas and ideals generally, a familiarity with European social and other habits and customs and an acquaintance with European trade methods which must bring South Americans close to Europeans. European styles and European goods follow as a matter of course. The imports of Brazil from the United States in 1908 showed a loss of over 16 per cent compared with those of 1907, while the average loss for all nations was 12 per cent, the loss of Germany was about 12 per cent, and that of Great Britain about 14 per cent, and others show little better records.

There is no mathematical demonstration that an effective steamship service would have enabled the United States to avoid such trade results altogether, but there is enough definite trade in sight to have made up much of the difference. Indirect and future trade results of a better service would have been unquestioned.

The present lack of adequate steamship accommodations between the United States and eastern South America is not due to a lack of trade. The total tonnage of actual freight going from Brazil to the United States on an average from year to year comes very close to that going from Brazil to all of Europe. The value of the total exports and imports between the United States and Brazil yearly averages more than 20 per cent more than the total exports and imports of Brazil and any other country.

The exports of the United States to Brazil, while less in amount than those of Great Britain and Germany, exceed those of any country other than the two named, although five other countries maintain their own line of ships to Brazil. While the passenger traffic between Europe and Brazil is large especially in immigrant, emigrant, and third-class travel in either direction, the passenger traffic between the United States and South America also is growing large and would grow much larger if more high-grade ships were in service, a large percentage of the present traffic between the United States and South American ports being via Europe.

In spite of the fact that each country in Europe can take advantage of the vessels of every other European country in the trade with South America as the United States does of the English and German vessels serving the trade between the United States and Brazil and the River Plate, each of the principal trading nations of Europe maintains by subsidies and mail subventions a line of its own. Services aided by government subsidies or mail contracts are now maintained on one or more routes between European and South American ports by Great Britain, Germany, Holland, France, Italy, and Austria-Hungary with modern vessels. Japan is aiding a service between Brazil and Asia, and Portugal is reported as making arrangements to establish a subsidized service with Brazil.

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The Necessity for American Shipping for American Goods.

[From a report by Consul Alfred A. Winslow, in Valparaiso, Chile, November 28, 1906.]

There are two freight lines between here and New York that sail under the British flag. One makes two sailings a month and the other one sailing. The freight rate is 21 cents per cubic foot. They give very satisfactory service, considering everything, but we should have one or two lines for this coast sailing under the American flag, and until we do we must expect other countries to have the best of the trade in this part of the world.

Something should be done to encourage American shipping if we expect to get the trade we should have in this part of South America. I do not pretend to say how this should be done, but I believe it should be accomplished, and the sooner the better. After a careful study of this question for several years at different points—Europe, Central America, and now at this post—I am convinced that money and attention can be put to no better use than in building up American shipping. Now is the time to make a strong move for the trade of this part of the world.

In 1905 the imports of Chile amounted to $56,578,925, of which the United States furnished 10 per cent, of which nearly one-third was machinery and one-sixth was oil, while Germany furnished 25 per cent, of which one-fifth was machinery and one-fourth textiles, and England furnished 37 per cent, of which less than one-tenth was machinery, while more than one-third was made up of textiles. We are in a position to supply this trade if we can get it. We can do so if sufficient attention is given to it, and it is hardly fair to expect the exporter to bear all the burden when the transportation facilities are against him.

What is true of Chile as to foreign commerce is true of the other countries of the west coast of South America, which imports in the aggregate goods valued at more than $150,000,000, of which we are not getting much more than 10 per cent.

The freight rates via Panama are nearly 50 per cent heavier than through the Straits of Magellan, and the time is usually no quicker. I am informed the steamers direct from New York are of late fully loaded. The freight rate from European ports to Valparaiso varies from 14 cents per cubic foot for bar and strap iron to 60 cents per cubic foot for the highest class of freight.

Shipping Facilities Between the Port of Valparaiso, Chile, and the United States and other Countries.

[From a report by Consul Alfred A. Winslow, at Valparaiso, Chile, November 30, 1909.]

The German line is negotiating with the Chilean Government for additional dock privileges at Valparaiso, and plans are being made for an active campaign for the shipping business of this coast. The Kosmos Company has under consideration the matter of making Panama a regular port for the line, if good docking facilities can be secured at Ancon. At present the Kosmos Line is carrying passengers between Valparaiso and Callao for one-half the tariff of the other lines.

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The new passenger tariff just published by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for the Panama service puts the rate from Valparaiso to Ancon at (pounds sterling) 41/8, or $201.46 United States gold, while the rate from Panama to Valparaiso is (pounds sterling) 48/15, or $237.24 United States gold, for a voyage of twelve days, covering a distance of about 3,000 miles. On the steamship line of the same company from Valparaiso to Liverpool, for a voyage of five weeks, covering about 10,000 miles, the fare is (pounds sterling) 65, or $316.32 United States gold. It costs $35.78 more to travel from Panama to Valparaiso than it does from Valparaiso to Panama, while it costs only $79.08 more to travel 10,000 miles to Europe than it does to travel 3,000 miles along this coast. Freight rates are better. European interests have an advantage in rates.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha line of steamers sailing under the Japanese flag between Chinese and Japanese ports and the west coast of South America is reported to be doing a good business.

Steamship rates are unobtainable here, as they are entirely in the hands of the offices in New York. There is little freight for the United States other than nitrate, and this can not be shipped via Panama with profit under conditions now prevailing. For this reason it is difficult to secure cargoes for the United States for steamers plying between Valparaiso and Panama.

Steamship Service from Southampton to South America.

[From the report of Albert W. Swalm, consul at Southampton, November 5, 1909.]

As far back as 1851—fifty-eight years ago—a monthly line of steamship service was inaugurated by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company from Southampton to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, taking in on the way Portuguese and Spanish ports of Coruna, Vigo, Lisbon, and Teneriffe. From Rio de Janeiro a branch line was established for Montevideo and Buenos Aires. In a few years the direct sailings from Southampton were made to include the River Plate ports, and in 1872 the sailings were made fortnightly. The Royal Mail fleet doubled in number and quadrupled in tonnage. The trade greatly increased, and in 1905 the company added what is known as the "A" class of steamships, being five in number, and of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons. For about two-thirds of the time for the last four years the service has been weekly both ways, and the ships have had their passenger and cargo capacity fully taxed all the time. In addition to the full line of passenger ships, other vessels have been engaged in this South American traffic, so that the list of the Royal Mail Line shows 15 vessels of from 3,000 to 12,000 tons capacity gross. About one-half of the list is almost exclusively devoted to cargo work. At present the Royal Mail sailings are scheduled on a fortnightly basis from Southampton to the River Plate. The ships make Rio de Janeiro, taking in Portuguese and Spanish intermediate ports, in seventeen days. The direct nautical mileage is given as 5,178 miles. The speed of the steamships is said to average 16 knots.

This line carries the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese mails at a poundage rate, and at times receives the mails of other European countries, who "pouch" for that purpose on the main

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English offices. Letters can be dispatched and answers received from the River Plate in forty-five days and from the Brazilian ports in ten days less. I am not able to give the earnings from carrying the mails, but the amount is not large.

No subventions of any kind are granted by the Government, nor have they been granted within the last quarter of a century. (See quotation from "A Link of Empire" attached to end of this consul's report.)

The great majority sentiment of the English shipping lines has been opposed to all subventions in general.

The passenger traffic to and from South America has been a very growing thing, and for a long time the outgoing ships, from both chief ports of departure, have had about all the passenger accommodation taken up. Of course it is not all through traffic, but the ships generally arrive with full lists. I am assured that the average list has been constantly on the increase, and I know that many people have had to book at least one month ahead to secure desired accommodations. The same can not be said for the cargo capacity, for that is a matter in which the seasonable demands of South America serve to increase or decrease the demand for space.

That a practical view may be had of the Brazil and River Plate service, under this flag, I give the names and tonnage of the ships in the service:

	Registered tons.
Asturias (twin screw)	12,002
Avon (twin screw)	11,073
Araguaya (twin screw)	10,537
Amazon (twin screw)	10,037
Nile	5,887
Aragon (twin screw)	9,441
Danube	5,885
Thames	5,621
Clyde	5,618
Pardo	4,410
Potaro	4,378
Parana	4,182
Teviot	3,271
Tamar	3,207
Tyne	2,902

This tonnage can be augmented as may be needed from the separate West Indian fleet—15 ships above 2,000 tons. It may be added here that cargo is taken for any South American port, including the Amazonian regions.

In addition to the Royal Mail the port of Southampton is in touch with South American trade, through the "Hamburg Sud Amerikaniche," and the "Hamburg-Amerika" lines, which jointly have 10 ships in the trade, and which have made this a port of call for passenger traffic. They own the following-named ships:

	Tons.
The Hamburg-Amerika Line:	
Carcarado	8,000
Ypiranga	8,000
Konig Wilhelm II	9,408
Konig Frederich August	9,461
The Hamburg Sud Amerikaniche Line:	
Cap Arcona	9,830
Cap Vilano	9,467
Cap Blanco	7,523
Cap Ortegal	7,818

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There are three sailings monthly. These ships sail from Hamburg via Boulogne, Southampton, Vigo, Coruna, Leixoes (Oporto), and Lisbon to Brazil and the River Plate, taking from fifteen to seventeen days to Rio de Janeiro and eighteen to twenty days to the River Plate. They carry all classes of passengers, but do not take cargo from English ports direct. They get cargo from across the channel in small ships. It is not out of place to call attention to the fact that the German combination has, in addition to the above, three other lines sailing from Hamburg, as follows:

(1) Fortnightly, touching as follows: Antwerp, Boulogne, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, and Madeira; and North Brazilian ports up to Manaos.

(2) Weekly, from Hamburg, for same outward-bound ports: Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

(3) Fortnightly sailings from Hamburg for all the South Brazilian ports, seven in number. These all become carriers of English manufactures, which find their way to them at some over-channel port.

The vessels of the express line to Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate are all first-class ships, and their accommodations for passenger and cargo are generally well taken. The passengers from this port number from 20 to 75 per vessel. Dover has recently been made the port of call for nearly all of the express steamers, but some of the Hamburg-Amerika Line are still posted for this port.

[Report of Royal Mail Steam Packet Company appended to consul's report.]

"A Link of Empire, or 70 Years of British Shipping," issued by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, shows no commercial subventions, but gives the following list of grants of money to the company for carrying mail:

MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

March 20, 1840. West Indies service. Commenced January 1, 1842, for ten years. Subsidy, £240,000 per annum. Two sailings a month. (NOTE.—The steaming and sailing amounted to 684,816 miles per year, but was reduced in October, 1842, to 392,976 miles. Later, in 1843, a further reduction of 40,000 miles was agreed.)

MAIL CONTRACTS WITH THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

July 1, 1846. West Indies service. Owing to further modifications in the original contract, a new one was drawn up for six years from January 1, 1846. Mileage in excess of 389,448 to be paid for extra.

July 5, 1850. West Indies and Brazil and River Plate services. For ten years from January, 1851. Two sailings monthly to the West Indies, and a monthly service to Brazil and River Plate. Mileage increased by 152,000 miles. Subsidy, £270,000—an addition of only £30,000 a year.

February 25, 1858. West Indies and Brazil and River Plate services. Contract of 1850 extended by two years in consideration of improvements in the Brazil and West Indies services.

July 1, 1858. Australian service. Owing to the failure of the European and Australian Mail Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company agreed to continue the Australian mail service and entered into a mail contract for eight months, for a subsidy at the rate of £185,000 per annum, giving a monthly sailing, with government indemnity of £6,000 a month under certain circumstances of loss in the working. In 1860 and 1863 about £60,000 was received by the company under this head.

MAIL CONTRACTS WITH THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

July 13, 1863. Brazil and River Plate. From January 1, 1864, for seven years. Monthly service. Subsidy, £33,500.

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July 22, 1863. West Indies service. From January 1, 1864, for six years. Fortnightly service from Southampton, also an intercolonial service. Subsidy, £72,914.

1864. West Indies service. Supplementary contract, terminable at three months' notice, for conveyance of mails to British Honduras. Subsidy, £8,886 per annum.

November 16, 1864. West Indies service. Supplementary to the mail contract of July 22, 1863, with reference to government passengers, etc.

April 1, 1865. Brazil and River Plate service. Supplementary to the mail contract of July 13, 1863, with reference to Government passengers, etc.

June 26, 1868. Brazil and River Plate and West Indies services. The contracts dated July 13 and July 22, 1863, extended to December 31, 1874.

August 31, 1871. St. Thomas and Porto Rico service. To continue only as long as the West Indies contract of July 22, 1863. Monthly service. Subsidy, £1,000 per annum.

May 5, 1874. West Indies service. From January 1, 1875, for five years. Fortnightly service. Subsidy, £84,750.

July 8, 1874. West Indies service. Supplementary to contract of May 5, 1874, arranging for a regular call at Plymouth homeward, with an extra subsidy of £2,000 per annum.

December 24, 1874. Brazil and River Plate service. Commenced January 1, 1875, subject to six months' notice. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage rate basis.

February 9, 1875. West Indies service. Supplementary to contract of May 5, 1874, with reference to government passengers, etc.

June 15, 1876. Brazil and River Plate service. Outward only, from September 1, 1876, subject to six months' notice. Fortnightly sailings. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage rate basis.

August 12, 1878. West Indies service. From January 1, 1880, for five years. Fortnightly sailings from Southampton; also an intercolonial service. Subsidy, £80,000.

July 11, 1884. West Indies service. Contract of May 12, 1878, extended for six months until July 1, 1885.

March 18, 1885. West Indies service. From July 1, 1885, for five years. When steamer goes to Greytown, Limon, or Savanilla from Colon, the mails to be conveyed without extra charge. Fortnightly service from Southampton; also an intercolonial service. Subsidy, £90,000.

December 23, 1887. Portuguese service. Parcel mails between United Kingdom and Lisbon and back to be conveyed under Brazil and River Plate contract by any of the steamers calling at the said port. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage rate basis. From January 1, 1888. Termination by six months' previous notice, or end with contract of June 15, 1876.

August 7, 1888. River Plate service. Parcel mails between United Kingdom and Montevideo, and the United Kingdom and Buenos Aires and back, from September 1, 1889. Termination by six months' previous notice or to end with mail contract June 15, 1876. Parcel mails to be conveyed by any steamer calling at the said ports. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage rate basis.

May 15, 1890. West Indies service. From July 1, 1890, for five years. Fortnightly service from Southampton, together with an intercolonial service. Subsidy, £85,000 per annum.

May 24, 1895. West Indies service. From July 1, 1895, for five years. Fortnightly service from Southampton; also an intercolonial service. Subsidy, £80,000.

September 1, 1900. West Indies service. From July 1, 1900, for five years. Subsidy, £80,000, with an additional £5,000 from July 9, 1902, in return for the trans-Atlantic mail steamers calling at Trinidad. Fortnightly service from Southampton, together with an intercolonial service. Subsidy from 1902, £85,000.

July 1, 1905. West Indies service. No contract was in force from this date until June 1, 1907. During this period the mails were dispatched by the post-office by first steamer of any line sailing to the West Indies, and were paid for at the rate of 1s. 2d. per letter, and the parcels on a poundage rate basis.

June 1, 1907. West Indies trans-Atlantic service. Expiring at six months' notice. Fortnightly service. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage rate basis.

August 29, 1907. West Indies intercolonial service. Contract for ten years. Subsidy, £25,000 per annum.

November 20, 1908. Morocco service. Expires at six months' notice. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage rate basis.

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MAIL CONTRACTS WITH COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

February 23, 1872. British Honduras service. Jamaica to Belize and back. From November 17, 1871, for three years and then terminable at six months' notice. Monthly service. Subsidy, £5,000.

December 19, 1889. Leeward Islands service. For five years. To be maintained by a steamer of 500 tons gross register, with a speed of 10 knots per hour. Subsidy, £3,000 per annum.

March 11, 1892. St. Lucia coastal service. To be performed by two steamers for five years, commencing August 1, 1892. Subsidy, £1,000.

May 24, 1892. Grenada coastal service. To be performed by three steamers for five years, from August 1, 1892, terminable by six months' notice. Subsidy, £1,500.

July 31, 1897. St. Lucia coastal service. contract of 1892 extended for five years from July 31, 1897.

March 22, 1901. Trinidad and Tobago. One steamer each for Trinidad and Tobago. From March 19, 1901, for five years.

June 24, 1901. St. Lucia coastal service. Weekly service from Castries to Dennery for two years. Subsidy, £250. Discontinued 1902.

August 21, 1902. St. Lucia coastal service. Contract of 1892 continued with one steamer only from August 1, 1902, to December 31, 1906.

October 3, 1902. Grenada coastal service. To be performed by *Taw* and *Wear*, with *Exe* as relief steamer. From September 1, 1902, to December 31, 1906. Subject to six months' notice.

November 20, 1902. Dominica coastal service. For five years from December 25, 1901. To be performed by a steamer of not less than 80 tons gross register, and 8 knots speed.

1905. Australian commonwealth service. From April 4, 1905, to January 31, 1908. Fortnightly service. Subsidy, £120,000 per annum. (Jointly with Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited.)

March 19, 1906. Trinidad and Tobago coastal service.

January 1, 1907. St. Lucia coastal service.

January 1, 1907. Grenada coastal service.

November 15, 1907. Australian commonwealth service. Extension of contract of 1905, providing for an additional payment of £4,000 for calling at Brisbane.

January 1, 1909. Dominica coastal service.

MAIL CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

April 20, 1875. Costa Rica Government. For ten years. To call at Port Limon monthly out and home. Subsidy, £1,200 per annum.

September 11, 1876. Portuguese Government. From October 1, 1876, at six months' notice. Lisbon, Southampton, and Lisbon to St. Vincent, Brazil and River Plate. Fortnightly service. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage rate basis.

October 12, 1876. Brazil Government. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage-rate basis from Brazil to Europe, also to River Plate and between Brazilian ports. Six months' notice.

July 30, 1877. Argentine Government. Contract for fortnightly service from the Argentine to England and the Continent. Terminable at six months' notice. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage-rate basis. (NOTE.—Payment ceased June, 1886, and was resumed from January to November, 1888, and since 1888 the company has had to carry the mails from the Argentine to England and the Continent without receiving any payment.)

August 31, 1877. Brazil Government. From October 22, 1877, until terminated by six months' notice. For conveyance of mails from Brazil to Europe and to River Plate, and between ports of Brazil, giving two sailings monthly. Payment for conveyance of mails made on a poundage-rate basis. (NOTE.—Payment ceased in 1900, since which date the company has had to carry the mails from Brazil to England and the Continent without receiving any payment.)

October 23, 1878. Brazil Government. For five years from December, 1878. Six months' notice. Subsidy, £2,500 per annum. Monthly call of South American Mail steamers at Maceio.

October 27, 1883. Brazil Government. Contract of October 23, 1878, extended for five years from November 24, 1883.

October 20, 1885. Costa Rica Government. Contract of 1875 extended for five years.

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December 21, 1890. Costa Rica Government. Contract of 1875 extended for a further five years.

December 2, 1892. Brazil Government. Contract of October 23, 1878, extended for five years from January, 1893.

August 23, 1895. Costa Rica Government. Contract of 1875 extended until April 8, 1898, with option of renewal.

December 10, 1897. Portuguese Government. Rates of payment revised under contract of 1876. Fixed sum per annum for foreign mails passing through Portugal (except from Spain). Separate fixed sum for mails from Spain. From January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1904—thereafter till ended by six months' notice.

Steamship Service Between Marseilles and South America.

[From a report by Consul-General A. Gaulin at Marseilles, November 18, 1909.]

(1) Two steamship lines maintain a regular service between Marseilles and South America. The most important and only one carrying mail and passengers is the "Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur" which was established in 1865. The other company, the "Seetransport Gesellschaft," of Hamburg, is exclusively a freight line. The distance from this port to Rio de Janeiro over the route commonly followed (Malaga and Dakar) is 4,919 nautical miles.

The number of sailings per month by the first named line follows: For Rio de Janeiro, 2; for Montevideo, 2; for Buenos Aires, 4. The time required for passage to Rio de Janeiro is sixteen days. The German line has monthly departures for Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, with optional calls at La Plata, Encenada, Bahia Blanca, and Colastine.

(2) The Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur has entered into no contract or convention with any government in regard to the carrying of mails. It is, however, under obligation to carry mails gratuitously from France on its steamers that receive bounties from the French Government. The rates paid for this service on the other steamers are 3 francs (57.9 cents) per kilogram (2.204 pounds) for letters, and 40 centimes (7.72 cents) for the same quantity of other matter. Mails are carried from Marseilles, Malaga, and Dakar, and South American countries.

The time required for the dispatch of letters and receipt of replies by this route is as follows:

	Days.
Rio de Janeiro and return	37
Montevideo and return	49
Buenos Aires and return	51

(3) The number of first and second class passengers who embarked at Marseilles for South American ports on this line in 1908 was 1,350, and the number arriving from these ports in the same period was 1,083.

(4) The Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur receives at the present time from the French Government "shipping bounties" for the four steamers of the fleet registered since the enactment of the most recent subsidy law, that of April 19, 1906. This law provides that all vessels sailing under the French flag in the deep sea or in the international coasting trade may receive for each day that the vessel is actually in commission a bounty of 4 centimes (0.772 cent) per ton up to 3,000 tons; 3 centimes (0.579 cent) for each additional

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ton between 3,001 and 6,000 tons; and 2 centimes (0.386 cent) for each additional ton above 6,000 tons. There is a reduction of 15 per cent when the steamers, on their trial trips, half loaded, do not make an average speed of at least 10 knots. No bounty is given to steamers which do not make 9 knots. The bounty is increased 10 per cent for steamers making 14 knots on their trial trips; 20 per cent for steamers making 15 knots, and 30 per cent for steamers making 16 knots. Only steamers registered since April 19, 1906, are entitled to the bounty, and foreign-built vessels must be less than 2 years old when they receive their French registers. The number of days for which the bounty may be paid is limited to 300 per year. The four steamers above mentioned having a recorded speed of 16 knots, receive the highest bounty under the law. One of these steamers has a gross tonnage of 6,800 tons, another of 6,000 tons, and the other two of 5,000 tons.

Four other steamers of this company were allowed, under the law of April 7, 1902, "navigation bounties" aggregating 776,108 francs ($149,788.84). As already stated, vessels receiving subsidies in any form must carry mail gratuitously.

European Steamship Service between Bordeaux and South America.

[From a report of Consul Alfred K. Moe at Bordeaux, December 6, 1909.]

I beg to make the following report on steamship service to South America:

(1) The Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes is the only line maintaining a regular service between Bordeaux and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. The distance from Bordeaux to Rio de Janeiro is 5,064 nautical miles, or 1,688 marine leagues. There are two sailings in each month. The departures from Bordeaux are made every two weeks. The time required for the voyage to Rio de Janeiro is sixteen to seventeen days.

(2) All classes of mail matter are carried from the several continental countries and the United Kingdom to Brazil and the Argentine either via Bordeaux or Lisbon, at which port the steamer touches. Mails are carried under convention made at the International Postal Congress, Berne, Switzerland, every two years. The French Government appears to obtain a rate of 15 francs per bag of first-class mail matter, and 7.50 per sack of printed mail matter, traversing France to the port of shipment.

The time required for dispatch of letters and receipt of replies is from thirty-two to fifty-five days. Following are examples of the actual time required for transmission:

A letter leaves Bordeaux July 2 and arrives in Rio de Janeiro July 19.

A letter leaves Rio de Janeiro July 21 or August 4 and arrives in Bordeaux August 7 or 20.

A letter leaves Bordeaux July 2 and arrives in Buenos Aires July 24.

A letter leaves Buenos Aires July 30 or August 13 and arrives in Bordeaux August 20 or September 4.

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Letters from Paris, via Bordeaux, to Rio de Janeiro and return require at least thirty-three days; from Berlin and return, thirty-six days; from London and return, thirty-four days. Letters from Paris, via Bordeaux, to Montevideo and return require at least fifty-one days; from Berlin and return, fifty-four days; from London and return, fifty-two days. Letters from Paris, via Bordeaux, to Buenos Aires and return require at least fifty-two days; from Berlin and return, fifty-five days; from London and return, fifty-three days.

(3) Passengers arrived from South American ports as follows:

September 3, 1909, per *Cordillere* from—		
Buenos Aires	49	
Montevideo	5	
Rio de Janeiro	24	
Bahia	1	
Pernambuco	21	
		100
September 17, 1909, per *Amazone* from—		
Buenos Aires	74	
Montevideo	9	
Santos	2	
Rio de Janeiro	14	
		99
October 2, 1909, per *Chile* from—		
Buenos Aires	75	
Montevideo	2	
Rio de Janeiro	16	
Bahia	3	
Pernambuco	2	
		98
October 15, 1909, per *Magellan* from—		
Buenos Aires	39	
Santos	3	
Rio de Janeiro	7	
		49
October 29, 1909, per *Atlantique* from—		
Buenos Aires	10	
Montevideo	1	
Rio de Janeiro	7	
Bahia	1	
Pernambuco	1	
		20
November 12, 1909, per *Cordillere* from—		
Buenos Aires	44	
Montevideo	4	
Santos	8	
Rio de Janeiro	19	
		75
Total		441

The above figures of first-class passengers landing from South American ports were obtained from the passenger lists as published in the daily newspapers in Bordeaux. These papers do not publish the departures, however, and the lists of arrivals and departures of the Messageries company as given in their records is not available. Information received from the Brazilian consulate states that there were 84 passengers for Brazilian ports in September, 133 in October, and 64 in November. Of the total, 281, they estimated that 200 were for Rio de Janeiro, and the other 81 for Pernambuco, Santos, and Bahia.

(4) The present subvention of the Government to the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, which expires July 22, 1912, amounts to 16,020,000 francs ($3,091,860), and this amount is applicable to all

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the lines of the company which run to Asiatic ports and African ports, as well as South American ports. The company is required, under the subvention agreement to surrender its vessels in time of war, carry government officials at about 60 per cent of the regular passenger rates, provide vessels of certain speed, carry the mails, build a certain number of steamers in a given period, and do various minor acts. The proposition for the new subvention is an agreement for a period of twenty-five years, the subvention to be 15,000,000 francs ($2,895,000). Possibly there will be an increase of 17,500,000 ($3,377,500). Authority to raise a loan of 114,000,000 francs ($22,002,000) to be matured by the end of the agreement period of twenty-five years will be given to the company for the purpose of reorganizing and increasing its fleet if the proposition is accepted. The Government is to guarantee the interest, and at the conclusion of the concessionary period to acquire control of all outstanding assets. The subvention at present for the Brazil and La Plata line is 14.20 francs ($2.74) per marine league, and with the distance between Bordeaux and Rio de Janeiro at 1,688 leagues, the proposed trip subvention amounts to $4,625, and to Buenos Aires, 401 leagues additional, $1,098.74 more.

HAMBURG STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS WITH SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

[From a report by Consul-General Robert Skinner, at Hamburg, Germany, November 19, 1909.]

The principal steamship companies of Hamburg have organized combined services of a very complete character with South and Central America, one group of which connects the chief ports of the east coast, one the west coast as far north as Puget Sound, and a third the West Indies and the northern portions of South America.

The vast network of German South American steamship lines appears not to be supported by their Government by means of subsidies or indirect bounties and the Hamburg American Steamship Company so stated in the following language with which it closed its annual report for 1904:

> Our company now maintains 46 regular lines, and the routes followed by their ships encircle the globe. The company, furthermore, exercised determinative control over six foreign shipping companies. The success of our company causes newspapers again and again to assert that the Hamburg-American Line is assisted by subventions from state funds. We therefore expressly repeat the declaration given in our last annual report that we receive no subsidies whatever, neither imperial nor state.

The only regular steamship connections between Hamburg and Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic is maintained jointly by the Hamburg Packet Company (The Hamburg-American Line) and the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company.

This trade is served by four different lines, one each to north Brazil, middle Brazil, south Brazil, and the Plate River, as follows:

From Hamburg to north Brazil: Via Antwerp, Leixoes, and Lisbon to Para, Maranhao, Parahyba (Tutoya), Ceara (one sailing monthly). Via Antwerp (every second sailing), Boulogne, Leixoes, Lisbon, and Madeira to Para and Manaos (two sailings monthly).

From Hamburg to middle Brazil: Via Boulogne, Leixoes, Lisbon, and Madeira (or Teneriffe) to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos (fortnightly). Via Antwerp, Leixoes, and Lisbon to Pernambuco,

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Victoria (every second sailing), Rio de Janeiro, and Santos (fortnightly).

From Hamburg to south Brazil: Via Antwerp, Havre, Leixoes, and Lisbon and Cabedelo, Maceio, Paranagua, Sao Francisco do Sul, Itajahy, Desterro (Florianopolis), and Rio Grande do Sul (three sailings monthly, with alternating ports of call).

From Hamburg to the River Plate States: Via Dover (or Southampton), Boulogne, Coruna or Vigo, Leixoes, Lisbon, and Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo and Buenos Aires (every twelfth day one sailing). Via Rotterdam or Antwerp and Spain to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca (three sailings per month).

To convey a more definite picture of the four services above mentioned a copy is supplied herewith of the companies' sailing list for the month of November, 1909, showing the dates of sailing, size of the ships dispatched, and giving information regarding the classes of passengers carried:

NORTH BRAZIL LINE.

November 12, steamship *Rio Grande* (4,500 tons, H. A. S. Co.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Antwerp (Boulogne for passengers), Leixoes, Lisbon, Madeira, to Para and Manaos.

November 16, steamship *Nassovia* (3,905 tons, H. A. L.), freight only, from Hamburg via Antwerp, Havre, Leixoes, and Lisbon to Maranhao, Parahyba (Tutoya), Ceara, and Natal, thence to Rio Grande do Sul.

November 27, steamship *Rugia* (6,598 tons, H. A. L.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Havre, Leixoes, Lisbon, and Madeira, to Para and Manaos.

MIDDLE BRAZIL LINE.

November 2, steamship *Cordoba* (4,872 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Antwerp, Leixoes, and Lisbon, to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

November 10, steamship *Corcovado* (7,976 tons, H. A. L.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Boulogne (for passengers), Leixoes, Lisbon, and Madeira, to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

November 16, steamship *Pernambuco* (4,788 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Antwerp, Leixoes, and Lisbon, to Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

November 24, steamship *Cap Verde* (5,910 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Boulogne (for passengers), Leixoes, Lisbon, and Madeira, to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

November 30, steamship *Bahia* (4,817 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Antwerp, Leixoes, and Lisbon, to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.

SOUTH BRAZIL LINE.

November 15, steamship *Santa Barbara* (3,763 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), freight only, from Hamburg via Antwerp, Leixoes, and Lisbon, to Paranagua, Sao Francisco do Sul, and Rio Grande do Sul.

November 23, steamship *Nassovia* (3,905 tons, H. A. L.), freight only, from Antwerp to Rio Grande do Sul (see above, under North Brazil line).

November 30, steamship *Sieglinde* (3,037 tons, H. A. L.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Havre and Leixoes, to Cabedelo (Parahyba do Norte), Maceio, Desterro (Florianopolis), and Rio Grande do Sul.

LA PLATA LINE.

November 2, steamship *Santa Rita* (4,700 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), steerage passengers, from Hamburg to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario.

November 5, steamship *Cap Blanco* (7,523 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Dover, Boulogne, Vigo, and Lisbon (for passengers) to Rio de Janeiro (passengers only), Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

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November 5, steamship *Granada* (5,125 tons, H. A. L.), freight only, from Hamburg via Antwerp to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Bahia Blanca.

November 11, steamship *Santa Maria* (7,401 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), steerage passengers, from Hamburg to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario.

November 17, steamship *Cap Ortegal* (7,818 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Dover, Boulogne, Coruna, and Lisbon (for passengers) to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo (passengers only), and Buenos Aires.

November 19, steamship *Santa Elena* (7,415 tons, H. S. A. S. Co.), steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Antwerp, to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario.

November 23, a steamer from Hamburg to Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario.

November 27, steamship *König Wilhelm II* (9,500 tons, H. A. L.), cabin and steerage passengers, from Hamburg via Boulogne, Southampton, Vigo, and Lisbon (for passengers) to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo (passengers only), and Buenos Aires.

EAST COAST PASSENGER TRADE.

The number of cabin passengers transported from Hamburg to ports in Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, during the years 1907 and 1908, on the four lines maintained mutually by the Hamburg-American Line and the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, was as follows:

	1908.	1907.
North Brazil service	77	127
Middle Brazil service	648	520
South Brazil service	88	144
River Plate service	1,691	1,125
Total	2,504	1,916

These figures include a small number of passengers for Teneriffe and Madeira in the beginning of the year. About the same number returned to Hamburg from these ports.

HAMBURG AND THE WEST COAST OF BOTH AMERICAS.

The Deutsche Dampfschifffahrts-Gesellschaft Kosmos, of Hamburg, and the Hamburg-American Line, at present jointly maintain three regular lines of steamships to the west coast of America as follows:

(1) From Hamburg and Antwerp to the West coast of South America as far as Callao, Peru.

(2) From Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and London, to ports of Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Central America, Mexico, California, and Puget Sound.

(3) From Genoa, Barcelona, and Cadiz, to Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Central America, Mexico, and California, as far north as San Francisco.

On the return voyage the vessels call at Montevideo, St. Vincent, on the Cape Verde Islands, Teneriffe, Las Palmas, or Madeira. The steamers coming from Chile sail, as a rule, directly to Hamburg; those returning from Peru generally touch Havre; while the ships coming from Central America and California call at Havre and London, occasionally also at Antwerp or other continental ports in Europe, for instance Amsterdam or Rotterdam. All lines start from and terminate in Hamburg.

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The steamers of the Kosmos service serve chiefly as freight carriers. Goods are accepted at fixed freight rates. Besides the freight business, the line directs its attention also to the transportation of passengers, although the service is not a fast one.

The latest sailing list of the Kosmos line shows that during the first six months of the year 1910, 13 vessels will be dispatched on the so-called "Chile-Peru service," at fairly regular intervals, the vessels of which have good passenger accommodations first, second, and third class. The ports of call are: Antwerp, Las Palmas, Montevideo, Punta Arenas, Corral, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Arica, Mollendo, Callao. On six of these sailings the ships do not touch at Arica.

In the freight service, also, 13 steamers are scheduled to he dispatched from Hamburg to the west coast of America during the first six months of the coming year. On seven voyages thereof the steamers take the following route: From Hamburg via Genoa, Barcelona, and Cadiz, to Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Iquique, Arica, Mollendo, Callao, Guayaquil, Corinto Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajuntla, San José de Guatemala, Champerico, Ocos, San Benito, and Salina Cruz. After March, the vessels on this line will proceed from Salina Cruz farther north, directly to San Francisco. The remaining six ships are scheduled to call at the following ports, after having cleared from Hamburg: Bremen, Antwerp, London, Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Iquique, Arica, Mollendo, Callao, Guayaquil, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajuntla, San José de Guatemala, Champerico, Ocos, San Benito, Salina Cruz, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan, San Francisco, Puget Sound.

The voyage from Hamburg to Valparaiso, in the passenger service, a distance of 9,407 miles, lasts, usually, 45 or 46 days. In Valparaiso the ships remain four days, and nine more days are consumed for the trip from Valparaiso to Callao, 1,546 miles.

The slow freight ships which run as far north as the west coast of the United States require for the voyage from Hamburg to San Francisco, a distance of 15,735 miles, about 105 days. The fleet of the German Steamship Company comprises the following ships:

	Tons.		Tons.
Nitokris	7,500	*Anubis*	6,800
Negada	7,500	*Hermonthis*	6,800
Salatis	8,000	*Itauri*	6,200
Setos	8,000	*Ammon*	6,200
Sais	7,000	*Amasis*	6,200
Elkab	7,500	*Theben*	6,000
Esne	7,500	*Abydos*	6,000
Edfu	7,500	*Menes*	5,500
Uarda	8,000	*Memphis*	5,000

TWIN SCREW.

Tanis	7,500	*Hathor*	5,000
Osiris	7,500	*Luxor*	5,000
Assuan	7,000	*Ramses*	5,000
Mera	7,000	*Neko*	5,000
Radames	7,000	*Denderah*	5,000
Rhakotis	8,300	*Pentaur*	5,000
Rhodopis	8,300	*Serak*	8,000
Roda	8,500	*Serapis*	8,000
Saccarah	8,000	*Sisak*	8,000

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A sister ship of the *Roda*, the *Heluan*, a steamer of 8,500 tons, is in the course of construction. Five ships of the Hamburg-American Line are at present engaged in this mutual Hamburg-west coast of America service, namely:

	Tons.
Abessinia	5,753
Alexandria	5,692
Nicaria	4,211
Polynesia	6,022
Thessalia	6,047
Thuringia	6,152

HAMBURG AND THE WEST INDIES AND NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA.

In the Hamburg-American Line's West Indian service three lines per month connect Hamburg with northern ports of South America, as follows:

(1) From Hamburg, direct to St. Thomas, Trinidad, Carupano, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curaçao. Time of transit: Hamburg-St. Thomas, seventeen days; Hamburg-Curaçao, twenty-eight days.

(2) From Hamburg, via Antwerp, to St. Thomas, Kingston, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Colon, Port Limon, La Ceiba, Puerto Barrios, and Livingston. Time of transit: Hamburg-St Thomas, eighteen days; Hamburg-Colon, twenty-seven days; Hamburg-Livingston, forty days.

(3) From Hamburg, via Antwerp to St. Thomas, Curaçao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Colon, Port Limon, Bocas del Toro, Puerto Barrios, and Livingston. Time of transit: Hamburg-St. Thomas, eighteen days; Hamburg-Colon, twenty-six days; Hamburg-Livingston, thirty-nine days.

These ships are almost exclusively intended for the transportation of freight. They can accommodate cabin passengers, but only a limited number.

"Transatlantica" Rhederei A. G., Hamburg, is a company in connection with the Compagnie Royale Belgo-Argentine, Antwerp, under the protectorate of the King of the Belgians.

List of fleet.

	Tons D. W.
Adelheid Menzell	7,200
Helene Menzell	7,200
Elsa Menzell	7,200
Elisabeth von Belgien	7,200
Gouverneur de Lautscheere	7,350
Ministre Beconaert	7,250
Baron Baeyens	6,200
President Bunge	6,200
Leopold II	5,200
Republica Argentina	5,400
Ministre de Smet de Naeyer	4,400

This is a joint, fairly regular service, with three or four sailings a month from Antwerp direct to the River Plate ports. Since about half a year one of the steamers every month, on the return voyage, runs to Hamburg, discharges cargo bound for this port, and proceeds to Antwerp after having taken new La Plata bound cargo on board; in Antwerp the vessel discharges the rest of the old and completes the new cargo and clears for new voyage.

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The vessels have accommodations for limited numbers of cabin passengers only, but may later be intended for transportation of steerage passengers. Up to the present they take only cargo.

[Extract from the annual report for 1908 of the Hamburg-American line.]

Our Hamburg-South American lines which we operate in conjunction with the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, created, comparatively, just as great a deficiency as the Hamburg-New York lines. The incoming ships from middle Brazil, particularly in consequence of the nonappearance of the large so-called valorization shipments of the preceding year, and the small coffee crop, showed considerably smaller proceeds. Furthermore, a strike of longshoremen in Santos, lasting several weeks, had an unfavorable influence on the business.

There was sufficient outgoing cargo for South Brazil and at times traffic on that line was quite lively. To our regret, however, the results in this service were but partly satisfactory, because there was not much cargo for homeward-bound ships, compelling us to send these ships to River Plate ports or to middle Brazil to be filled with cargo or having them returned in ballast. Business with North Brazil was very bad, owing to the rubber crisis in the Amazon districts.

On the Hamburg-River Plate lines, the basis for a good freight business existed, as, the crops in wheat, oats, linseed, and corn were very rich in the River Plate states. Notwithstanding this development business was very unsatisfactory in consequence of the excessive offer in tonnage by tramp steamers and freight rates went down to a level absolutely unremunerative. The export business to the River Plate states was not very lively, freight rates being reduced considerably by the competition in Antwerp.

On the line New York-Brazil it was not possible to obtain sufficient freight rates and results were unfavorable.

The Hamburg-West Indian and Hamburg-Mexican lines suffered also under the disadvantages of the general economic situation. Moreover, business on the Venezuela line was, at times, considerably influenced by difficult quarantine measures, the consequence of a few sporadic cases of plague in La Guayra and Trinidad.

Traffic with Colombia and Colon was favorably influenced by the commissioning of faster steamers on this route.

In consequence of the completion of the Guatemala Northern Railroad, connecting the capital of that State with Puerto Barrios, a portion of the goods exported from and imported into Guatemala, previously shipped via Colon, is now directed via Puerto Barrios. We therefore considered it necessary to include this port in our ports of call on our line, Hamburg-Colon.

The numerous changes and new arrangements which have taken effect in the course of time in the West Indian-Mexican service, have caused us to reorganize entirely the sailing schedule of these lines. We are, thereby, placed in a position to utilize the ships more favorably and economically, which results in a considerable reduction of the working expenses.

[Report for 1908 of the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company.]

During the last year our business, too, suffered on all lines of operation, this being due to the depression caused by the general crisis. In spite of the bad freight market or, perhaps, just as a consequence thereof, efforts of competitors made themselves felt to a considerably more marked degree than in previous years. Our River Plate line, as regards homeward-bound voyages, suffered especially from competition on the part of owners of steamers not engaged in regular services, the so-called tramp shipowners, who, in spite of the proved unprofitableness of the business and only for the purpose of employing their ships and to obtain advance payments on cargoes contracted for, accepted any, even the lowest, offer of freight.

Besides the competition from these tramp steamers, the lines subsidized by their governments, both in Europe and in foreign countries, are those which make competition for us and others particularly harder. Shipping business is now greatly influenced by this policy of subvention, and one, therefore, can not be surprised by learning that the freight market, already pressed by the offering of excessive tonnage as is well known, will be injured still more by the creation of further tonnage, with governmental assistance. It appears that in future we shall have to calculate rather upon an increase, than upon a decrease of subventions.

Under these circumstances the proceeds of the business have remained behind those of the preceding years, so that we can only propose a dividend of 4 per cent.

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BRAZIL.

Owing to the many railroads now in the course of construction in this country, there has been sufficient bulk cargo in the past year, such as rails, iron, and cement The goods really paying well, so-called general merchandise, have decreased greatly, to such an extent that we were occasionally compelled to reduce sailings or to combine them with sailings on our other routes. Cargo from Brazil, which, as is known, is only to be had in large quantities periodically, has, to our regret, also been behind the shipments of the preceding year. Freight rates on outgoing voyages had to be reduced in many instances in consequence of the competitive efforts mentioned above.

LA PLATA

In the exports from Europe to the River Plate States a decrease made itself felt, particularly in general merchandise, while railroad material continued to be shipped in large quantities. Although the freight market for European-bound goods was very low throughout the year, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances prevailing on the River Plate, and notwithstanding the large crops, it was impossible to increase outgoing cargoes to a profitable mark because competition has increased in every form on the part of independent as well as of subsidized lines and freight speculators. On account of the absolute failure on the part of the freight market for European-bound cargoes, all regular trans-Atlantic lines and a number of tramp shipowners finally made an effort last summer to come to terms for the fixing of minimum rates. The proceedings, however, did not have the desired result, and failed because not all tramp owners participated.

Our various tug and lighter services on the east coast of South America worked favorably this year, and we have sent out a few more vessels to be able to fully keep up the service.

In consequence of the general business situation the cabin-passenger business was naturally not as good as formerly; also, in regard to this, as well as to the steerage business, we have to reckon with subsidized lines to Brazil and River Plate. Due to the large crops of the last years in the River Plate States, the exodus of emigrants again increased. After lengthy negotiations it was possible to arrive at a pacific agreement among the lines interested in this business.

Our new steamers, *Cap Arcona*, *Santa Maria*, *Santa Elena*, *Santa Barbara*, and *Santa Ursula*, which were put into commission toward the end of 1907, have done good business in the course of the last year. The last-named steamer was delivered and paid for on May 28, 1908, so that, exclusive of that, toward the Norddeutsche Bank we have no further financial obligations.

The New York-Brazil line has not come up to expectations because since we appeared in that trade we have had to fight the competition of the Lloyd Brazileiro. A definite judgment regarding this line can not be passed.

The Patagonia line had to suffer from the fall in price of wool. This line, too, has had to face competition; otherwise, it developed satisfactorily.

Notwithstanding the quiet times our fleet was sufficiently engaged; only one steamer is laid up at present. As regards the prospects for the coming business year nothing definite can be said owing to the vague conditions everywhere existing. Undoubtedly the entire shipping world has undergone a very severe crisis which can not be considered overcome at the present moment.

In the trans-Atlantic trades our steamers made 125 voyages during the year under consideration; in our New York-Brazil and Patagonia lines 43 voyages together were accomplished.

	Marks.	
Net profit of the year		600,458.47
Suggested distribution:		
Dividend of 4 per cent	600,000.00	
Balance	458.47	
		600,458.47

After being approved at the general meeting the dividend, amounting to 30 marks on shares of the first issue and 60 marks on shares of the second, third, and fourth issues, is payable at the Norddeutsche Bank, after April 1.

[Annual report for 1908 of the Deutsche Dampfschifffahrts Gesellschaft "Kosmos."]

Our accounts for 1908 show a net profit of 2,692,969.58 marks, in which 2,272,581.79 marks are provided for depreciations; the remaining abalance enables us to distribute a dividend of 3 per cent, or 30 marks per share.

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The extraordinarily bad business situation from which shipping has suffered everywhere in the course of the last year made itself felt to a particularly marked degree in the trade with the west coast of America. Especially in Chile, our principal place of business, an unusually strong economical depression followed the boom of the preceding years. This falling off was so strong that we, who in former years were unable to meet the demands of shippers by means of our own tonnage and were obliged to charter a large number of other vessels, were forced to lay up a considerable portion of our fleet for months. At present not all of our vessels are employed. The result of the past year, however, enables us to set aside for depreciations an amount equal to that required therefor in previous years and which will suffice in view of the fact that the present value of our fleet, as it appears in the books, is an extremely low one.

Beside the business with Chile, that with the other states of the west coast of America showed considerable decrease, as did also the coastwise trade between California and Central and South America. It was not until the last weeks of the year that a slight improvement set in and a certain stabilization of the Chilean rate of exchange exercised a somewhat stimulating influence upon the business with Chile. However, to our regret, the homeward-bound nitrate cargo rates continue to remain on a low level.

Regarding cargoes of coffee from Central America, we participated in this business both via the Straits of Magellan and through shipments via Panama, but in consequence of the poor crop this trade showed an unpleasant decrease. The present coffee crop shows a richer yield, and as we created a very rapid connection with Europe over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by virtue of agreements with the Tehuantepec National Railway Company, opened last summer for general traffic, we believe that for the coming season we can expect a satisfactory result from our coffee shipments.

Owing to the decrease of the freight quantities, the discharging facilities in almost all ports on the west coast have resumed a normal condition, so that our steamers are not compelled to remain in the ports longer than necessary. In order to afford our shippers in our principal port, Valparaiso, a particularly favorable condition for discharging cargoes, we have put into commission there a large number of lighters, towboats, etc. Besides, we have opened an office of our own in Valparaiso which, not alone attending to the discharging of vessels, attends also to our entire coastwise service, paying particular attention to the rapid transportation of goods destined for northern ports. In consequence of this we were able to deliver goods in Callao in fifty-eight days, on the average.

GERMAN MAILS TO AND FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The contracts of the German Government with the various companies operating lines of steamers in the South and Central American trade are unusually liberal in that they do not establish penalties for failure to depart or to arrive at fixed dates. They are, practically speaking, mere freight-carrying arrangements, whereby the Government takes advantage of commercial enterprises for the purpose of shipping the mails, but does not dictate the nature of such enterprises, leaving them free to act according to circumstances. The mails from Brazil and the Argentine Republic are brought to Germany free of charge, according to information received from the consuls-general of the countries named. Both incoming and outgoing mails are always transported by the fastest available means, according to the agreement of the International Postal Convention of Berne.

The following is the actual time-table for November, showing how mails are dispatched from Hamburg to South and Central American States, and the necessary transit time:

To Panama (via Colon):	Days.
November 5, via Hamburg, transit to Colon	27
November 7, via Antwerp, transit to Colon	25
November 9, via Southampton, transit to Colon	20
November 9, via St. Nazaire, transit to Colon	20
November 22, via Hamburg, transit to Colon	28
November 23, via Southampton, transit to Colon	20
November 24, via Antwerp, transit to Colon	25
November 24, via Bordeaux, transit to Colon	21

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	Days.
To Panama (via Colon)—Continued.	
Also, almost daily, via New York (transit 7 to 11 days); thence direct to Colon on November 9, 13, 15, 17, 20, and 27 (in 6 to 7 days). Also via New York-New Orleans (every Saturday, in 5 days to Colon), and about 4 sailings per month from New Orleans to Bocas del Toro. Also via New York-Mobile, Ala.; thence every Thursday, and about 6 sailings monthly to Bocas del Toro.	
To Colombia, via Puerto Colombia:	
November 7, via Antwerp, transit to Puerto Colombia	20
November 9, via St. Nazaire (or south), transit to Puerto Colombia	18
November 11, via Bristol, transit to Puerto Colombia	25
November 23, via Southampton, transit to Puerto Colombia	18
November 24, via Antwerp, transit to Puerto Colombia	21
November 24, via Bordeaux, transit to Puerto Colombia	20
November 25, via Bristol, transit to Puerto Colombia	25
Also, almost daily, via New York (transit 7 to 11 days); thence weekly to Puerto Colombia (transit 12 days).	
To Colombia, via Cartagena:	
November 7, via Antwerp, transit to Cartagena	23
November 9, via St. Nazaire, transit to Cartagena	17
November 9, via Southampton, transit to Cartagena	19
November 11, via Bristol, transit to Cartagena	26
November 23, via Southampton, transit to Cartagena	19
November 24, via Antwerp, transit to Cartagena	23
November 25, via Bristol, transit to Cartagena	26
Also, almost daily, via New York (transit 7 to 11 days); thence to Cartagena, as follows: Every second Friday (transit 10 days), every second Wednesday (transit 14 days), and every second Saturday (transit 11 days).	
To places on the west coast of Colombia mail is directed via Colon-Panama, either direct or over New York (see Panama). Transit to Buenaventura, 2 days; to Tumaco, 4 days from Panama.	
To Venezuela:	
November 3, via Hamburg, transit to La Guayra	23
November 3, via Hamburg, transit to Puerto Cabello	26
November 3, via Hamburg, transit to Carupano	22
November 9, via Southampton, transit to La Guayra	16
November 9, via St. Nazaire, transit to La Guayra	15
November 11, via Amsterdam, transit to La Guayra	28
November 23, via Southampton, transit to La Guayra	16
November 24, via Bordeaux, transit to La Guayra	19
November 25, via Amsterdam, transit to La Guayra	28
Also, almost daily, via New York (transit 7 to 11 days); thence every Saturday by steamer of the Red D Line to La Guayra (in 7 to 9 days) and Maracaibo (in 10 to 11 days).	
To British and French Guiana and Surinam:	
November 9, via Southampton, transit to Demerara	16
November 9, via St. Nazaire, transit to Demerara	18
November 9, via St. Nazaire, transit to Paramaribo	19
November 9, via St. Nazaire, transit to Cayenne	20
November 11, via Amsterdam, transit to Paramaribo	21
November 11, via Amsterdam, transit to Demerara	22
November 23, via Southampton, transit to Demerara	16
November 25, via Amsterdam, transit to Paramaribo	21
November 25, via Amsterdam, transit to Demerara	22
To Brazil. (*See also* Uruguay.)	
To Para and Manaos:	
November 2, via Lisbon, transit to Para Manaos	15–24
November 6, via Lisbon, transit to Para Manaos	13–20
November 12, via Lisbon, transit to Para Manaos	13–20
November 16, via Lisbon, transit to Para Manaos	13–20
November 19, via Lisbon, transit to Para Manaos	15–24
November 26, via Lisbon, transit to Para Manaos	13–20

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To the provinces of Para and Amazonas and the Peruvian places on the Amazonas River, Yquitos, Yurimaguas, Tarapota, Moyobamba, Lamas, Urarinas, Nauta, Omaguas, Caballococha, Nazareth, etc.	Days.
To Pernambuco—	
November 4, via Antwerp	22
November 5, via La Rochelle	15
November 7, via Lisbon	13
November 10, via Southampton	15
November 10, via Lisbon	16
November 12, via Lisbon	13
November 17, via Bordeaux	15
November 18, via Antwerp	22
November 19, via Lisbon	13
November 24, via Southampton	15
November 24, via Lisbon	16
November 26, via Lisbon	13
To Bahia—	
November 5, via La Rochelle	16
November 7, via Lisbon	14
November 10, via Southampton	16
November 10, via Lisbon	17
November 12, via Lisbon	14
November 13, via Lisbon	15
November 17, via Bordeaux	17
November 19, via Lisbon	15
November 24, via Southampton	16
November 26, via Lisbon	14
November 27, via Lisbon	16
To Rio de Janeiro—	
November 3, via Bordeaux	18
November 3, via La Rochelle	19
November 4, via Antwerp	28
November 5, via Lisbon	16
November 5, via Hamburg	19
November 5, via La Rochelle	19
November 6, via Boulogne	18
November 7, via Lisbon	17
November 8, via Boulogne	16
November 8, via Lisbon	16
November 10, via Southampton	19
November 10, via Lisbon	22
November 12, via Lisbon	16–17
November 13, via Lisbon	18
November 17, via Hamburg	17–19
November 17, via Bordeaux	19
November 18, via Antwerp	29
November 19, via La Rochelle	18
November 19, via Lisbon	19
November 20, via Lisbon	16
November 21, via Lisbon	16–17
November 24, via Southampton	18–19
November 24, via Lisbon	23
November 26, via Lisbon	16–17
November 27, via Lisbon	19
November 27, via Hamburg	17–19
November 28, via Boulogne	17
November 29, via Lisbon	15
To Uruguay and the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, via Montevideo:	
November 1, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	18–22
November 3, via Bordeaux, transit to Montevideo	23
November 4, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	18–22
November 5, via La Rochelle, transit to Montevideo	23
November 5, via Hamburg, transit to Montevideo	22
November 5, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	21
November 6, via Boulogne, transit to Montevideo	21
November 7, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	21–25

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To Uruguay and the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, etc.—Continued.	Days.
November 7, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	21
November 8, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	19
November 9, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	18–22
November 10, via Southampton, transit to Montevideo	23
November 10, via Antwerp, transit to Montevideo	29
November 12, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	21
November 14, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	21–25
November 15, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	21–25
November 16, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	18–22
November 17, via Hamburg, transit to Montevideo	23
November 17, via Bordeaux, transit to Montevideo	23
November 18, via Boulogne, transit to Montevideo	21
November 19, via La Rochelle, transit to Montevideo	22
November 19, via Bordeaux, transit to Montevideo	20
November 20, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	19
November 21, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	21
November 22, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	21–25
November 24, via Southampton, transit to Montevideo	23
November 24, via Antwerp, transit to Montevideo	25
November 25, via Genoa, transit to Montevideo	21–25
November 26, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	20
November 27, via Hamburg, transit to Montevideo	20
November 28, via Boulogne, transit to Montevideo	19
November 29, via Lisbon, transit to Montevideo	18
To the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and the Bolivian provinces of Chuquisaca, Potosi, Tarija, and Puerto Sanchez, also to Chile over the Andes, via Buenos Aires.	
November 1, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	22–24
November 3, via Bordeaux, transit to Buenos Aires	24
November 4, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	18–24
November 5, via Hamburg, transit to Buenos Aires	23
November 5, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	22
November 5, via La Rochelle, transit to Buenos Aires	24
November 6, via Boulogne, transit to Buenos Aires	22
November 7, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	22–24
November 7, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	22
November 8, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	20
November 10, via Southampton, transit to Buenos Aires	24
November 12, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	22
November 14, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	22–24
November 15, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	22–24
November 16, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	18–24
November 16, via Antwerp, transit to Buenos Aires	18
November 17, via Hamburg, transit to Buenos Aires	23
November 17, via Bordeaux, transit to Buenos Aires	24
November 18, via Boulogne, transit to Buenos Aires	22
November 19, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	22
November 19, via La Rochelle, transit to Buenos Aires	23
November 20, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	20
November 21, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	21
November 22, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	18–24
November 24, via Southampton, transit to Buenos Aires	24
November 25, via Genoa, transit to Buenos Aires	22–24
November 26, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	22
November 27, via Hamburg, transit to Buenos Aires	21
November 28, via Boulogne, transit to Buenos Aires	20
November 29, via Lisbon, transit to Buenos Aires	19
Mail to Chile, except to Punta Arenas, and unless otherwise desired by sender, is all sent via Buenos Aires, from where connections with Chile are tri-weekly, and the time of transit from Buenos Aires over the Andes to Santiago and Valparaiso is approximately 40 hours.	
To Chile, Punta Arenas (*see also* Argentine Republic).	
November 5, via La Rochelle, transit to Punta Arenas	28–29
November 6, via Hamburg, transit to Punta Arenas	37–47
November 7, via Lisbon, transit to Punta Arenas	26–27
November 7, via London, transit to Punta Arenas	32

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To Chile, Punta Arenas, etc.—Continued. Days.
November 11, via Hamburg, transit to Punta Arenas..... 37–47
November 12, via Antwerp, transit to Punta Arenas..... 31
November 19, via La Rochelle, transit to Punta Arenas..... 28–29
November 20, via Hamburg, transit to Punta Arenas..... 37–47
November 21, via Lisbon, transit to Punta Arenas..... 26–27
November 25, via Hamburg, transit to Punta Arenas..... 37–47
November 25, via Bremen, transit to Punta Arenas..... 42
November 26, via Antwerp, transit to Punta Arenas..... 31
November 26, via Cadiz, transit to Punta Arenas..... 31

Mail sent to Valparaiso at request of sender via the Strait of Magellan is delivered in Valparaiso: 9 days later if sent by German steamer (via Hamburg, Bremen, London, or Antwerp), and 6 days later if sent by other opportunity.

Upon request of sender mail to Chile is also sent via Panama. (For time of transit to Panama, see Panama.)

To Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. (*See* Panama).

Mail to places on the coast of these States and several inland places is generally sent via Panama. For certain inland places in Peru and certain provinces of Bolivia, see Brazil and Argentine Republic, respectively.

To British Honduras (via Belize):
November 2, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 20
November 5, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 17
November 9, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 20
November 12, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 17
November 16, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 20
November 19, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 17
November 23, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 20
November 26, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 17
November 30, via Queenstown, transit to Belize..... 20

To Guatemala:
November 7, via Antwerp to Puerto Barrios..... 33
November 7, via Antwerp to Livingstone..... 36

As a rule, mail is directed via New York, almost daily (transit 7 to 11 days); thence by rail to New Orleans, and from there by steamers of the United Fruit Company, every Tuesday and Thursday, to Puerto Barrios, in 5 days.

To Honduras: Almost daily via New York (transit 7 to 11 days); thence by rail to New Orleans, and from there every Thursday to Puerto Cortez, in 5 days, and about 12 times per month to Ceiba.

To San Salvador: All first-class mail matter, almost daily, via New York (transit 7 to 11 days), New Orleans, Puerto Barrios, and Zacapa, Guatemala (total transit 15 to 20 days); all other mail matter is sent via Colon-Panama and Acajutla (total transit 19 to 31 days).

To Nicaragua, east coast: Almost daily via New York (transit 7 to 11 days) and New Orleans; thence 4 times per month to Bluefields and Greytown, and twice per month to Cape Gracias. Besides: November 9, via Southampton to Colon in 20 days; November 23, via Southampton to Colon in 22 days; thence to Nicaraguan ports by first opportunity.

To Nicaragua, west coast, via Colon-Panama (*see* Panama); thence by first opportunity to San Juan del Sur (in 4 days) and to Corinto (in 5 days).

To Costa Rica:
November 5, via Hamburg to Puerto Limon..... 31
November 7, via Antwerp to Puerto Limon..... 29
November 11, via Bristol to Kingston, Jamaica..... 15
November 23, via Hamburg to Puerto Limon..... 31
November 24, via Antwerp to Puerto Limon..... 29
November 25, via Bristol to Kingston, Jamaica..... 15

Thence to Puerto Limon by first opportunity.

Mail to Costa Rica is generally directed via New York, almost daily (transit 7 to 11 days); thence by rail to: (*a*) New Orleans, and from there every Tuesday to Puerto Limon in 6 days; (*b*) Boston, and from there to Puerto Limon every second Thursday and every second Friday, in 8 days.

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PARCELS POST ARRANGEMENTS.

Parcels post from Germany to countries of Central and South America, rates charged, etc. (every State in Central and South America).

	Marks.	
Argentina, via Hamburg or Bremen:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.20=	$0.523
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.40=	.809
Bolivia, via Hamburg (only to certain places):		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	3.20=	.761
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	4.00=	.952
Bolivia, via Belgium:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.80=	.666
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	3.60=	.856
Bolivia, via Andes:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.80=	.666
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	4.00=	.952
Brazil, via Hamburg or Bremen (only to Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro):		
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	3.20=	.761
British Guiana:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	1.60=	.38
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	2.60=	.618
British Honduras (Belize). Same rates.		
Chile, via Hamburg:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.40=	.571
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.20=	.761
Chile, via Belgium:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.00=	.476
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	2.80=	.666
Colombia:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.20=	.523
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.00=	.714
Costa Rica:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.60=	.618
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	3.60=	.856
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	4.60=	1.094
Ecuador, via Hamburg:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	3.40=	.809
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	4.20=	.999
Ecuador to Guayaquil:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.40=	.571
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.20=	.761
Ecuador to certain places (minimum rate):		
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	4.20=	.999
French Guiana (duty may be paid by sender):		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.00=	.476
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	2.80=	.666
Guatemala, via Hamburg:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.20=	.523
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.00=	.714
Honduras:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.40=	.571
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.20=	.761
Nicaragua, via Hamburg (postage from Colon, 40 pf. ($0.095) per 200 grams, payable by addressee):		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.00=	.476
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	2.80=	.666
Dutch Guiana, Surinam (c. o. d. up to 400 marks ($95.20)):		
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	2.60=	.618
Panama, via Hamburg:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.20=	.523
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.00=	.714
Canal Zone:		
Up to 2 kilos (4.4 lbs.)	1.40=	.333
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	2.10=	.499
Up to 4 kilos (8.8 lbs.)	2.80=	.666
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.50=	.833

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Parcels post from Germany to countries of Central and South America, rates charged, etc.—Continued.

	Marks.	
Paraguay, via Hamburg or Bremen:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.50	=$0.595
Up to 3 kilos (6.6 lbs.)	2.70	= .642
Peru, via Belgium:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.60	= .618
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.40	= .809
San Salvador, via Hamburg:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.20	= .523
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.00	= .714
Uruguay, via Hamburg or Bremen:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.20	= .523
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.40	= .809
Venezuela, via Hamburg:		
Up to 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.)	2.60	= .618
Up to 5 kilos (11 lbs.)	3.40	= .809

Steamship Service Between Italy and South American Ports.

[From the report of Consul-General James A. Smith, of Genoa, Italy, December 22, 1909.]

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The companies operating a steamship service between Italy and South American ports are 12 in number. The routes followed, with the various ports of call, are as follows:

(*a*) Line Genoa-Barcelona-Canaries (or St. Vincent, Cape Verde)-Montevideo-Buenos Aires of the Navigazione Generale Italiana.

(*b*) Line Genoa-Barcelona-Canaries (or St. Vincent, Cape Verde)-Rio Janeiro-Santos-Montevideo-Buenos Aires of the same Navigazione Generale Italiana.

(*c*) Line Genoa-Barelona-Canaries—St. Vincent-Brazil-Montevideo-Buenos Aires of the Italian company La Veloce.

(*d*) Line Genoa-Teneriffe-Santos-Buenos Aires of the Italian company Italia.

(*e*) Line Genoa-Barcelona-St. Vincent-Rio Janeiro-Santos-Montevideo-Buenos Aires of the Italian company Lloyd Italiano.

(*f*) Line Genoa-Barcelona (or Tarragona)-Gibraltar-Santos-Buenos Aires of the Italian company Lloyd Sabaudo.

(*g*) Line Genoa-St. Vincent-Rio Janeiro-Santos-Montevideo-Buenos Aires of the Italian company La Ligure Brasiliana.

(*h*) Line Genoa-Marseilles-Barcelona-Montevideo-Valparaiso of the Italian company Lloyd del Pacifico.

(*i*) Line Genoa-St. Vincent-Montevideo-Buenos-Aires-Rosario of Mr. Ottavio Zino, of Savona.

(*j*) Line Genoa-Marseilles-Barcelona (Valencia)-Dakar-Buenos Aires of the Société Général des Transports Maritimes à Vapeur of Marseilles.

(*k*) Line Genoa-Marseilles-Barcelona-Valencia-Gibraltar-Dakar-Santos-Montevideo-Buenos Aires of the same company.

(*l*) Line Genoa-Barcelona-Valencia-Malaga-Cadiz-Teneriffe-Rio de Janeiro-Santos-Montevideo-Buenos Aires of the Compania Pinillos Izquierdo y C., of Cadiz.

(*m*) Line Fiume-Trieste-Leghorn-Genoa-Pernambuco-Bahia-Rio Janeiro-Santos of the Austrian-Hungarian company Adria.

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(*n*) Line Trieste-Fiume-Leghorn-Genoa-Pernambuco-Bahia-Rio Janeiro-Santos of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd Austriaco.

It will be noted that Genoa is the point of departure for all of these lines with the exception of the last two, of which it is simply an intermediate port of call. Depending upon the number of intermediate ports at which stops are made and the velocity of the steamers, the duration of the voyage from Genoa to Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires varies from sixteen to twenty-two days. These steamers are all fitted for the transportation of emigrants and carry the mail free of charge. None of the lines is in receipt of a subvention from the Italian Government. Under ordinary conditions a reply to a letter sent to Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro will require from thirty-five to forty-five days. The Navigazione General Italiana in combination with the Veloce Line maintains a weekly service between Genoa and Buenos Aires. The former line has suspended its own direct service to Rio de Janeiro and Santos, but the latter, with the Lloyd Italiano, Transports Maritimes, Lloyd Sabaudo, Italia, and Ligure Brasiliana maintains a regular service between Genoa and these ports, the frequency of departures depending upon the season. In November, for instance, there were 9 departures of the several lines from Genoa for Rio and Santos and 17 for the River Plate.

The arrival at and departures from Genoa from and for South American ports of first and second class passengers during the calendar year 1908 is shown by the following table. At no other Italian port are passengers embarked for or disembarked from these ports with the possible exception of Naples. The captain of the port of Naples reports the departure of 43 first and second class passengers for Buenos Aires and 2 for Rio during the same period, with no arrivals, but it is probable that these passengers came to Genoa and sailed from here, their number being included in the list of departures from the port.

Month.	First and second class passengers—		Month.	First and second class passengers—	
	Arrived from South America.	Departed for South America.		Arrived from South America.	Departed for South America.
January	210	460	August	647	580
February	217	387	September	665	646
March	400	649	October	446	1,135
April	920	570	November	441	1,194
May	1,064	316	December	343	647
June	1,055	375			
July	849	270	Total	7,257	7,229

DISTANCES.

Over the route commonly followed the distance from Genoa to Rio de Janeiro, as reported by the ministry of marine at Rome, is as follows: Genoa-Barcelona, 357 miles; Barcelona-St. Vincent (Cape Verde), 2,076 miles; St. Vincent-Rio Janeiro, 2,701 miles; total, 5,134 miles. The Navigazione Generale Italiana Line in its schedule of sailings gives the distance to Rio as 5,037 miles; to Santos, 5, 226 miles, and to Buenos Aires, 6,228.

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CARGO TO AND FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

In round figures, 180,000 tons of cargo were unloaded at Italian ports during 1908 from the Argentine, 17,000 from Brazil, 57,000 from Chile (all nitrate), and 265 tons from Uruguay, a grand total of about 254,000 tons. Exports thence were 114,000 tons to the Argentine, 23,000 to Brazil, 2,600 to Uruguay, 900 to Chile, and 180 tons to Peru, a total of a little over 140,000 tons.

EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.

During 1908, 103,477 emigrants sailed from Italian ports and Havre for South American ports, and 5,887 returned to Italy from these ports. The exact number to and from Havre is not given, but the great majority were embarked and disembarked at Genoa. This trade is, of course, of far-reaching importance to the several lines engaged in the Italian-South American service.

PROPOSED SERVICE FROM VENICE.

It is reported that a direct service between Venice and South American ports is to be inaugurated during the coming year, but this report is not confirmed at this writing.

European Steamship Service to South America.

[From a report by Consul-General Louis H. Aymé at Lisbon, Portugal, December 29, 1909.]

There are 8 steamship lines which maintain a regular service between Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Lamport & Holt Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, two Hamburg steamship companies, and one other line. The distance in nautical miles is given by the North German Lloyd at 4,261 miles; by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 4,311 miles; by Royal Mail, 4,317 miles.

The Royal Mail[a] has usually two sailings each month. At certain times there are three sailings and occasionally, for a month or two, weekly sailings. The time required for the voyage to Rio de Janeiro is thirteen days. The line carries all mail matter handed in by the Portuguese post-office under contract with the Portuguese Government. Such mail consists not only of local bags, but also of the "Sud Express" mails, which include the South American correspondence of nearly all western European countries. The time required for dispatching a letter to Rio de Janeiro and receiving a reply is estimated at about one month. During the months of September, October, and November there embarked on 8 vessels at Lisbon for South America 435 first-class and 274 second-class passengers. During the same period there arrived on 6 vessels 170 first-class and 92 second-class passengers. This company receives no government subvention of any kind.

[a] See note in Royal Mail report attached to the report by Consul Swalm in Southampton.

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The North German Lloyd sails every fortnight. The time for the voyage is from twenty to twenty-two days, depending on the stops en route. Mails are carried under the same conditions as by Royal Mail. From September 7 to December 7, 13 cabin passengers sailed and 4 arrived. The line receives no government subvention.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has sailings every fortnight. The time for the voyage is 13 to 14 days. Mail is carried under the same conditions as reported for other lines. In the last three months 43 cabin passengers sailed and 99 landed. In the last six months 178 sailed and 108 landed. No subvention is received from the Portuguese Government. Information regarding the two Hamburg lines can be had only from the home offices in Hamburg.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FROM BARCELONA TO SOUTH AMERICA.

[From a report of Consul-General Frank D. Hill, Barcelona, Spain, December 18, 1909.]

There are 9 regular steamship services between Barcelona and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, or Buenos Aires. Of these services, 3 are maintained by Spanish companies, the Compañía Transatlántica Española; Pinillos, Izquierdo y Compañía, and the Sociedad Anónima de Navegación. Two are maintained by French lines, the Compagnie de Navigation France-Amérique and Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur. Four are maintained by Italian companies, the Lloyd Sabaudo, the Lloyd Italiano, La Veloce, and Navigazione Generale Italiana.

Mail from Barcelona to South America is carried only occasionally by these lines. This office is advised by the postmaster at Barcelona that mail for Rio de Janeiro and other ports is sent from Barcelona to Lisbon via Madrid to be carried by English or French mail steamers. From thirty to thirty-five days are required for the dispatch of letters to Rio de Janiero and receipt of replies.

The following information is offered with respect to the several lines mentioned above:

COMPAÑÍA TRANSATLÁNTICA ESPAÑOLA (SPANISH).

1. This company has one sailing per month, steamers leaving Genoa and calling at Barcelona, although the departure from Genoa is only optional. The steamers do not call at Rio de Janeiro, although they occasionally make Santos. The distance from Barcelona to Buenos Aires is 6,156 nautical miles. The time required to make the voyage is twenty-one days.

2. The steamers of the Compañía Transatlántica carry Spanish mails. This is a subventioned line. Mail carried exclusively by this line would require about fifty days between Barcelona and Buenos Aires and return.

3. This line carries about 500 first and second lass passengers from Barcelona to Montevideo and Buenos Aires annually and about the same number from Buenos Aires to Barcelona.

4. The Compañía Transatlántica has been receiving a subvention from the Spanish Government for this as well as for other lines. The contract has, however, recently expired. According to a law of June 14, 1909, the contracts for this service are now being let. The law provides for an annual subvention of 1,736.440 pesetas ($300.404) for the service to Buenos Aires.

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PINILLOS, IZQUIERDO Y COMPAÑÍA (SPANISH).

1. This line has steamers sailing from Genoa via Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, every twenty days. The distance from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro by the route followed is 4,743 nautical miles. Twenty days are required to cover the distance. On the return trip the steamers do not call at Rio de Janeiro.
2. Spanish mail is carried occasionally. The company has no regular contract and receives no remuneration for carrying the mail.
3. The company is unable to furnish a statement in regard to passengers carried, as the service has been inaugurated only recently. It states, however, that passenger movement is increasing steadily.
4. The Pinillos, Izquierdo line receives no subvention.

SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA DE NAVEGACIÓN (SPANISH).

1. This company has one sailing per month from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. The distance from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro by way of Vigo, port of call in northern Spain, is 5,465 nautical miles. Twenty days are required to make the trip from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro.
2. Mail is not carried.
3. From July 1 to September 30, 1909, 8 cabin passengers were embarked at Barcelona for South American ports and 23 cabin passengers were landed at Barcelona from the same ports. The company carries about 75 cabin passengers annually from Barcelona to South American ports and about the same number on the return trip.
4. The company receives no subvention.

COMPAGNIE DE NAVIGATION FRANCE-AMÉRIQUE (FRENCH).

1. This line has one sailing per month from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. The distance from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro over the route followed is 4,743 nautical miles and the time required for the voyage is twenty days. The voyage begins at Marseilles, although occasionally steamers sail from Naples, calling at Genoa and Marseilles.
2. This line carries French mail, although much French mail for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires is sent via England. The local agents are unable to state under what arrangements French mail is carried by the company. No Spanish mail is carried.
3. Very few passengers are embarked at Barcelona for South American ports by this line. About 25 cabin passengers are carried yearly to South American ports and about the same number are carried on the return trip.
4. Local agents advise this office that the line receives no subvention.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES À VAPEUR (FRENCH).

1. This company is intimately connected with the Compagnie de Navigation France-Amérique. The two are represented by the same agents at Barcelona. This company has one sailing per month from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

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The distance from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro over the route followed is 4,743 nautical miles and the time required for the voyage is seventeen days. The voyage is begun at Marseilles, although occasionally steamers sail from Naples, calling at Genoa and Marseilles.

2. This line carries French and Spanish mail. It has no contract with the Spanish Government. Mail is carried gratuitously when placed on board the steamers.

3. About 75 cabin passengers are carried from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires per year and about the same number arrive from these ports.

4. Local agents advise this office that this line receives no subvention.

LLOYD SABAUDO (ITALIAN).

1. The Lloyd Sabaudo Line has one sailing per month from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Its steamers sail from Genoa. From eleven to sixteen days are required to cover the distance from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, which is 4,743 nautical miles by the route followed.

2. The Lloyd Sabaudo carries Italian mail from Genoa and occasionally takes Spanish mail at Barcelona, although it has no mail contract with the Spanish Government. From thirty to thirty-five days are required for sending letters to Rio de Janeiro and receiving replies.

3. Between 350 and 400 cabin passengers are embarked at Barcelona for South American ports annually. The steamers do not call at Barcelona on the return trip.

4. This office is advised by the local agents that this line receives no subvention.

LLOYD ITALIANO (ITALIAN).

1. The Lloyd Italiano has one sailing a month from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Fifteen days are required for the voyage to Rio de Janeiro. The distance from Barcelona is 4,743 nautical miles. The voyage originates at Genoa.

2. Italian and Spanish mails are carried. Local agents do not know whether the line has a contract with the Italian Government. It has none with the Spanish Government. Spanish mail is carried gratuitously. Thirty-five days are necessary for the dispatch of letters to Rio de Janeiro and the receipt of replies.

3. About 200 cabin passengers are embarked annually at Barcelona for Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. The company is unable to state the number arriving at Barcelona from South American ports.

4. The local agents are unable to state whether the line receives a subvention from the Italian Government. None is received from the Spanish Government.

LA VELOCE LINE (ITALIAN).

1. This line has two sailings a month for Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Steamers sail from Genoa and call at Barcelona. The distance from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro is 4,743 nautical miles. Between thirteen and sixteen days are required to cover distance.

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2. This line carries Italian mail and occasionally Spanish mail. The local agents are unable to give the terms of the contract with the Italian Government; the company has no contract with the Spanish Government and mail is carried gratuitously.

3. The agents are unable to state number of passengers carried.

4. As far as local agents are aware, the Veloce Line receives no subvention.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (ITALIAN).

The Navigazione Generale Italiana and La Veloce lines have the same agents at Barcelona.

1. The Navigazione Generale Italiana Company has two sailings a month to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Steamers sail from Genoa and call at Barcelona. The distance from Barcelona to Rio de Janeiro is 4,743 nautical miles. Between thirteen and sixteen days are required to cover the distance.

2. This line carries Italian and Spanish mail. The local agents are unable to give the terms of the contract with the Italian Government. The company has no contract with the Spanish Government and mail is carried gratuitously.

3. The agents are unable to give the number of cabin passengers carried to and from given ports.

4. The Navigazione Generale Italiana Company receives a subvention from the Italian Government. The local agents are, however, unable to state amount of the subvention.

This office is advised by the local customs house that no records are kept showing by classes the passenger movement entering and leaving Barcelona by sea. No figures giving the number of passengers, exclusive of emigrants, embarked here for South American ports are, therefore, available.

According to local health officers, the total passenger movement (including cabin and steerage passengers) between Barcelona and Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic was in 1907:

Passengers embarked at Barcelona:	
For Brazil	97
For Uruguay	249
For Argentine Republic	8,542
Passengers landed at Barcelona:	
From Brazil	198
From Uruguay	183
From Argentine Republic	3,541

NEW STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN MONTEVIDEO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

[From a report by Consul F. W. Goding in Montevideo, Uruguay, January 9, 1909.]

In a communication received from the agents representing the Kosmos (German) line of steamers it is stated that beginning about March 1, 1909, the steamers belonging to that company plying between the ports of Germany and Montevideo, thence to Valparaiso, will continue via ports to San Francisco. The freight rate per ton at present from this port to San Francisco is 45 shillings ($10.94), which will be reduced to 40 shillings ($9.73) under the new arrangement. As the

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tanneries on our western coast are making large purchases of quebracho extract, this reduction in freight rates will be of material benefit to them.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for the use of your committee a copy of a dispatch from the legation at Buenos Aires, transmitting a report on the privileges allowed by the Argentine Government to steamers carrying Argentine mails.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

Hon. WILLIAM S. GREENE,
Chairman Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives.

No. 273.] AMERICAN LEGATION,
Buenos Aires, March 9, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the department a report regarding the carrying of the Argentine mail to Europe and the United States giving such data in regard thereto as may be of interest to the congressional committees which are investigating the matter of mail subsidies. The Argentine Government pays nothing for carrying its mails between the ports of Buenos Aires and either the United States or Europe, but for this service it accords to the steamship lines enumerated in the inclosed report certain parcels-post privileges (privilegio de paquetes postales) which are valuable, because they eliminate payments required from ships which do not carry mails. For example, mail steamers pay only $100 Argentine gold ($96.50 U. S. gold) port dues, instead of $200 Argentine gold ($193.50 U. S. gold); they may load or discharge on Sundays and holidays, and they are generally given such customs-house assistance as will allow them to load or unload in as short a time as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. H. SHERRILL.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

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Steamship line.	Flag.	Route.	Ports where mails are discharged.	Sailings per month.	In transit, days.	Average amount of mail carried per trip (from the statistics for 1907—none later obtainable) to—			
						The United States via Europe.		Other countries of the Postal Union.	
DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.						*Lbs.* *oz.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Hamburg America	German	Buenos Aires to Hamburg	Lisbon	1	17	191 0	454	1,602	5,497
Hamburg South America	....do	....do	....do	1	18	47 0	140	1,638	5,837
Italia	Italian	Buenos Aires to Genoa	Genoa	2	20	1 0	.....	781	1,751
La Veloce	....do	....do	Barcelona	2	20	4 0	3.5	1,852	5,263
Lloyd Italiano	....do	....do	Genoa	2	17	1 0	.....	664	2,111
Lloyd Sabaudo	....do	....do	Barcelona	2	17	27 0	91	447	947
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co	British	Buenos Aires to Southampton	Lisbon	(a)	19	357 0	483	1,074	3,563
Messageries Maritimes [b]	French	Buenos Aires to Bordeaux	....do	(a)	18	1 0	.....	103	77
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Italian	Buenos Aires to Genoa	Barcelona	2	19	5 0	.....	2,314	5,124
Pacific Steam Navigation Co. [c]	British	Montevideo to Liverpool	Lisbon	(a)	19	3.5	.....	23	113
Transatlántica Española	Spanish	Buenos Aires to Barcelona	Cadiz	1	18	.....	.....	454	1,336
Transportes Maritimes	French	Buenos Aires to Marseilles	Marseilles	4	21	2 0	.....	34	232
Austrian American [d]	Austrian	Buenos Aires to Trieste	Almeria	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lloyd Holland [d]	Holland	Buenos Aires to Amsterdam	Lisbon	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pinillos, Izquierdo & Co. [d]	Spanish	Buenos Aires to Cadiz	Cadiz	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
DIRECT ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.									
Lamport & Holt	British	Buenos Aires to New York	New York	2	28	77 0	547	.....	.....

[a] Every two weeks.
[b] Does not enjoy privileges of parcels post; mail when so marked is sent by its steamers.
[c] Does not enjoy privileges of parcels post; mail when so marked is sent to Montevideo for its steamers.
[d] Has been granted, since 1907, parcels-post privileges.

Average time of mails from post-office to steamer.—Two hours before sailing mail bags are closed; from post-office to steamer and loading aboard requires generally one hour.

Requisites for carrying mail.—Steamers which enjoy the privilege of parcels post are obliged to carry, without cost to the Government, all mail to and from the Argentine. All steamers here cited, with the exceptions noted below, enjoy this privilege.

There is no inducement offered by the Argentine Government for quick delivery of mails.

AMERICAN LEGATION, *Buenos Aires, March 9, 1910.*

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OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

[Daily Consular and Trade Reports, February 4, 1909.]

JAMAICA.

NEW LINE FROM GALVESTON IS SUCCESSFUL.

Referring to previous dispatches relating to a new line of steamers established between Galveston and Kingston for the purpose of direct trading between Jamaica and Gulf ports, Vice-Consul William H. Orrett now writes:

The new line has already produced satisfactory results, as borne out by the last cargo brought to this port by the steamship *Eastfield*, which consisted of the following: 600 barrels and 1,700 sacks of flour, 20 sacks of meal, 130 sacks of beans, 100 sacks of flour, 2 bales of hay, and 240,250 feet of rough pitch-pine lumber.

There is every sign that the products of the South will find increased consumption in this market. It is stated that it is the intention of the promoters of the new trade outlet, so soon as a favorable opportunity arises, to put on faster and better steamers having passenger accommodations suitable for tropical regions, which no doubt will be well patronized during the winter months. Mr. Haines, secretary of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, has paid several visits to the island, advocating the extension of this trade, and it would appear that the prospects in the future are now assured.

VALPARAISO AND PANAMA.

FURTHER PROPOSAL TO CHILEAN GOVERNMENT FOR NEW LINE.

Consul Alfred A. Winslow sends from Valparaiso a translation from a Chilean newspaper containing a letter to the Government from two steamship companies on the establishment of a quicker line between Panama and Valparaiso. The consul adds that in this matter American interests should aid in improving this service. The proposition reads in part:

We therefore agree to render this rapid steamship service between Valparaiso and Panama for one year for the sum of £20,000 (£1=$4.86) per year, said sum to be divided equally between the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and La Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores. The voyage from Valparaiso to Callao will be made by the mail boats of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company coming from the straits, while the voyage from Callao to Panama will be arranged as per agreement between the two companies. The companies agree that there shall be two steamers each month from Valparaiso to Panama and two from Panama to Valparaiso in the same time. They further agree that the whole voyage shall be made in twelve days.

FAST SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

BENEFIT TO TRADE—PERUVIAN INTEREST.

Minister John Hicks, in a report from Santiago, substantiating the foregoing, says:

It is needless to say that the effect of such an improvement in transportation facilities on American commerce would be enormous. As long as it requires forty and forty-two days to get mails or passengers from the United States it will be a difficult matter to increase American business on this coast. Every merchant or manufacturer who has dealings with Peru or Chile would be delighted with the improvement, for it would give him a distinct advantage over his European competitors, an advantage which he now loses on account of defective communication.

The Peruvian Government has offered a subsidy to a Peruvian company which is to run a fast line between Callao and Panama, and I understand that their fast ships are now being built in Europe for this purpose. When they start to run it will undoubtedly result in an improvement on the whole service.

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CHILE.

FAST PANAMA STEAMSHIP SERVICE ASSURED.

Consul Alfred A. Winslow reported under date of February 23 that arrangements were finally completed whereby a twelve-day steamship service is established between Valparaiso and Panama, his details following:

There are fortnightly sailings from each point, beginning on Wednesday, March 10, from Valparaiso, and Saturday, March 13, from Panama. The sailings from Valparaiso will be every alternate Wednesday and from Panama every alternate Saturday from the above dates. The fine mail steamers now plying between Liverpool and Valparaiso will continue the voyage to Callao, Peru, after the above date, and from Callao to Panama the best steamers now in the service of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores will be employed in the improved service. Stops will be made coming south from Panama only at Puna, Payta, Callao, Mollendo, Iquique, Antofagasta, and Coquimbo, and vice versa going north.

This will give a very much better service than has ever been known on the west coast of South America, and will make it possible to reach New York from Valparaiso within eighteen to nineteen days, and that in fine steamers and excellent service. By this route it will be possible to reach Europe several days quicker via Panama and New York than via the Straits of Magellan, and with equally as good accommodations.

This rapid service has been made possible only by a subsidy from the Chilean Government of 200,000 pesos, equal to $73,000 United States gold, for the first year. The steamship companies claim this will fall far short of meeting the estimated additional expenses, but they have determined to make a trial of it, hoping business may increase materially. This action on the part of the Chilean Government is only one of many showing the real desire on the part of this people to get in closer touch with the people of the United States, and to avail themselves of the products of their farms and factories. American interests should take advantage of this improved service to study the conditions along this coast and to get in closer touch with this rapidly developing field of American products.

REPORT BY THE MINISTER.

[Daily Consular and Trade Reports, April 23, 1909.]

Referring to his previous reports in reference to the need of more rapid transportation between the United States and Chile, Mr. John Hicks, American minister at Santiago, writes under date of March 8, supplementing the foregoing report, and announcing that the long-contemplated improvement is about to take effect. He says:

The two companies that control the passenger and freight service between Panama and the Pacific ports of South America—the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British), and the South American Steamship Company (Chilean)—have arranged for a rapid service, beginning March 10. The first steamer, the *Orita* (British), is scheduled to leave Valparaiso on that date and reach Callao on the 16th, there to connect with the *Guatemala* of the Chilean line, and reach Panama on March 22, making twelve days from Valparaiso. As the steamers heretofore have required from twenty-five to thirty days to make this trip, the improvement will be apparent.

Between Panama and New York the journey requires only six days, and thus the time between Valparaiso and New York will be shortened to eighteen days instead of forty and forty-two. I am quite sure that the improvement will have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the business relations between the United States and Chile. Instead of waiting three months for an answer to a letter to the United States, a business man in Chile can expect a reply in from thirty-six to forty days, a period about one-half as long as that which has been necessary heretofore.

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OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

[Monthly Consular and Trade Reports, May, 1909.]

ARGENTINA.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF BUENOS AIRES AS A TRADING PORT.

Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, of Buenos Aires, forwards notes and statistics on Argentine shipping, from which the following report is compiled:

The port of Buenos Aires in 1908 was visited by 2,003 steamships, aggregating 4,646,404 tons, and by 229 sailing vessels, aggregating 242,337 tons. This shows an increase of 359 steamships and 998,978 tons over 1907, and a decrease of 9 sailing vessels and 10,931 tons during the same time. The tonnage was divided as follows: British, 2,846,014 tons; German, 599,536; Italian, 483,780; French, 330,044; all other countries, 629,367. American shipping to Buenos Aires was represented by four small sailing vessels with an aggregate of 4,074 tons.

During 1908 new steamship lines and new boats entered the service to the Argentine Republic as follows: Pinillos, Izquierdo & Co. established a line of 3 boats, aggregating 10,515 tons, from Barcelona to Buenos Aires; the Lloyd Sabaudo put on 3 boats, aggregating 13,768 tons, between Genoa and Buenos Aires; the Italian company "Zino" has organized a line under the name Lloyd Pacifico to make the run from Genoa to Valparaiso, Chile, with stops at Montevideo on the outward trip and at Buenos Aires on the return; the French company Chargeurs Réunis has also put on 3 new boats during the year.

NEW YORK SERVICE—OLD LINES—BRITISH SHIPPING.

The Lloyd Brasileiro has put the 2 boats *Acre* and *Goyas* into special service between Argentina and New York, with stops at all Brazilian ports. Lamport & Holt established a monthly service between New York and Buenos Aires with stops at Brazilian ports. The vessels put on this route were the *Voltaire*, 5,500 tons; *Verdi*, 4,180 tons; and the *Velasquez*, 4,867 tons. The last-named boat was lost off the coast of Brazil in October last. This service is supposed to be regular, leaving New York on the 20th of each month and this city on the 10th.

Increased shipping has induced the old-established lines to increase their fleets to the port of Buenos Aires, the Hamburg-American line adding 4 new vessels and two Italian companies added 6 more vessels to their fleets, while the British Royal Mail placed its 8,000-ton steamer *Asturias* on this run.

The average number of ships under the British flag entering and clearing from Buenos Aires for the past three years was 1,118, belonging to 32 companies. Of these lines only the Royal Mail carries mail regularly, for which it is subsidized. The quickest trip this line makes between a British port and Buenos Aires is twenty days, including stops.

SHARE OF VARIOUS NATIONS IN ARGENTINE CARRYING TRADE.

Of French vessels 131 entered and cleared in 1907 and 122 in 1908. Vessels built in France receive certain government aid for twelve years after entering service. The French boats have made trips from Bordeaux to Buenos Aires in twenty and a half days, with stops at Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo, and from Marseilles to Buenos Aires in nineteen days, stopping only at Dakar. One of the French lines is making arrangements to place 3 new vessels of 14,000 tons each and 15 knots speed in the trade with South America.

About 20 to 25 Belgian ships enter and clear yearly at this port, all of them being freighters of 10 to 12 knots speed, and requiring twenty-five to thirty days for a trip from Antwerp to Montevideo. The Royal Belgo-Argentine Company, one of the two Belgian companies running to Buenos Aires, has this year received from the Government a 30 per cent loan of 2,000,000 francs (franc=$0.193) under condition of increasing its fleet. As a result, the company has already acquired 3 more steamships, giving it a fleet of 7 boats.

Four German companies entered and cleared 191 vessels during 1908 at Buenos Aires. Most of the German ships carry mail, for which they are subsidized. One of these lines runs the finest passenger ships that enter this port, and is being increasingly patronized.

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The Dutch enter and clear about 25 vessels annually, all of them cargo boats. However, the Dutch Lloyd has under construction 2 first-class passenger vessels, with 14½ knots speed. The company receives subsidies on these vessels for a term of fifteen years on condition that such advances be returned to the Government, provided the earnings of the vessels amount to a specified percentage of the capital invested.

COASTWISE SHIPPING KEEPING PACE WITH FOREIGN TRADE.

Six Italian lines of vessels visited this port during the past year and entered and cleared two hundred times. Their run is from Genoa to Buenos Aires with stops at Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Montevideo; the fastest ships making the trip in seventeen days.

About 30 ships under the flag of Austria-Hungary enter and clear yearly from this port, most of them being tramps with the exception of the ships of the Austro-Americana line. This line starts from Trieste and carries the mail. The ships average about 14 knots, the schedule trip being twenty-seven days.

About 10 Danish ships enter and clear annually. A trip from Denmark to Buenos Aires consumes about thirty-six days, all vessels being cargo boats.

An average of over 50 boats under the Brazilian flag enter and clear from this port yearly, the only line running a regular service being the Lloyd-Brasileiro, which receives a subsidy from the Government of Brazil of $625,000 American gold a year for the service from the Amazon River to Cuyaba by way of the Paraguay River, making 10 stops and requiring ten days for a single trip.

The river and coastwise shipping out of Buenos Aires is also increasing rapidly under the stimulating influence of the growing trade of the port. During the past year 3 companies have put 7 new vessels into this service.

BRAZIL.

SUBSIDIES TO LOW-SPEED VESSELS—FAST NEW LINES INAUGURATED.

Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, sends the following account of the shipping facilities European countries are providing for the trade of South America:

In the European-South American shipping service, which has been characterized of late months by an extraordinary development of service in fine, new, modern, fast ships in the English, German, and Italian lines, there is to be no lagging even in the slower vessels if subsidies will keep them going. The Austrian Government has made arrangements for a continuation of the present arrangement with the Austrian Lloyd for a triweekly service between Trieste and Santos, Brazil, the only question about the indefinite continuance of the arrangement being as to whether or not the present order will be merged into a more comprehensive one involving all the principal Austrian shipping organizations.

The continuation of the present arrangement is provided for in the agreement recently submitted to legislative approval in Austria between the Government and the Lloyd Company whereby the Government is to pay a subsidy of 4 kroner (81.2 cents) per sea mile on all voyages of ships of 9 sea-miles speed per hour or over, the company agreeing to make at least nine voyages in the year, such number to be extended to twelve, six of which voyages will be continued to Buenos Aires, if business justifies.

SUBSIDIES WILL AFFECT AMERICAN FLOUR TRADE.

If the earnings of the company from such service exceed the average earnings of the service given between 1902 and 1906 the subsidy will be reduced to 3.4 kroner (69.02 cents) per sea mile on all voyages. The company agrees to maintain the service during 1910 if before November of the current year an arrangement is not made by the Government with the shipping companies for a permanent subsidy for this service, the understanding being that the Government is waiting for an agreement between the Lloyd Company, the Austro-Americana, and the Navigazione Libera Triestina for the working of the South American service.

This granting of a subsidy by Austria for ships of no higher speed than 9 miles is not exceptional, several other nations having adopted this policy in the South American trade at least, but it is of more than ordinary significance in its bearing upon South American trade. There is not the least doubt that this Austrian line of ships, though not frequent in sailings, enables Austria to keep its flour in the markets of Brazil in competition with American and Argentine flour. It is a notable fact that Austrian flour is sold in Brazil in the districts reached only by this Austrian subsidized ship service.

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DIRECT LINE BETWEEN RIO DE JANEIRO AND LISBON.

A somewhat important change in the course of the shipping service between Europe and Brazil and return is taking place in the increased number of fast ships making the voyage between Brazil and Lisbon without stop. This direct route enables the fast ships to make the trip between Rio de Janeiro and the Portugal capital in about ten days, instead of the fourteen days required with stops at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Madeira or St. Vincent. The fast new German steamers commenced this service, and now other lines are preparing to send one ship a month out of the four they send usually by the direct route. The number of fast ships sailing out of Rio de Janeiro for Europe will not interfere materially with the usual number of ships serving the other ports in Brazil, while it will give added facilities for fast trips for busy people traveling between Europe and Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

MEXICO.

NEW LINES CONNECTING WITH TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY PORT.

Consul William W. Canada, of Veracruz, says that the report is current that the French Line, La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, will soon inaugurate a regular freight service between France and Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, the plans being as follows:

The first steamer is to arrive at the latter place on March 8 next. The service is at first to be monthly, with two 5,000-ton vessels. Later on passenger steamers touching now at Habana and Veracruz will also make Coatzacoalcos and Progreso ports of call. The company now has two steamers in service monthly that call at Habana and Veracruz. One of these is the regular monthly passenger ship, the other is a freight vessel. In all probability there is no intention of putting on other vessels, but that these same vessels will make Coatzacoalcos a port of call, just as the German and British lines have done. It is also said the Italian Navigation Company, of Genoa, is preparing a service with Coatzacoalcos.

Steamship Lines to Uruguay.

[Daily Consular and Trade Reports, August 10, 1909.]

CARRYING TRADE OF PLATE RIVER CONTROLLED BY EUROPEANS.

The following information concerning the steamship lines which call at Montevideo, especially the vessels from the United States, is furnished by Consul Frederic W. Goding of that port:

Twenty-four regular lines of passenger and freight steamers connect Uruguay with the United States and Europe, 6 plying between the United States and Uruguay, and the remaining 18 lines plying between Montevideo and the principal seaports of western and Mediterranean Europe. These lines all touch at various South American ports, chiefly Brazilian ports, and nearly all continue to Buenos Aires, thus serving also as a means of intercommunication between Uruguay and other South American countries. There are, in addition, a considerable number of tramp steamers, chiefly Norwegian and British, which, as inducement offers, convey freight from Montevideo and other Uruguayan ports to Europe and the United States. These 24 lines comprise 10 British, 3 German, 3 French, 3 Spanish, 2 Italian, 1 Austrian, 1 Dutch, and 1 Swedish.

The arrival of the steamship *Voltaire*, of the Lamport & Holt South American service, at Montevideo on November 14, 1907, inaugurated the first direct modern passenger service between Uruguay and the United States, and also offered greatly improved facilities for the direct shipment and interchange of freight between the two countries. So successful has this direct monthly service proved, on which line is now running the 11,000-ton steamer *Voltaire* and the 8,500-ton steamer *Verdi*, that the company has just added to these vessels the new 12,000-ton steamship *Vasari*, via Bahia, Rio de

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Janeiro, and Santos. The *Vasari* is well equipped with every modern convenience for the freight and passenger service between New York and South America.

VARIOUS FREIGHT LINES.

The following lines, all practically freight lines, although a few first-class passengers are carried on some of them, ply between Uruguay and the United States. All are British lines, save the German Kosmos line:

The Norton line, which, as inducement offers, runs one of its large freight boats every two or three weeks between Montevideo and New York.

The Barker line, maintaining a fortnightly freight service between Montevideo and New York, stops at Philadelphia, Boston, and other Atlantic ports, as inducement offers. The boats of this line, as cargo offers, go also from Montevideo to Liverpool.

The Prince line maintains a monthly service between New York and Montevideo, with a fleet of 10 vessels running as may be most convenient.

The Houston line maintains a bimonthly cargo service between Montevideo and New York, occasionally calling at Boston, if inducements offer. Once a month the boats of this line generally stop at San Juan, P. R., and at one of the more important Cuban ports, on their voyage from Uruguay to the United States.

The German Kosmos line is the only line providing regular communication between the Pacific coast of the United States and Uruguay. Steamships of this line now stop at Montevideo on their regular fortnightly run from Hamburg to the principal ports on the Pacific coast of South America, thence continuing to San Francisco. The steamers on both the runs of the Kosmos line from Europe to the Pacific coast of the United States—one of these runs stopping at San Francisco and the other stopping at Puget Sound—have been stopping at Montevideo on their return voyage to Europe for some time.

As far as Uruguay is concerned, no American ships are carrying the increasing stream of American goods coming here. Of the 122 vessels arriving at the port of Montevideo during the year 1908 from United States ports, the only ones flying the American flag were a privately owned yacht, 7 government owned vessels, and 3 American owned merchant vessels, the visit of one of which was a forced call without cargo, towing a wrecked British ship. The 122 vessels which arrived at Montevideo proceeded from the following American ports: New York, 86; Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2; Annapolis, 2; Newport News, 2; Gulfport, 18; Pensacola, 5; Mobile, 2; San Francisco, 1.

RENEWAL OF STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN IQUITOS AND NEW YORK.

[Monthly Consular and Trade Reports, September 21, 1909.]

Vice-Consul A. S. Slavey sends the information that the steamship service which has been for some time suspended between Iquitos and New York will be reopened, the first steamer, *Napo*, having left the former Peruvian city at the headwaters of the Amazon the first week in August, and was to be followed eight weeks later by the steamship *Mcayali*. Should these two steamers be found insufficient for the American trade with this port the line will be supplemented by the steamship *Yavary* and a constant service maintained. A great revival of trade is looked forward to at Iquitos during the season now opening, a large rubber crop being anticipated. [The *Napo* is booked to sail from New York for Iquitos on September 25.—B. of M.]

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 886.

DISPOSITION OF LANDS IN COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO AMEND LAW RELATING TO DISPOSITION OF LANDS ON THE DIMINISHED COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

APRIL 27, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 27, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed draft of a bill to amend the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), authorizing the sale and disposition of surplus or unallotted lands of the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Section 2 of that act provides that as soon as the lands embraced within the diminished Colville Reservation shall have been surveyed the Secretary of the Interior shall cause allotments of the same to be made to all persons belonging to or having tribal relations on said Colville Indian Reservation, to each man, woman, and child, 80 acres. The Colville Indians are scattered through the river valleys on good, bad, and indifferent lands, and a considerable part occupy the uplands. While some have agricultural lands only, most of them have homes located on small tracts of good farm lands, the remainder frequently only being fit for pasturing such stock as they possess. Comparatively few of them cultivate more than 10 or 20 acres, except for hay.

Indians in the near-by Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and former Columbia reservations have already been allotted in larger quantities than the 80-acre tracts to which the Colvilles are limited by the act of March

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22, 1906, and it will be but a matter of simple justice to them that they be given lands in quantity as provided in the general allotment act, according to the terms of which they will be entitled to 80 acres of agricultural land or double quantity of grazing land.

As there are nearly 1,500,000 acres of land within the Colville Reservation, much of it agricultural, there will in any case be plenty for the Indians, who, with an average of 120 acres per capita (40 acres of agricultural and 80 acres of grazing land) would take up no more than 250,000 acres. This would leave much more agricultural land available for the white homesteaders who take up the surplus after allotments are made and will, of course, make better use of such lands than would most of the Indians, who prefer the lands on which they have long been settled, even though of inferior quality. Thus no injustice will be done the Indians, and there will be a much more rapid development by white settlers of that part of the agricultural land for which the red men prefer lieu lands in double quantities. The draft of bill amends the second section of the act of 1906 so as to allot the Colvilles in such areas as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable not to exceed 80 acres of agricultural land, provided that when the lands allotted, or any legal subdivision thereof, are only valuable for grazing purposes such lands shall be allotted in double quantities.

For the reasons above given I shall be pleased to have the draft considered favorably.

Respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale and disposition of surplus or unallotted lands of the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of the act of March twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page eighty), be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot each Indian on the diminished Colville Reservation, in the State of Washington, entitled to an allotment under existing laws in such areas as the said Secretary may deem advisable, not to exceed, however, eighty acres of agricultural land: *Provided,* That when the lands allotted, or any legal sudivision thereof, are only valuable for grazing purposes, such lands shall be allotted in double quantities.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 888.

CERTAIN POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES ON FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT AS TO CERTAIN POWER AND RESERVOIR SITES RESERVED ON THE FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

APRIL 28, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 28, 1910.

SIR: Section 22 of the act of March 22, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 795), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reserve all lands within the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., chiefly valuable for power and reservoir sites, and provides that he shall report to the Congress all lands reserved for such purposes.

By letters dated April 25, 1909, and February 23, 1910, this department advised you of certain withdrawals under the provisions of the act referred to. I now have the honor to inform you that additional withdrawals and some restorations have been made since my last report, and that the following list comprises all of the lands now withdrawn under authority conferred by the act, subject, however, to the voluntary relinquishment of the Indians having allotments therein and the selection of other lands in lieu thereof. The area and number of such conflicting allotments is shown in the list.

T. 17 N., R. 18 W.: NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 4 (unsurveyed); all secs. 5 and 6 (unsurveyed); SW. ¼ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 29; NE. ¼ sec. 35. Approximately 1,560 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 18 N., R. 18 W.: SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 5; S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 6; N. ½ NE. ¼ and SW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 7; NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 8; all sec. 17; E. ½ sec. 18; SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 27; NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 33. Approximately 1,320 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 19 N., R. 18 W.: E. ½ sec. 5; N. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 8; S. ½ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 16; NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 17; N. ½ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 21. Approximately 680 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 20 N., R. 18 W.: NE. ¼ sec. 31; SW. ¼ NW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, W. ½ SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 32. Approximately 400 acres; no conflicting allotments.

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T. 17 N., R. 19 W.: Lot 2, sec 3. Approximately 40.63 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 18 N., R. 19 W.: SE. ¼ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 14; S. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 15; S. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 16; S. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 28; NW. ¼ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 33. Approximately 1,160 acres; 640 acres in conflict with 9 allotments.

T. 19 N., R. 19 W.: SE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 4; lots 1 and 2 and W. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 10; all secs. 11 and 12 (unsurveyed). Approximately 1,554.98 acres; 40 acres in conflict with one allotment.

T. 20 N., R. 19 W.: SW. ¼ SW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and W. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 19; W. ½ NE. ¼, W. ½ and W. ½ SE. ¼ sec 30; NW. ¼ sec. 31. Approximately 800 acres; no unrelinquished conflicting allotments.

T. 21 N., R. 19 W.: NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 14; NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 15; SE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 21. Approximately 120 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 22 N., R. 19 W.: NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 17; N. ½, N. ½ SW. ¼, and N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 18. Approximately 520 acres; 280 acres in conflict with 4 allotments.

T. 17 N., R. 20 W.: SW. ¼ NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 8. Approximately 80 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 19 N., R. 20 W.: Lots 3 and 4 and S. ½ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 1; all sec. 2; N. ½, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, N. ½ SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 3; NW. ¼ NE. ¼ and N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 11. Approximately 1,442.18 acres; no unrelinquished conflicting allotments.

T. 20 N., R. 20 W.: Lot 7, sec. 6; lots 1 and 4 and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 7; N. ½ NE. ¼ and N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 18; E. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 25; S. ½ SW. ¼ and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 27; E. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 33; all sec. 34; NW. ¼ NW. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼, W. ½ SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 35; NE. ¼ sec. 36. Approximately 1,969.21 acres; 272.43 acres in conflict with 4 allotments.

T. 22 N., R. 20 W.: Lot 2, sec. 4; lots 5, 6, and 7 and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 5; S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 7; lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, W. ½ lot 6, NW. ¼ NW. ¼, and W. ½ SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 8; S. ½ SW. ¼ and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 14; S. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, and S. ½ sec. 15; SE. ¼ SW. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 16; lots 1, 2, and 3 and W. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and NW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 17; lots 1 to 9, inclusive, sec. 18; E. ½, E. ½ NW. ¼, NW. ¼ NW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 21; all sec. 22; W. ½ NE. ¼, W. ½, and W. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 23; NW. ¼ NE. ¼, NW. ¼, and W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 26; all secs. 27 and 28; E. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ SE. ¼, and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 29; N. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 32; NE. ¼, E. ½ NW. ¼, NW. ¼ NW. ¼, and N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 33; N. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, and NW. ¼ sec. 34; NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 35. Approximately 6,024.44 acres; 480 acres in conflict with 6 allotments.

T. 18 N., R. 21 W.: Lots 3 to 7, inclusive, sec. 4; lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, sec. 5; lots 2, 3, and 4, sec. 6; lot 4 and SE. ¼ SW. ¼, sec. 7; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 8; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, sec. 17; lots 1 to 9, inclusive, and 12, sec. 18. Approximately 1,171.67 acres; 732.04 acres in conflict with 14 allotments.

T. 19 N., R. 21 W.: W. ½ SW. ¼, sec. 29; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, NW. ¼ SE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼, sec. 30; all sec. 31; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, NW. ¼ NW. ¼ and S. ½ SW. ¼, sec. 32; lot 1, sec. 33. Approximately 1,386.95 acres; 487.19 acres in conflict with 8 allotments.

T. 20 N., R. 21 W.: SW. ¼ SW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 1; SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 8; SE. ¼ NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 11; N. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, W. ½ and SE. ¼ sec. 12; N. ½ NE. ¼ and N. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 13; NE. ¼ sec. 14; SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 16; NW. ¼ NE. ¼, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, lots 1 to 9, inclusive, sec. 17; NE. ¼ SW. ¼, lots 1 to 9, inclusive, sec. 18; SW. ¼ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec 19; lots 1, 2, and 3 sec. 20; SE. ¼ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, E. ½ SE. ¼ and lots 1 to 6, inclusive, sec. 21; SW. ¼ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 22; W. ½ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, NW. ¼ SW. ¼ and lots 1, 2, and 3 sec. 28; SW. ¼ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, NW. ¼ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ SE. ¼ and lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec 29; all of sec. 30; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 31. Approximately 3,120.84 acres; 112.05 acres in conflict with 2 allotments.

T. 21 N., R. 21 W.: Lots 3 to 7, inclusive, SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and E. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 6; all sec. 7; lots 1 to 7, inclusive, and NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 8; lot 1 and SW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 17; lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and SE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 18; lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12, NE. ¼ NE. ¼ and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 19; lots 1 and 2 and SW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 20; lots 1, 2, and 5 to 11, inclusive, SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 30; lot 1 sec. 31. Approximately, 2,419.75 acres; 245.69 acres in conflict with 2 allotments.

T. 22 N., R. 21 W.: Lots 1, 2, and 3 sec. 10; lots 1 to 9, inclusive, SW. ¼ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 11; lots 1 to 5, inclusive, sec. 12; NE. ¼ NE. ¼, NW. ¼ SE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, and lots 1 to 5, inclusive, sec. 13; NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 14; lots 1 to 11, inclusive, sec. 15; all secs. 19, 20, and 21; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, and N. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 22; W. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ NW. ¼, and lots 1 to 4, inclusive, sec. 30; lots 1 to 4, inclusive, sec. 31. Approximately, 2,998.49 acres; 93.26 acres in conflict with 1 allotment.

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T. 18 N., R. 22 W.: Lot 4, SE. ¼ SW. ¼ and S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 7; S. ½ SW. ¼ and S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 8; lots 1 to 7, inclusive, sec. 9; lots 1 to 7, inclusive, sec. 10; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 11; lots 1 to 5, inclusive, and N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 12; all secs. 13, 14, and 15; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, sec. 16; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 17; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 18. Approximately 3,677.36 acres; 1,138.12 acres in conflict with 12 allotments.

T. 19 N., R. 22 W.: All sec. 1; NE. ¼ NE. ¼ W. ½ NW. ¼ and lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 12; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 13; SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 14; lots 1 to 5, inclusive, and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 23; lots 1 to 7, inclusive, sec. 24; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, E. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 25; E. ½ NE. ¼ and lots 1 and 2 sec. 36. Approximately 2,220.77 acres; 464.83 acres in conflict with 6 allotments.

T. 20 N., R. 22 W.: Lots 2 to 10, inclusive, SW. ¼ NE. ¼ and NW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 2; SE. ¼ NE. ¼, NE. ¼ SE. ¼, and lot 1, sec. 10; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 11; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, NW. ¼ SE. ¼, NW. ¼ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 13; lots 1 to 9, inclusive, NE. ¼ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, and NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 14; lots 1 to 7, inclusive, NW. ¼ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 15; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, sec. 22; lots 1 to 4, inclusive, sec. 23; NE. ¼ and NW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 24; SE. ¼ NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 25; SE. ¼ NE. ¼, NW. ¼ SE. ¼, SE. ¼ SW. ¼, and lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 36. Approximately 2,745.56 acres; 128.59 acres in conflict with 2 allotments.

T. 21 N., R. 22 W.: All sec. 1; lots 1 to 4, inclusive, sec. 12; lots 1, 2, and 3, NE. ¼ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 25; E. ½ SE. ¼, sec. 35; lots 1 to 10, inclusive, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, and E. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 36. Approximately 1,180.91 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 22 N., R. 22 W.: Lot 1, N. ½ SE. ¼ and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 24; lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and N. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 25; SE. ¼ sec. 26; E. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 35; all sec. 36. Approximately 1,391.22 acres; 6.06 acres in conflict with 1 allotment.

T. 18 N., R. 23 W.: Lots 5 to 10, inclusive, sec. 3; lots 2 to 9, inclusive, sec. 4; lot 1, sec. 5; NE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 9; lots 1 to 8, inclusive, sec. 10; lots 1 to 9, inclusive, sec. 11; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, sec. 12; lots 1 to 5, inclusive, and SW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 13. Approximately 1,391.47 acres; 556.40 acres in conflict with 6 allotments.

T. 19 N., R. 23 W.: E. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 30; lots 1 to 10, inclusive, sec. 31; lots 1 to 7, inclusive, sec. 32; lots 1 and 2, sec. 33. Approximately 665.89 acres; 191.60 acres in conflict with 2 allotments.

T. 24 N., R. 23 W.: Lot 4, sec. 7; SE. ¼ SW. ¼ and SW. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 8; NW. ¼ NE. ¼ and W. ½ sec. 17; E. ½, E. ½ NW. ¼ NE. ¼ SW. ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 sec. 18. Approximately, 1,016.85 acres; 227.53 acres in conflict with 2 allotments.

T. 18 N., R. 24 W.: Lot 4, sec. 1; lots 1, 2, 3, and 5 to 12, inclusive, sec. 2; lots 5 to 10, inclusive, sec. 3; lot 5 and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 4; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, and N. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 5; S. ½ sec. 6 (unsurveyed); N. ½ sec. 7 (unsurveyed); lot 1, NW. ¼, NW. ¼ NE. ¼, S. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 8; NE. ¼ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼ and lots 1 to 7, inclusive, sec 9; lots 1 to 5, inclusive, NE. ¼ SW. ¼ and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 10. Approximately, 2,094.90 acres; 523.13 acres in conflict with 6 allotments.

T. 19 N., R. 24 W.: Lots 1 and 2 and W. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 35; all sec. 36. Approximately, 677.88 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 21 N., R. 24 W.: NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, N. ½ SE. ¼ and lots 2, 3, and 4 sec. 31; W ½ NW ¼ sec. 32. Approximately 544.59 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 22 N., R. 24 W.: Lot 4 sec. 3; lots 1 and 2 sec. 4. Approximately 125.80 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 23 N., R. 24 W.: S. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 28; E. ½ NE ¼ SE. ¼ SW. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 33; W. ½ NW. ¼, W. ½ SW. ¼ and NE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 34. Approximately 560 acres; 80 acres in conflict with 2 allotments.

T. 24 N., R. 24 W.: E. ½ SW. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 12; NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼ and S. ½ sec. 13; N. ½ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, and NW. ¼ sec. 24. Approximately 1,080 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 20 N., R. 25 W.: Lots 2, 3, and 4, sec. 2; lots 1 to 6, inclusive, sec. 3. Approximately 259.10 acres; no conflicting allotments.

T. 21 N., R. 25 W.: Lot 10 sec. 35; lots 1 and 2, SE. ¼ NE. ¼, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 36. Approximately 352.07 acres; no conflicting allotments.

Total area reserved, 45,714.27 acres, of which 6,698.92 acres are covered by unrelinquished allotments.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 890.

DEFENSES OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR INCLOSING THE REPORT OF A BOARD OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY APPOINTED BY HIM TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT OF THE DEFENSES OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

APRIL 30, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I forward herewith a letter from the Secretary of War inclosing the report of a board of officers of the army and the navy, appointed by him to consider the subject of the defenses of the Panama Canal. It is the right and the duty of the United States to defend the work upon which it is expending such enormous sums. An adequate defense requires suitable fortifications near the approaches to the termini.

It was not practicable to submit plans and estimates for the fortifications of the canal at the time when the estimates for annual canal construction were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, because it was necessary for the board of officers to visit the Isthmus before deciding the place and extent and cost of the fortifications needed. The formal estimates for appropriations for the fortifications have now been submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury, in the manner required by law.

In the act providing "for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902 (the Spooner Act), it is stated that "The President * * * shall also cause to be constructed such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and make such provisions for the defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors." This act indicates that it is the intention of Congress to provide for the defenses of the canal by appropriations made in the same acts which appropriate moneys for its construction.

The letter of the Secretary of War gives the reasons for submitting the present preliminary report of the board of officers, and for recommending that the Congress take action upon the subject of the report at its present session. I concur in these reasons, and I am of the opinion that such works as may be erected for the defense of the canal should be completed, occupied, and ready for operation at the time that the canal itself shall be completed and opened to the passage of

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vessels. I am encouraged to believe that this date will certainly not be later than the one which has hereto been fixed, namely, January 1, 1915.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 29, 1910.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 26, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the preliminary report of a joint board of officers of the army and the navy, the navy officers having been designated at my request by the Secretary of the Navy, which was appointed by me in November last for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses of the Panama Canal.

This report covers the subject of the seacoast fortifications at the Atlantic and Pacific termini of the canal, including the necessary accessories for operating and controlling the fire of the armament of the fortifications and the construction of the posts necessary for the artillery garrisons, and contains an estimate of the cost of all of these items. The board was directed also to report upon the means of defending the portions of the canal other than the termini from attacks to which those portions might be subjected by forces operating upon land, with the object either of getting possession of the canal or of injuring the locks, dams, or other structures forming necessary parts of it. The board has visited the Isthmus of Panama, and has made an examination of the ground about the termini of the canal and of the territory in the neighborhood of the canal's course, but the submission of a full report awaits the result of inquiries as to the status and availability of certain parcels of land situated along the route of the canal, which it has under consideration with reference to the maintenance of troops other than those needed for the garrisons of the seacoast fortifications.

A preliminary report is submitted for the reason that it is considered that, unless authorization is given for proceeding with the work of fortification before the time when action can be had upon the subject at the next session of the Congress, there is every probability that the canal will be completed before the armament can be constructed and emplaced, unless such work shall be carried on in an unnecessarily expensive manner. It is not difficult to understand that the engineering work necessary for the construction of gun and mortar batteries and the preparation of the sites for them can be much more economically and otherwise advantageously done in connection with the somewhat similar work which is going on in the construction of the canal itself, and with the convenient utilization of the personnel and appliances used in connection with this construction, than would be possible if the work of fortification were to be postponed until such time as will be too late for carrying it on concurrently and harmoniously with the canal construction, and when the staff and other employees and the appliances in use might be partially dissipated and to a certain extent disorganized. The heavy guns and carriages also require considerable time for their economical production, which should be so arranged that all the articles of each class should be manufactured in one establishment, in order to avoid the duplication of patterns and templets, and the necessity for having different

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organizations acquire the swing of the work, and for finishing it within a short time of having acquired efficiency.

The National Coast Defense Board, appointed by the order of the President, dated January 31, 1905, of which the Hon. William Howard Taft, Secretary of War, was president, for the purpose of revising the report, submitted in 1886, of the board appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, known as the "Endicott Board," submitted an estimate of the cost of fortifying the entrances to the Panama Canal, amounting to $4,827,682. The principal reasons for the difference in the estimates are that the former estimate provided for 12-inch guns instead of 14-inch guns in the primary batteries; it provided for 3-inch guns instead of 6-inch guns for the secondary batteries; it made no provision for the purchase and reclamation of sites; it made no provision for the construction of posts for the artillery garrison. In addition, all prices are now considerably higher than they were at the date when the report of that board was submitted.

I recommend that steps be taken to bring the subject to the attention of the Congress, with a view to affording opportunity for action at the present session.

Respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

JOINT BOARD, *Washington, April 25, 1910.*

SIR: Referring to the preliminary report of the board of officers to report upon the necessary defenses of the Panama Canal, which has been referred to the joint board by the Secretary of War:

2. The joint board has the honor to report that, at a special meeting of this date, it has considered the report and has unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the joint board recommend approval of the seacoast armament proposed in the preliminary report of the board of officers to report upon the subject of the necessary defenses of the Panama Canal, and of the submission to Congress, at the present session, of the estimates as contained in the last sentence of the last paragraph of that report.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral of the Navy, Senior Member.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

PANAMA FORTIFICATION BOARD,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1910.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The board of officers appointed by paragraph 29, Special Orders, No. 265, War Department, 1909, as amended by paragraph 15, Special Orders, No. 300, War Department, 1909; paragraph 26, Special Orders, No. 20, War Department, 1910, and paragraph 7, Special Orders, No. 32, War Department, 1910, for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, has the honor to submit the following preliminary report:

The instructions covering the subjects upon which the board is to report are set forth in letter to the board from The Adjutant-General of the Army, dated November 13, 1909 (A. G. O. 1455096).

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The board is not yet prepared to report on all the subjects covered in its instructions, but for reasons stated hereinafter deems it advisable to submit at this time a preliminary report on such of its duties as pertain to seacoast defenses for the termini of the canal.

The board recommends that the following seacoast armament be emplaced for the defense of the canal: Ten 14-inch rifles; twelve 6-inch rifles; twenty-eight 12-inch mortars.

The following table gives the estimates of cost for the emplacement of this armament, for the necessary accessories for use therewith, for a submarine-mine defense, and for barracks and quarters for the coast-artillery garrisons:

Purchase and reclamation of sites	$1,125,000
Emplacements	6,027,000
Guns and carriages	2,324,000
Ammunition	1,382,288
Power plants	138,000
Searchlights	244,800
Fire control	370,755
Submarine-mine defense	658,360
Barracks and quarters, Coast Artillery	1,834,000
Total	14,104,203

It is conservatively estimated that the canal will be completed and in use by January 1, 1915, and it is quite possible that it may be completed before that date. As it will require several years to construct and emplace the proposed armament, if it is to be done in an orderly and economical manner, it will be necessary to commence the construction of these defenses during the current calendar year, in order to insure their completion by the date of the completion of the canal. The board therefore recommends that an estimate be submitted to Congress, at the present session, for $14,104,203, with recommendation that the expenditure of this sum be authorized and that the sum of $4,000,000 thereof be appropriated and made immediately available for expenditure toward the execution of the project, with a view to the completion of the entire project within three and one-half years.

WILLIAM CROZIER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance,
Senior Member Present.

ARTHUR MURRAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Coast Artillery.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

W. L. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

H. S. KNAPP,
Captain, U. S. Navy.

W. J. MAXWELL,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

W. G. HAAN,
Major, Coast Artillery Corps.

STANLEY D. EMBICK,
Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, Recorder.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 894.

SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN RELATION TO

THE INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE AS TO THE SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MAY 2, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 28, 1910.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of resolution of this day, calling for certain information with reference to the public lands of the Philippine Islands, and of the so-called "friar lands" of the Philippine Islands.

This information is not available in the department, but I have this day called on the governor-general of the Philippine Islands to supply it, that it may be sent to the House of Representatives as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Doc. 894, Part 2.

SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A REPLY TO THE INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE AS TO SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MAY 6, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 5, 1910.

Mr. SPEAKER: With further reference to the resolution of the House of Representatives, April 28, 1910, calling for certain information with reference to the public lands in the Philippine Islands, and the so-called friar lands, I beg to inform you that on April 28, 1910, the text of the resolution was sent to the governor-general at Manila by mail, and on April 29 the substance thereof was cabled, and a summary of the information called for was requested. To this cablegram I have received reply embodying the following information called for by House resolution:

FRIAR LANDS.

The records of land office show that 82 persons have each purchased more than 16 hectares of friar lands; 78 are Filipinos, 4 Americans; prices fixed as provided in act No. 1120.

Four hundred and ninety-two persons have leased more than 16 hectares of friar lands at various rentals; 475 Filipinos, 15 Americans, 2 Englishmen. The Americans and English hold temporary leases on what were vacant lands, and are working same with a view to ultimate purchase.

One application has been made to purchase 1,200 hectares of friar lands by Thayer, said to be agent of Dillingham.

PUBLIC LANDS.

No public land sales in excess of 16 hectares to any person, or 1,024 hectares to any corporation. No application for such sales received.

Five Americans have each leased more than 16 hectares of public lands, twenty-five year leases, 25 cents per hectare a year. There are pending 82 applications

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for leases of public lands, each in excess of 16 hectares, applied for by 58 Filipinos, 24 Americans.

The provision of act No. 1120, referred to above as fixing the sales price, is as follows:

> The basis of valuation shall likewise be so far as practicable such that the aggregate of the values of all the holdings included in each particular tract shall be equal to the cost to the government of the entire tract, including the cost of surveys, administration, and interest upon the purchase money to the time of sale.

It should be observed that while sales of public land in excess of 16 hectares to individuals or 1,024 hectares to any corporation is prohibited, the public-land act of the Philippine Islands authorizes the lease of not to exceed 1,024 hectares to individuals as well as corporations.

The cablegram from Manila adds that it is hoped that the detailed report will be mailed via the *Minnesota*, which sails from Manila May 7. This vessel is due to arrive at Seattle on June 4. It should be possible, therefore, to submit the detailed report to you on or about June 10.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A REPLY TO THE INQUIRY OF THE HOUSE AS TO THE SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MAY 12, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 11, 1910.

Mr. SPEAKER: Referring to the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 10, 1910, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, a true copy of the original letter, written to the Attorney-General on December fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, and requesting the Attorney-General's opinion upon the question "Whether section fifteen of the act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' limiting the amount of land which may be acquired by individuals and corporations, is made applicable by section sixty-five of said act to the estates purchased from the religious orders in the Philippine Islands pursuant to authority conferred upon the Philippine government by sections sixty-three, sixty-four, and said section sixty-five of the act mentioned," together with copies of all data, memoranda, letters, or other statements submitted by counsel for the purchaser or purchasers of the San Jose friar estate, island of Mindoro, Philippine Islands, or by others, to the Secretary of War and transmitted to the Attorney-General with said letter of December fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, and to state the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers of the said San Jose estate—

I have the honor to submit herewith, in compliance with said resolution, true copies of the following: Letter, dated December 4, 1909, signed by the Assistant Secretary of War, to the Attorney-General, above mentioned, and of the following inclosures thereto: Unsigned memorandum, delivered personally by Mr. C. A. deGersdorff, of the firm of Cravath, Henderson & deGersdorff, of New York City, to Col. Frank McIntyre, at the time Acting Chief of the Bureau of Insular

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Affairs, War Department; act No. 1120 of the Philippine Commission; and acts Nos. 1847 and 1933 of the Philippine legislature.

The only knowledge the War Department has as to the name of the purchaser is that derived from the following cablegrams, which have been furnished heretofore and published in H. R. Report No. 1015, Sixty-first Congress, second session:

[Translation of cablegram received.]

NOVEMBER 29, 1909.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Referring to telegram from your office of 23d instant, present state negotiations for the sale of San José friar estate is as follows: Mr. E. L. Poole has signed certificate in which director of lands, acting for the Philippine government under the provisions of section 9, act No. 1120, as amended by act No. 1847 and act No. 1933, has certified that the government of the Philippine Islands has agreed to sell to E. L. Poole or his nominees San José friar estate for 734,000 pesos, Philippine currency, which will be value of said land on January 4, 1910, fixed in accordance with the provisions of section 12, act No. 1120. Purchaser is to pay 42,875 pesos on January 4, 1910, when this sale becomes effective. Balance is to be paid in nineteen equal annual installments. I consider this is an excellent sale, as 32 pesos per hectare high. Full report will be forwarded by mail by Dean C. Worcester. Sale, however, contingent upon approval of title by Poole's attorney.

FORBES.

[Translation of cablegram sent.]

JANUARY 12, 1910.

FORBES, *Manila:*

Has sale of Mindoro estate been consummated?

McINTYRE.

[Translation of cablegram received.]

JANUARY 13, 1910.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Sale Mindoro estate consummated January 4. First payment, $83,500, has been received.

FORBES.

And the information voluntarily given by Mr. deGersdorff to Colonel McIntyre, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Mr. deGersdorff's statement was repeated to the Committee on Insular Affairs at its hearing of April 13, 1910. It was to the effect that Mr. deGersdorff did not represent a corporation in any way, but that Mr. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. Welch, and Mr. Senff (as to the latter name there is some doubt) were interested in the contemplated purchase.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 4, 1909.

MY DEAR MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I submit herewith, with request for your opinion, the question as to whether section 15 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," limiting the amount of land which may be acquired by individuals and corporations, is made

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applicable by section 65 of said act to the estates purchased from religious orders in the Philippine Islands pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Philippine government by sections 63, 64, and said section 65 of the act mentioned.

The Philippine government is negotiating for the sale of one of these estates, comprising about 58,000 acres, in one piece. I inclose herewith copy of a memorandum which has been handed to me by the attorneys of the purchasers, which sets forth in full the legislation by Congress and by the Philippine legislature relating to the estate and the question involved.

The sale has been practically agreed upon, but is conditioned on a favorable opinion by the attorneys of the purchasers on the question above stated. As the sale is to be made by the government, the attorneys' request for an opinion by the Attorney-General as to the legality of the title which the government may give is believed to be not unreasonable.

I also inclose the several acts of the Philippine Commission and legislature with reference to the sale of these lands. It will be seen that the Philippine legislature has proceeded in the belief that the Philippine government could sell these lands in the manner now contemplated, and the only question seems to be whether the Philippine legislature has exceeded the authority conferred upon it by Congress in so legislating.

As it is desired that the sale shall become operative on January 4, 1910, I shall appreciate it if the matter may be given early consideration.

Very sincerely,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Assistant Secretary of War.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The act of Congress of July 1, 1902, provided as follows:

That all the property and rights *which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain*, signed December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, except such land or other property as shall be designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States, are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, except as provided in this act.

Section 15 provides, in part, as follows:

That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and empowered, on such terms as it may prescribe, by general legislation, to provide for the granting or sale and conveyance to actual occupants and settlers and other citizens of said islands such parts and portions of the *public domain*, other than timber and mineral lands, of the United States in said islands as it may deem wise, *not exceeding sixteen hectares to any one person*, and for the sale and conveyance of not more than one thousand and twenty-four hectares to any corporation or association of persons.

Section 16 provides as follows:

That in granting or selling any part of the public domain under the provisions of the last preceding section, preference in all cases shall be given to actual occupants and settlers; and such public lands of the United States in the actual possession or occupancy of any native of the Philippine Islands shall not be sold by said government to any other person without the consent thereto of said prior occupant or settler first had and obtained: *Provided*, That the prior right hereby secured to an occupant of land who can show no other proof of title than possession shall not apply to more than sixteen hectares in any one tract.

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Sections 63, 64, and 65, conferring authority upon the Philippine Islands government to purchase lands of religious orders and others, and issue bonds for the purchase price, provide as follows:

SEC. 63. That the *government of the Philippine Islands* is hereby authorized, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in this act, to acquire, receive, hold, maintain, and convey title to real and personal property, and may acquire real estate for public uses by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

SEC. 64. That the powers hereinbefore conferred in section sixty-three may also be exercised in respect of any lands, easements, appurtenances, and hereditaments which, on the thirteenth of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, were owned or held by associations, corporations, communities, religious orders, or private individuals in such large tracts or parcels and in such manner as in the opinion of the commission injuriously to affect the peace and welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands. And for the purpose of providing funds to acquire the lands mentioned in this section said government of the Philippine Islands is hereby empowered to incur indebtedness, to borrow money, and to issue, and to sell at not less than par value, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem best, registered or coupon bonds of said government for such amount as may be necessary, said bonds to be in denomination of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four and a half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and to be payable at the pleasure of said government after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with interest thereon, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of said government, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands. The moneys which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be applied by the government of the Philippine Islands to the acquisition of the property authorized by this section, and to no other purposes.

SEC. 65. That all lands acquired by virtue of the preceding section *shall constitute a part and portion of the public property of the government of the Philippine Islands, and may be held, sold, and conveyed*, or leased temporarily for a period not exceeding three years after their acquisition by said government *on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, subject to the limitations and conditions provided for in this act: Provided*, That all deferred payments and the interest thereon shall be payable in the money prescribed for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds authorized to be issued in payment of said lands by the preceding section, and said deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate borne by the bonds. All moneys realized or received from sales or other disposition of said lands, or by reason thereof, shall constitute a trust fund for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, and also constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at their maturity. Actual settlers and occupants at the time said lands are acquired by the government shall have the preference over all others to lease, purchase, or acquire their holdings within such reasonable time as may be determined by said government.

Section 75 of the same act prohibits any corporation from holding real estate except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created and limits the amount of real estate which can be held by an agricultural corporation to one thousand and twenty-four (1,024) hectares.

Act No. 1120 of the Philippine Commission, providing for the administration and temporary leasing and sale of the friar lands, contains the following recital:

Whereas the said lands are not "public lands" in the sense in which those words are used in the public land act, numbered nine hundred and twenty-six, and can not be acquired or leased under the provisions thereof, and it is necessary to provide proper agencies for carrying out the terms of said contracts of purchase and the requirements of said act of Congress with reference to the leasing and selling of said lands and the creation of a sinking fund to secure the payment of the bonds so issued.

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Section 9 of said act, as originally enacted, was as follows:

SEC. 9. In the event the chief of the bureau of public lands should find any of the said lands vacant, he is directed to take possession and charge thereof, and he may either lease such unoccupied lands for a term not exceeding three years or offer the same for sale as in his judgment may seem for the best interests of the government, *and in making such sales he shall proceed as provided in chapter two of the public land act.*

Chapter 2 of the public land act, section 10, provided as follows:

SEC. 10. Any citizen of the Philippine Islands, or of the United States or of any insular possession thereof, or any corporation or like association of persons organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands, or of the United States, or any State, Territory, or insular possession thereof, and authorized to transact business in the Philippine Islands, may purchase any tract of unoccupied, unappropriated, and unreserved nonmineral agricultural public land in the Philippine Islands, as defined in the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, *not to exceed sixteen hectares for an individual*, or one thousand and twenty-four hectares for a corporation or like association, by proceeding as hereinafter provided in this chapter: *Provided*, That no association of persons not organized as above, and no mere partnership, shall be entitled to purchase a greater quantity than will equal sixteen hectares for each member thereof.

Section 9, as amended by acts Nos. 1847 and 1933 of the first Philippine legislature, reads, in part, as follows:

SEC. 9. In the event the director of lands should find any of the said lands vacant, he is directed to take possession thereof, and he may either lease such unoccupied lands for a term not exceeding three years *or sell same*, as may be solicited, and in making such leases *or such sales he shall proceed as provided in section eleven of this act.*

Section 11 of this act, as amended by act No. 1847, *provides complete and independent machinery* for the sale and disposition of the friar lands.

The governor-general has advised the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, by cable dated October 22, 1909, as follows:

Acts eighteen hundred and forty-seven and nineteen hundred and thirty-three were passed amending friar land act to give government right to sell vacant friar lands *without restriction as to area.* Attorney-General concurs in the opinion that this has been accomplished.

A ruling is desired from the Department of Justice as to whether section 15 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, and the restrictions therein contained as to the amount of public land which may be held by an individual apply to friar lands so as to render ineffective the acts of the Philippine legislature above referred to.

Dated November 23, 1909.

FRIAR LANDS.—ADMINISTRATION, LEASING AND SALE.

[The friar lands act—No. 1120.]

AN ACT Providing for the administration and temporary leasing and sale of certain haciendas and parcels of land, commonly known as friar lands, for the purchase of which the government of the Philippine Islands has recently contracted, pursuant to the provisions of sections sixty-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, as amended by act No. 1287.

Whereas pursuant to the provisions of sections sixty-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five of an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, the government of the Philippine Islands, on the twenty-second day of December, nineteen hundred and three, entered into contracts with the Philippine

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Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, the British-Manila Estates Company, Limited, and the Recoleto Order of the Philippine Islands, for the purchase of about one hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven hectares of land, situated in the provinces of La Laguna, Bulacan, Cavite, Bataan, Cebu, Rizal, Isabela, and Mindoro, for the aggregate sum of seven million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-six cents, money of the United States; and

Whereas in said contracts of purchase it was provided, among other things, that the government of the Philippine Islands should have a period of six months from the date of said contracts within which to examine the titles to said lands and also within which to survey the same in order to ascertain whether there is the quantity of land specified in said contracts, and, in the event there is not, that a proportionate reduction shall be made in the amounts agreed to be paid therefor; and it was further provided in said contracts that the said parties, so agreeing to sell, obligated themselves to convey good and indefeasible titles to said lands by proper conveyances; and

Whereas by said section sixty-five of said act of Congress the government of the Philippine Islands is empowered to lease the said lands after their acquisition for a period not exceeding three years, and to sell the same on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, subject to the limitations and conditions contained in said act of Congress: *Provided*, That all deferred payments and the interest thereon shall be payable in the money prescribed for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds authorized to be issued and sold for the purpose of realizing the money necessary to pay for said lands by section sixty-four of said act of Congress, and that said deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate borne by said bonds: *And provided further*, That all moneys realized or received from the sales or other disposition of said lands, or by reason thereof, shall constitute a trust fund for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, and also constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at their maturity: *And provided further*, That actual settlers and occupants at the time said lands are acquired by the government shall have the preference over all others to lease, purchase, or acquire their holdings within such reasonable time as may be determined by said government; and

Whereas the said lands are not "public lands" in the sense in which those words are used in the public land act, numbered nine hundred and twenty-six, and can not be acquired or leased under the provisions thereof, and it is necessary to provide proper agencies for carrying out the terms of said contracts of purchase and the requirements of said act of Congress with reference to the leasing and selling of said lands, and the creation of a sinking fund to secure the payment of the bonds so issued: Now, therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The civil governor is authorized and directed to have careful examination made to ascertain the sufficiency and soundness of the titles to said land so contracted to be purchased by the government of the Philippine Islands from the said corporations as set forth in the preamble hereof.

His action in employing the firm of Del Pan, Ortigas and Fisher, attorneys at law in the city of Manila, to make such examination, and also to perform all legal services required of them in completing such purchases and thereafter in the leasing and selling of said lands as hereinafter provided, they to be compensated for their services at the rate of five thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, for such time as in the opinion of the civil governor their services may be needed, is hereby approved and confirmed.

SEC. 2. The consulting engineer to the commission is hereby directed to have careful surveys made of the said haciendas and tracts of land in order to ascertain with accuracy and certainty whether there is the amount of land in each of said haciendas and tracts specified in said contracts, and for that purpose he is empowered to put in the field and maintain the necessary surveying parties, and any funds in his hands at the present time not in terms devoted to defraying the cost of specific public works are hereby declared available for that purpose. As soon as these surveys shall have been completed he shall make report of the results thereof to the civil governor. Such steps as have already been taken by the consulting engineer by direction of the civil governor looking to the survey of said haciendas and lands are approved and confirmed.

SEC. 3. The firm of Del Pan, Ortigas and Fisher is also directed, as soon as the examination of the title deeds to said property shall have been completed, to make report of the result of their investigations in that behalf to the civil governor, and under his direction to supervise the final deeds of conveyance of said lands by said

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corporations to the government of the Philippine Islands. The civil governor is also directed to submit their report together with the said deeds to the attorney-general for his opinion.

SEC. 4. The civil governor is hereby empowered, when it shall have been ascertained that the titles to said lands are perfect and indefeasible and proper instruments of conveyance are tendered by said corporations, to direct the payment to the corporations named in the preamble of the several sums agreed to be paid for said lands, and to that end to draw the warrants of the government of the Philippine Islands upon the sum realized from the sale of the bonds issued and sold as provided in act numbered ten hundred and thirty-four.

SEC. 5. When the titles to said lands are finally vested in the government of the Philippine Islands they shall be under the immediate control and direction of the bureau of public lands. The chief of the bureau of public lands is empowered and directed, pending the completion of the purchase of said lands, to receive, take charge of, and carefully preserve the said contracts of sale and purchase and all muniments, documents, title deeds, or other papers pertaining to said lands, and all field notes, surveys, and other data relating thereto, and also the deeds of conveyance hereafter made pursuant to the terms of said contracts of sale and purchase, and thereafter to keep and preserve the same, except as required for registration of said lands.

SEC. 6. (*As amended by act No. 1287.*) The title deeds and instruments of conveyance pertaining to the lands in each province, when executed and delivered by said grantors to the government and placed in the keeping of the chief of the bureau of public lands, as above provided, shall be by him transmitted to the register of deeds of each province in which any part of said land lies, for registration in accordance with law. "But before transmitting the title deeds and instruments of conveyance in this section mentioned to the register of deeds of each province for registration, the chief of the bureau of public lands shall record all such deeds and instruments at length in one or more books to be provided by him for that purpose and retained in the bureau of public lands. He shall certify on each record the date on which the same was made. Copies of said records made by the chief of the bureau of public lands, when duly certified by him, shall be received in all courts of the Philippine Islands as sufficient evidence of the contents of the instruments so recorded whenever it is not practicable to produce the originals in court."

SEC. 7. Upon the vesting of the titles to said lands in the government of the Philippine Islands by proper deeds of conveyance, or sooner if so directed by the civil governor, the chief of the bureau of public lands shall ascertain the names and residences of the actual bona fide settlers and occupants then in possession of said lands or of any portion of them, together with the extent of their several holdings and the character and value thereof. He is also directed to ascertain from said occupants whether they desire to purchase their holdings upon the terms prescribed in the succeeding sections.

SEC. 8. In case any occupant in possession does not desire to purchase his holding, but does desire to lease the same, then it shall be the duty of the chief of the bureau of public lands, after vesting of title, to see that such occupant attorns in due form to the government and enters into a lease with the usual covenants and agrees to pay a reasonable rental for the use and occupation of his holding. Such rental shall be fixed by the chief of the bureau of public lands, but in no instance shall any lease be made for a longer term than three years.

SEC. 9. In the event the chief of the bureau of public lands should find any of the said lands vacant, he is directed to take possession and charge thereof, and he may either lease such unoccupied lands for a term not exceeding three years or offer the same for sale, as in his judgment may seem for the best interests of the government, and in making such sales he shall proceed as provided in chapter two of the public land act.

SEC. 10. Should he find any of the said lands in possession of a person or persons declining either to buy or to rent, as above set forth, he shall take possession thereof if he can do so peaceably, and if not he shall begin proper legal proceedings in the court of land registration to settle title and to oust him or them from his or their holdings, and upon adjudication in favor of the government shall likewise take possession of the same with the same power and authority as though originally vacant. He shall not, however, sell any of the main hacienda houses or other large and substantial buildings save upon a resolution of the commission authorizing him so to do.

SEC. 11. Should any person who is the actual and bona fide settler upon and occupant of any portion of said lands at the time the same is conveyed to the government of the Philippine Islands desire to purchase the land so occupied by him, he shall be entitled to do so at the actual cost thereof to the government, and shall be allowed

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ten years from the date of purchase within which to pay for the same in equal annual installments, if he so desires, all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the chief of the bureau of public lands by proper investigation to ascertain what is the actual value of the parcel of land held by each settler and occupant, taking into consideration the location and quality of each holding of land and any other circumstances giving it value. The basis of valuation shall likewise be, so far as practicable, such that the aggregate of the values of all the holdings included in each particular tract shall be equal to the cost to the government of the entire tract, including the cost of surveys, administration, and interest upon the purchase money to the time of sale. When the cost thereof shall have been thus ascertained, the chief of the bureau of public lands shall give the said settler and occupant a certificate which shall set forth in detail that the government has agreed to sell to such settler and occupant the amount of land so held by him, at the price so fixed, payable as provided in this act at the office of the chief of the bureau of public lands, in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent in Philippine currency, and that upon the payment of the final installment together with all accrued interest the government will convey to such settler and occupant the said land so held by him by proper instrument of conveyance, which shall be issued and become effective in the manner provided in section one hundred and twenty-two of the land registration act. The chief of the bureau of public lands shall, in each instance where a certificate is given to the settler and occupant of any holding, take his formal receipt showing the delivery of such certificate, signed by said settler and occupant.

SEC. 13. The acceptance by the settler and occupant of such certificate shall be considered as an agreement by him to pay the purchase price so fixed and in the installments and at the interest specified in the certificate, and he shall by such acceptance become a debtor to the government in that amount together with all accrued interest. In the event that any such settler and occupant may desire to pay for his holding of said lands in cash, or within a shorter period of time than that above specified, he shall be allowed to do so, and if payment be made in cash the lands shall at once be conveyed to him as above provided. But if purchase is made by installments, the certificate shall so state in accordance with the facts of the transaction: *Provided, however,* That every settler and occupant who desires to purchase his holding must enter into the agreement to purchase such holding by accepting the said certificate and executing the said receipt whenever called on so to do by the chief of the bureau of public lands, and a failure on the part of the settler and occupant to comply with this requirement shall be considered as a refusal to purchase, and he shall be ousted as above provided, and thereafter his holding may be leased or sold as in case of unoccupied lands: *And provided further,* That the chief of the bureau of public lands in his discretion may require of any settler and occupant so desiring to purchase that, pending the investigation requisite to fit the precise extent of his holding and its cost, he shall attorn to the government as its tenant and pay a reasonable rent for the use of his holding; but no such lease shall be for a longer term than three years, and refusal on the part of any settler and occupant so desiring to purchase to execute a lease pending such investigation shall be treated as a refusal either to lease or to purchase, and the chief of the bureau of public lands shall proceed to oust him as in this act provided.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the chief of the bureau of public lands to collect and receive all rent and installments of purchase money and interest thereon due and payable under the provisions of this act, and to give proper receipts and acquittances therefor and make proper record thereof in the books of his office.

SEC. 15. The government hereby reserves the title to each and every parcel of land sold under the provisions of this act until the full payment of all installments of purchase money and interest by the purchaser has been made, and any sale or incumbrance made by him shall be invalid as against the government of the Philippine Islands, and shall be in all respects subordinate to its prior claim.

SEC. 16. In the event of the death of a holder of a certificate, the issuance of which is provided for in section twelve hereof, prior to the execution of a deed by the government to any purchaser, his widow shall be entitled to receive a deed of the land stated in the certificate upon showing that she has complied with the requirements of law for the purchase of the same. In case a holder of a certificate dies before the giving of the deed and does not leave a widow, then the interest of the holder of the certificate shall descend and deed shall issue to the persons who under the laws of the Philippine Islands would have taken had the title been perfected before the death of the holder of the certificate, upon proof of the holders thus entitled of compliance with all the requirements of the certificate. In case the

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holder of the certificate shall have sold his interest in the land before having complied with all the conditions thereof, the purchaser from the holder of the certificate shall be entitled to all the rights of the holder of the certificate upon presenting his assignment to the chief of the bureau of public lands for registration.

SEC. 17. In the event that any lessee or purchaser of land under the provisions of this act should fail to pay his rent or any installment of purchase money and interest thereon, or accrued interest on any installment not due, when and as the same matures, it shall be the duty of the chief of the bureau of public lands at once to protect the government from loss. In the case of a lease, when the lessee is delinquent in payment of rent, the chief of the bureau of public lands is empowered to declare the lease forfeited, making proper entry to that effect in the books of his office and giving notice thereof to the tenant, and to enter upon and take possession of the land held by the lessee and bring suit against the lessee for all rent due; in the case of a delinquent purchaser, the chief of the bureau of public lands may enforce payment of any past-due installment and interest by bringing suit to recover the same with interest thereon, and also to enforce the lien of the government against the land by selling the same in the manner provided by act numbered one hundred and ninety for the foreclosure of mortgages. In the event of such sale the purchaser at such sale shall acquire a good and indefeasible title. The proceeds of sale shall be applied to the payment of the costs of court and of all installments due or to become due on such land. If the proceeds of the sale are sufficient to pay all delinquent installments as well as all future installments and all costs of the litigation, there shall be no further claim or liability against the original purchaser. If the proceeds of the sale of said lands should amount to more than sufficient to pay all purchase money and interest due the government and costs of suit, the surplus thereof shall be returned to the original purchaser, or to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 18. No lease or sale made by the chief of the bureau of public lands under the provisions of this act shall be valid until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. No purchaser or lessee under this act shall acquire any exclusive rights to any canal, ditch, reservoir, or other irrigation works, or to any water supply upon which such irrigation works are or may be dependent, but all of such irrigation works and water supplies shall remain under the exclusive control of the government of the Philippine Islands and be administered under the direction of the chief of the bureau of public lands for the common benefit of those interests dependent upon them. And the government reserves as a part of the contract of sale in each instance the right to levy an equitable contribution or tax for the maintenance of such irrigation works, the assessment of which shall be based upon the amount of benefits received, and each purchaser under this act, by accepting the certificate of sale or deed herein provided to be given, shall be held to assent thereto. And it is further provided that all lands leased or conveyed under this act shall remain subject to the right of way of such irrigation canals, ditches, and reservoirs as now exist or as the government may hereafter see fit to construct.

SEC. 20. All persons receiving title to lands under the provisions of this act shall hold such lands subject to the same public servitudes as existed upon lands owned by private persons under the sovereignty of Spain, including those with reference to the littoral of the sea and the banks of navigable rivers and rivers upon which rafting may be done.

SEC. 21. The civil governor, when authorized by resolution of the commission, may, by proclamation, designate any tract or tracts of said lands as nonalienable, and reserve the same for public use, and thereafter such tracts shall not be subject to sale, lease, or other disposition under this act.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the chief of the bureau of public lands to make quarterly reports, through the Secretary of the Interior, to the commission showing the lands leased or sold by him in accordance with the provisions of this act, the amounts of money derived from such rentals and sales, and such other information as in his opinion may be of value to the commission in connection with the said lands and their administration and disposition as provided by this act. Both the Secretary of the Interior and the chief of the bureau of public lands shall have the right to require of the special counsel named in the first section hereof, or of their successors, such advice and assistance as from time to time may be required by them in the performance of their duties under this act, and it shall be the duty of said counselors to give such legal advice and assistance.

SEC. 23. All moneys derived by the chief of the bureau of public lands from the leasing or sale of said lands, or from interest on deferred payments thereon,

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shall by him be promptly deposited in the insular treasury. Such moneys shall be by the treasurer held separate and apart from general insular funds and shall constitute a trust fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the seven million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars of bonds, issued and sold by the Secretary of War in the name and on behalf of the government of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of raising money to pay the purchase price of said lands as provided in act Numbered Ten hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An act providing for the issue of bonds of the government of the Philippine Islands to the amount of seven million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, gold coin of the United States of the present standard value, for the purpose of acquiring funds for the payment of the purchase price of certain large tracts of land in the Philippine Islands, commonly known as the friar lands, pursuant to the provisions of sections sixty-three, sixty-four, and sixty-five of the act of Congress entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' approved July first, nineteen hundred and two." Said money shall also constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at maturity and may be invested and reinvested in safe interest-bearing bonds or other securities, which shall likewise be held by the treasurer as a part of such sinking fund, and all interest, dividends, or profits derived from said bonds or other securities thus purchased shall likewise be a part of such sinking fund and may in turn be invested and reinvested in bonds or other securities. All purchases of bonds or other securities by the treasurer shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of finance and justice.

SEC. 24. The chief of the bureau of public lands, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prepare and issue such forms and instructions, consistent with this act, as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect all the provisions hereof that are to be administered by or under the direction of the bureau of public lands, and for the conduct of all proceedings arising under such provisions.

SEC. 25. The sum of ten thousand pesos, Philippine currency, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the salary of the special counsel referred to in the first section hereof and for making the investigations and surveys required hereby and for the general carrying out of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 26. The short title of this act shall be "The friar lands act."

SEC. 27. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 28. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 26, 1904.

[A. B. No. 520. No. 1933.]

AN ACT Adding new matter to section seven of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty and amending sections nine and eleven of said Act, as amended by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine legislature, that:

SECTION 1. The following is hereby added to the end of section seven of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty:

"*Provided*, That the failure on the part of the occupants to state their desire to lease or purchase said lands shall not be understood to mean that they do not desire to acquire them. In case of such failure it shall be the duty of the director of lands, or his agents, to enjoin such occupants to state their desire in writing within the period of eight days from the date of such injunction, and their failure to do so shall be understood to mean that such occupants do not desire either to lease or to purchase said lands. The director of lands shall neither lease nor sell the said lands to any other person until the foregoing requirements shall have been complied with, and any contracts of lease or of sale hereafter executed without them shall be null and void."

SEC. 2. Section nine of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty, as amended by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and forty-seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. In the event the director of lands should find any of said lands vacant, he is directed to take possession and charge thereof, and he may either lease such

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unoccupied lands for a term not exceeding three years, or sell same, as may be solicited, and in making such leases or such sales he shall proceed as provided in section eleven of this act."

SEC. 3. Paragraph two of section eleven of the said act, as amended by Act Numbered Eighteen hundred and forty-seven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In case of lease of vacant lands, as well as in case of sale of same under the provisions of section nine of this act, the director of lands shall notify the municipal president or municipal presidents of the municipality or municipalities in which said lands lie before the same takes place. Upon receipt of such notification by said municipal president or municipal presidents the latter shall publish the same for three consecutive days, by *bandillos*, in the *población* and barrio or barrios affected, and shall certify all these acts to the director of lands who shall then, and not before, proceed to execute the contract of lease or to make the said sale with preference, other conditions being equal, to the purchaser who has been a tenant or bona fide occupant at any time of the said lands or part thereof, and if there has been more than one occupant to the last tenant or occupant: *Provided, however*, That no contract for the lease of and no sale of vacant lands made in accordance with this section shall be valid nor of any effect without the requisite as to publication by *bandillos* above provided."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 20, 1909.

[C. B. No. 40. No. 1847.]

AN ACT Amending sections nine and eleven of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty, entitled "The friar lands act," providing for the manner of sale of unoccupied lands and the time within which deferred payments by purchasers of friar lands may be made.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature that:

SECTION 1. Section nine of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and twenty, entitled "The friar lands act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. In the event the director of lands should find any of the said lands vacant, he is directed to take possession and charge thereof, and he may either lease such unoccupied lands for a term not exceeding three years or offer the same for sale, as in his judgment may seem for the best interests of the government, and in making such sales he shall proceed as provided in section eleven of this act."

SEC. 2. Section eleven of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. Should any person who is the actual and bona fide settler upon and occupant of any portion of said lands at the time the same is conveyed to the government of the Philippine Islands desire to purchase the land so occupied by him, he shall be entitled to do so at the actual cost thereof to the government, and shall be allowed to pay for same in equal annual or semiannual installments: *Provided, however*, That payment by installments shall be in such amounts and at such time that the entire amount of the purchase price, with interest accrued, shall be paid at least one year before the maturity of what are known as the 'friar lands bonds,' issued under the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and thirty-four; that is, on or before February first, nineteen hundred and thirty-three. The terms of purchase shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and the director of lands, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and all deferred payments on the purchase price shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

"In case of sale of vacant lands under the provisions of section nine of this act, the director of lands shall notify the municipal president or municipal presidents of the municipality or municipalities in which said lands lie of said sale before the same takes place. Upon receipt of such notification by said municipal president or municipal presidents the latter shall publish the same for three consecutive days, by *bandillos*, in the *población* and barrio or barrios affected, and shall certify all these acts to the director of lands who shall then, and not before, proceed to make the said sale with preference, other conditions being equal, to the purchaser who has been a tenant or bona fide occupant at any time of the said lands or part thereof, and if there has been more than one occupant to the last tenant or occupant: *Provided, however*, That no sale of vacant lands made in accordance with this section shall be valid nor of any effect without the requisite as to publication by *bandillos*, above provided."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 3, 1908.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 899.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FARMERS' BULLETIN 391.

ECONOMICAL USE OF MEAT IN THE HOME.

BY

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AND

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1910.

SIR: The widespread interest in the most satisfactory and most economical ways of preparing meat for the table has led to the preparation, in accordance with your suggestion, of the accompanying summary of information on the cheaper cuts of meat and inexpensive meat dishes, which I have the honor to submit and recommend for publication as a Farmers' Bulletin.

For many years the relative nutritive value and ease and thoroughness of digestion of the different kinds and cuts of meat, the relative losses sustained when meat of different kinds is cooked in various ways, the proportion of meat used in American homes, and similar questions have been studied as a part of the nutrition investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations. The nutritive value of meat has been studied in connection with experiments with the respiration calorimeter devised by the Office, and additional work along such lines is being carried on. This apparatus is of great importance in the study of nutrition problems, as it permits the measurement of many factors with an accuracy not hitherto attainable. Furthermore, dietary studies under typical conditions in different parts of the country have given data of great practical importance, while general data have been compiled regarding the whole question of the use of meat as food. The information thus secured and the results of tests especially undertaken for the purpose have been used in preparing the present bulletin. Recipes collected from many sources have been tested, and the attempt has been made to present the material in such a way that it may illustrate the principles of meat cookery for the home table.

The production of meat has always been one of the principal subjects which have engaged the attention of the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, and experiment stations, while the safeguarding of the meat supply by inspection is one of the very important functions of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. The present bulletin has been prepared with a view to supplementing this work by pointing out the ways to use this important agricultural product when it reaches the home.

The bulletin was prepared by C. F. Langworthy, expert in charge of nutrition investigations, and Miss Caroline L. Hunt, who has had wide experience in the study of scientific and practical problems of nutrition. The recipes were collected from many sources and with few exceptions were studied experimentally by Miss Hunt.

Acknowledgment should be made to teachers of home economics in agricultural colleges and other educational institutions and to housekeepers and others who have supplied recipes and other data of great value in preparing the bulletin.

Respectfully,

A. C. TRUE,
Director.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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ECONOMICAL USE OF MEAT IN THE HOME.

INTRODUCTION.

Owing to its wide range of climate and soil the United States produces the staple foods in great variety and abundance, as well as many of those which are usually termed "luxuries." For this and for other reasons the problem of selecting an ample and pleasing diet is a simpler one than in many countries where food materials are less plentifully produced.

The foods used to give variety to the diet vary with time, place, and circumstances, but the staple foods the country over are cereal grains and their products, meat, dairy products, eggs, and the more usual vegetables and fruits. According to the results of a large number of carefully conducted studies in American homes, it appears that meat and poultry supply 16 per cent of the total food material, 30 per cent of the protein, and 59 per cent of the fat in the average American dietary; dairy products, 18 per cent of the total food, 10 per cent of the total protein, 26 per cent of the total fat, and 4 per cent of the total carbohydrates; cereals and their products, 31 per cent of the total food material, 43 per cent of the total protein, 9 per cent of the total fat, and 62 per cent of the total carbohydrates; and vegetables and fruits together, 25 per cent of the total food, 9 per cent of the total protein, 2 per cent of the total fat, and 16 per cent of the total carbohydrates. These figures indicate clearly the relation which the principal agricultural products must of necessity bear to home problems. The utilization of these staple foods to the best advantage is of great importance to every housekeeper.

Many problems connected with the nutritive value of these staple agricultural products, their preparation for the table, digestibility, palatability, and the hygienic and economic aspects of the question have been studied in connection with the nutrition investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations. The laboratory work, which has been very extended and which has included experiments with the respiration calorimeter, has yielded results of great practical value as well as of scientific importance. The results of these experimental studies are brought together in this discussion of the economical use of meat in the home.

VALUE OF MEAT AS FOOD.

Considering the fact that meat forms such an important part of the diet and the further fact that the price of meat, as of other foods, has advanced in recent years, it is natural for housekeepers to seek more economical methods of preparing meat for the table, and to turn their thoughts toward the less expensive cuts and ask what economy is involved in their use, how they may be prepared, and whether the less expensive dishes are as nutritious and as thoroughly and easily digested as the costlier ones.

The value of meat as food depends chiefly on the presence of two classes of nutrients, (1) protein or nitrogenous compounds, and (2) fat. The mineral matter it contains, particularly the phosphorus compounds, is also of much importance, though it is small in quantity. Protein is essential for the construction and maintenance of the body and both protein and fat yield energy for muscular power and for keeping up the temperature of the body. Fat is especially important as a source of energy. It is possible to combine the fat and protein of animal foods so as to meet the requirements of the body with such materials only, and this is done in the Arctic regions, where vegetable food is lacking; but in general it is considered that diet is better and more wholesome when, in addition to animal foods, such as meat, which is rich in proteins and fats, it contains vegetable foods, which are richest in sugar,

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starch, and other carbohydrates. Both animal and vegetable foods supply the mineral substances which are essential to body growth and development. In meat mineral matter constitutes about 0.3 to 1.9 per cent on an average of the total fresh material.

The composition of the various cuts of meat and similar topics have been discussed in more detail in an earlier bulletin of this series.[a] The general differences between the various cuts are shown in the following table:

Average composition of edible portion of different cuts of meat.

Kind of meat.	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Ash.	Fuel value per pound.
Beef:	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Calories.*
Brisket	54.6	15.8	28.5	0.9	1,495
Chuck rib	66.8	19.0	13.4	1.0	920
Flank	59.3	19.6	21.1	.9	1,255
Porterhouse	60.0	21.9	20.4	1.0	1,270
Neck	66.3	20.7	12.7	1.0	920
Ribs	57.0	17.8	24.6	.9	1,370
Round	67.8	20.9	10.6	1.1	835
Shank	70.3	21.4	8.1	.9	740
Side	62.2	18.8	18.8	.9	1,145
Veal: Side, with kidney, fat, and tallow	71.3	20.2	8.1	1.0	715
Mutton: Side, without tallow	53.6	16.2	29.8	.8	1,560
Lamb: Side, without tallow	58.2	17.6	23.1	1.1	1,300
Pork:					
Tenderloin	66.5	18.9	13.0	1.0	900
Chops	50.7	16.4	32.0	.9	1,655

It will be noted that the difference between the cuts is chiefly in the amount of the fat and consequently in the fuel value. So far as the proteins are concerned, i. e., the substances which build and repair the important tissues of the body, very little difference is found in the items included in the table, the maximum being 21.9 in porterhouse steak and the minimum 15.8 in brisket of beef, a range which is not especially significant when the total quantity of meat protein in the ordinary diet is taken into account. For all practical everyday purposes, therefore, it may be considered that the protein obtained from a given weight of meat differs very little either with the kind of meat or the cut. The fattest portions of pork, which are used for salt pork or cured pork and bacon, are exceptions, and in such cuts the proteins may be as low as 8 or 9 per cent.

This general uniformity in proportion of protein makes it easy for the housekeeper who does not wish to enter into the complexities of food values to make sure that her family is getting enough of this nutrient. From the investigations carried on in the Office of Experiment Stations the conclusion has been drawn that of the total amount of protein needed every day, which is usually estimated to be 100 grams or 3½ ounces,[b] one-half or 50 grams is taken in the form of animal food, which of course includes milk, eggs, poultry, fish, etc., as well as meat. The remainder is taken in the form of bread and other cereal foods and beans and other vegetables. The portion of cooked meat which may be referred to as an ordinary "helping," 3 to 5 ounces (equivalent to 3½ to 5½ ounces of raw meat), may be considered to contain some 19 to 29 grams of protein, or approximately half of the amount which is ordinarily secured from animal food. An egg or a glass of milk contains about 8 grams more, so the housekeeper who gives each adult member of her family a helping of meat each day and eggs, milk, or cheese, together with the puddings or other dishes which contain eggs and milk, can feel sure that she is supplying sufficient protein, for the remainder necessary will be supplied by bread, cereals, and other vegetable food.

The food value of any material of course depends upon the amount of its nutrients which the digestive organs can make available for the use of the body as well as upon its chemical composition; hence digestibility must be considered

[a] U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bul. 34.

[b] One ounce equals 28 grams.

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in comparing different kinds of food. The question whether the cheaper cuts prepared by the longer method are as thoroughly and as easily digested as the better cuts broiled or roasted has been satisfactorily answered by work which has been done as part of the nutrition investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations.[a] The results obtained show that, so far at least as present knowledge is concerned, there is practically no difference between the various cuts of meat or the meats from different animals with respect to either the thoroughness or the ease with which they are digested. Over 95 per cent of the protein and of the fat of all kinds and cuts of meat is digested by the body under normal conditions, which means that meat is a very thoroughly assimilated food and that there are no marked differences in the thoroughness with which different sorts are digested. The experimenters say: "It is commonly said that meats of different sorts vary decidedly in digestibility; for instance, that red meat is less digestible than white meat, or pork than beef, or that a cheaper cut is less digestible than a tender steak. As regards the thoroughness of digestion, the results of the extended series of tests reported show that such differences do not exist in any appreciable degree and that meat of all kinds and cuts is to be classed with the very digestible foods." Therefore, those who wish to use the cheaper cuts need not feel that in so doing their families are less well nourished than by the more expensive meats.

PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT CUTS AND THEIR RELATION TO MEAT PRICES.

The price which the producer receives for the animal he has fattened for market must of necessity be a determining factor in fixing the price of meat which the consumer pays. The producer's price varies with a variety of conditions, including the cost of grain used in feeding animals, the rates of transportation, and other factors. The animal is usually marketed by the producer at so much a pound on the basis of live weight or of dressed weight. From the results of a large number of experimental tests at the agricultural experiment stations and data recorded by abattoirs and packing houses, the relation of dressed to live weight has been ascertained, the dressed weight in the case of beef animals being on an average 60 to 65 per cent of the live weight. The number and kind of cuts into which the dressed carcass is divided vary somewhat in different markets, though there is a greater tendency to uniformity in the United States than was once the case. In general, the cuts correspond to the anatomical structure of the animal and to the character of the muscular tissue.

The agricultural experiment stations in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois, and most of the other States have studied a variety of problems connected with the production of farm animals for market and have contributed much data of interest in connection with such problems. On the basis of investigations like those referred to, it has been found that on an average in the case of beef animals the ribs constitute 9 per cent of the total dressed weight, the loins 19 per cent, the chucks (with shoulder, neck, and brisket) 27 per cent, the plates 13 per cent, the shanks 3 per cent, the rounds (including rump) 23 per cent, the flanks 3 per cent, and the suet 3 per cent.

The muscular tissue which has been most concerned in the muscular work which the animal has performed is less tender than that which has been less used and differences in flavor are also influenced by similar causes. It naturally follows, therefore, that the different cuts of meat are not considered equally desirable; consequently, when cut up by the market man, the different cuts sell for a variety of prices.

In commercial transactions some percentage of advance in the selling over the buying price must be expected if the dealer is to be successful, and such factors as the cost of handling, storing, marketing, and possible deterioration during

[a] U. S. Dept. Agr., Office of Expt. Stns. Buls. 141, 162, and 193.

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storage must be taken into account. The relation of such factors to particular cases is of fundamental importance in understanding commercial transactions.

The simplest method of fixing market prices would doubtless be to determine upon a reasonable percentage of increase which would be the same for all cuts. Such a custom has been followed in many localities. For instance, it was at one time the common practice in markets in Cuba and Mexico, particularly in small towns, to sell the whole carcass at a uniform price per pound, a custom still followed, but which does not long survive in a locality much influenced by outside conditions. In the United States, as every one knows, the price varies with the kind of meat and with the cut.

When the wholesale dealer buys meat from the producer he pays a certain uniform price per pound for the carcass on the basis of either live or dressed weight. In determining upon the advance over cost price, which is to be his selling price, it is customary to take into account the fact that the carcass is made up of a number of cuts and that some of them are considered more desirable than others and will therefore sell for a higher price. So it is a common custom to assume that the more desirable cuts have cost a higher price and that the less sought after cuts have cost a lower price than the uniform price which was actually paid per pound for the carcass. In other words, the wholesaler distributes his original total cost in a manner convenient from a commercial standpoint for making selling prices. Thus, as an illustration, if the carcass which was purchased at a uniform price of 10 cents per pound be assumed to supply 10 pounds of some choice cut and 10 pounds of some cheaper cut, the assumption might be made that the choice cut cost 15 cents per pound and the cheaper cut 5 cents per pound, without changing the total sum paid for both at the assumed uniform purchase price.

The table following, which is based upon a considerable amount of data collected in connection with Department of Agriculture work, summarizes information of this sort and shows the estimated cost to the wholesaler of the different cuts of beef when the carcass is purchased dressed at a uniform price ranging from 4¾ to 8 cents per pound. In distributing the total cost the weight of the different cuts is of course taken into account.

Estimated cost to the wholesaler of different cuts when the carcass is purchased at certain prices per pound, dressed weight.

Assumed sale price per pound of carcass.	Estimated cost of cut.							
	Ribs.	Loins.	Chucks.	Plates.	Shanks.	Rounds.	Flanks.	Suet.
Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
4¾	7	8	3½	2½	2	4½	3	3
5	7½	9	4	3	2	5	3	3
5¼	7¾	9½	4	3½	2	5	3	3
5½	8	10	4	3½	2	5	3	3
5¾	8½	10½	4½	3½	2	5½	3	3
6	9	11	4½	3½	2	5½	3	3
6¼	9½	12	4½	3½	2	5½	3	3
6½	10	12½	4½	3½	2	5½	3	3
7	11	14	5	3½	2	5½	3	3
7½	12½	15	5½	3½	2½	6½	3	3
8	14	16	5½	4	3	6½	4	4

It is upon such data as the above table presents that the retail prices of meat are based theoretically, though of course many other factors, which vary with circumstances, must also be taken into account.

APPARENT AND ACTUAL COST OF MEAT IN DIFFERENT CUTS.

The relative retail prices of the various cuts usually bear a direct relation to the favor with which they are regarded by the majority of persons, the juicy tender cuts of good flavor selling for the higher prices. When porterhouse steak sells for 25 cents a pound, it may be assumed that in town or village markets round steak would ordinarily sell for about 15 cents, and chuck

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ribs, one of the best cuts of the forequarter, for 10 cents. This makes it appear that the chuck ribs are less than half as expensive as porterhouse steak and two-thirds as expensive as the round. But apparent economy is not always real economy, and in this case the bones in the three cuts should be taken into account. Of the chuck ribs, more than one-half is bone or other materials usually classed under the head of "waste" or "refuse." Of the round, one-twelfth is waste, and of the porterhouse one-eighth. In buying the chuck, then, the housewife gets, at the prices assumed, less than one-half pound of food for 10 cents, making the net price of the edible portion 22 cents a pound; in buying round, she gets eleven-twelfths of a pound for 15 cents, making the net value about 16½ cents; in buying porterhouse, she gets seven-eighths of a pound for 25 cents, making the net value about 28½ cents a pound. The relative prices, therefore, of the edible portions are 22, 16½, and 28½ cents; or to put it in a different way, a dollar at the prices assumed will buy 4½ pounds of solid meat from the cut, known as chuck, 6 pounds of such meat from the round, and only 3½ pounds of such meat from the porterhouse. To this should be added the fact that because of the way in which porterhouse is usually cooked no nutriment is obtained from the bone, while by the long slow process by which the cheaper cuts, except when they are broiled or fried, are prepared the gelatin, fat, and flavoring material of the bone are extracted. The bones of meats that are cooked in water, therefore, are in a sense not all refuse, for they contain some food which may be secured by proper cookery.

It is true, of course, that the bones of the steaks may be used for soup making, and that the nourishment may thus be utilized, but this must be done by a separate process from that of cooking the steak itself.

The facts discussed above are shown for a larger number of kinds of meat in the following table, which gives the proportion of bone and edible material in a number of cuts, together with the net price as compared with an assumed original price. As the cost of meat varies in different regions, in different markets, and at different times, it is impossible to give values which will represent a fair average market price. Those included in the table are simply selected to illustrate the point under consideration.

Net cost of edible portion of different cuts as compared with assumed market price [a] per pound.

Kind of meat.	Proportion of bone or waste in cut.	Proportion of edible material in cut.	Assumed market price per pound.	Net price per pound of edible portion.
Beef:	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Brisket	23.3	76.7	7.0	9.0
Rump	19.0	81.0	10.0	12.5
Flank	5.5	99.5	7.0	7.5
Chuck rib	53.8	46.2	10.0	22.0
Porterhouse	12.7	87.3	20.0	23.0
Neck	31.2	68.8	7.0	10.0
Ribs	20.1	79.9	15.0	20.0
Round	8.5	91.5	15.0	16.0
Shin	38.3	61.7	3.0	5.0
Heart	5.9	94.1	5.0	5.3
Tongue	26.5	73.5	22.0	29.8
Veal:				
Cutlets	3.4	96.6	20.0	21.0
Breast	24.5	75.5	12.5	17.0
Mutton:				
Leg	17.7	82.3	15.0	18.0
Chops	14.8	85.2	15.0	17.5
Forequarter cut for stewing	21.2	78.8	12.5	20.0
Pork:				
Loin	19.3	80.7	15.0	20.0
Salt pork	8.1	91.9	12.5	13.0
Bacon	8.7	91.3	20.0	22.0
Ham	12.2	87.8	20.0	23.0

[a] Prices vary greatly in different parts of the country. These prices are assumed for the purpose of making it possible to compare nominal with net prices.

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TEXTURE AND FLAVOR OF MEAT.

Although meats vary greatly in the amount of fat which they contain and to a much less degree in their protein content, the chief difference to be noted between the cheaper and more expensive cuts is not so much in their nutritive value as in their texture and flavor. All muscle consists of tiny fibers which under the microscope are seen to have the form of tubes. These fibers are tender in young animals and in those parts of older animals in which there has been little muscular strain. Under the backbone in the hind quarter is the place from which the tenderest meat comes. This is usually called the tenderloin. Sometimes in beef and also in pork it is taken out whole and sometimes it is left to be cut up with the rest of the loin. In old animals, and in those parts of the body where there has been much muscular action, the neck and the legs for example, the muscle fibers are tough and hard. But there is another point which is of even greater importance than this. The fibers of all muscle are bound together in bundles and in groups of bundles by a thin membrane which is known as connective tissue. This membrane if heated in water or steam is converted into gelatin. The process goes quickly if the meat is young and tender; more slowly if it is tough. Connective tissue is also soluble in acetic acid, that acid to which the sourness of vinegar is due. For this reason it is possible to make meat more tender by soaking it in vinegar or in vinegar and water, the proportions of the two depending on the strength of the vinegar. Sour beef or "sauer fleisch," as it is known to Germans, is a palatable dish of this sort for which the recipe is given elsewhere. (See p. 22.) Since vinegar is a preservative this suggests a method by which a surplus of beef may be kept for several days and then converted into a palatable dish.

In a study of factors which influence tenderness, Lehmann[a] and his associates measured experimentally the relative tenderness of raw meat of different kinds and cuts from old and young animals, the effect of hanging and freezing upon tenderness, and also the effects of cooking. According to his summary, the toughness or tenderness of the individual meat fibers is a matter of the location of the cut, and his measurements showed that the raw fibers from an exterior cut (flank) were almost two and a half times as tough as those from an interior cut (tenderloin).

In the case of veal, the two sorts of cuts showed the same general differences as beef, but in a greater degree. The muscle fibers of mutton and pork, according to the experimental data which Lehmann cites, were in general more tender than beef.

Flavor in meat depends mainly on certain nitrogenous substances which are called extractives because they can be dissolved out or "extracted" by soaking the meat in cold water. The quality of the extractives and the resulting flavor of the meat vary with the condition of the animal and in different parts of its body. They are usually considered better developed in older than in very young animals. Many persons suppose extractives or the flavor they cause are best in the most expensive cuts of meat; in reality, cuts on the side of beef are often of better flavor than tender cuts, but owing to the difficulty of mastication this fact is frequently not detected. The extractives have little or no nutritive value in themselves, but they are of great importance in causing the secretion of digestive juices at the proper time, in the right amount, and of the right chemical character. The digestive tract may be likened to a piece of machinery which is beautifully built and adjusted and is ready to run and turn out its product as soon as a lever is moved which sets it in motion. The flavoring bodies of food, and especially those contained in meat, can be likened to the lever which sets the machinery in motion. Excitants to normal digestion are supplied by other foods as well, but meats, so physiologists believe, are especially important for the purpose. It is this quality which

[a] Arch. Hyg., 63 (1907), p. 134.

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justifies the taking of soup at the beginning of a meal and the giving of broths, meat extracts, and similar preparations to invalids and weak persons. These foods have little nutritive material in themselves, but they are great aids to the digestion of other foods.

The amount of the extractives which will be brought out into the water when meat is boiled depends upon the size of the pieces into which the meat is cut and on the length of time they are soaked in cold water before being heated. A good way to hinder the escape of the flavoring matter is to sear the surface of the meat quickly by heating it in fat, or the same end may be attained by plunging it into boiling water. Such facts are known to all cooks and have recently been studied systematically at the Illinois Experiment Station in relation to the amounts removed and the losses which may be involved in different methods of cookery. Such solubility is taken advantage of in making beef tea at home and in the manufacture of meat extract, the extracted material being finally concentrated by evaporating the water.

GENERAL METHODS OF PREPARING MEAT FOR THE TABLE.

The advantages of variety in the methods of preparing and serving are to be considered even more seriously in the cooking of the cheaper cuts than in the cooking of the more expensive ones, and yet even in this connection it is a mistake to lose sight of the fact that, though there is a great variety of dishes, the processes involved are few in number.

An experienced teacher of cooking, a woman who has made very valuable contributions to the art of cookery by showing that most of the numerous processes outlined and elaborately described in the cook books can be classified under a very few heads, says that she tries "to reduce the cooking of meat to its lowest terms and teach only three ways of cooking. The first is the application of intense heat to keep in the juices. This is suitable only for portions of clear meat where the fibers are tender. By the second method the meats are put in cold water and cooked at a low temperature. This is suitable for bone, gristle, and the toughest portions of the meat, which for this purpose should be divided into small bits. The third is a combination of these two processes and consists of searing and then stewing the meat. This is suitable for halfway cuts, i. e., those that are neither tender nor very tough." The many varieties of meat dishes are usually only a matter of flavor and garnish.

In other words, of the three processes the first is the short method; it aims to keep all the juices within the meat. The second is a very long method employed for the purpose of getting all or most of the juices out. The third is a combination of the two not so long as the second and yet requiring so much time that there is danger of the meat being rendered tasteless unless certain precautions are taken such as searing in hot fat or plunging into boiling water.

It is commonly said that the cooked meat fibers are harder or less tender than the raw, which seems a natural assumption since the meat protein, like egg albumen, is coagulated by heat, and furthermore, the water is forced out from the individual muscle fibers and they are shortened and thickened by the application of heat. Apparently, however, such general deductions must be modified on the basis of the experimental data obtained in Lehmann's[a] laboratory, for he found marked differences in this respect between the interior cuts of beef, of which tenderloin is a typical example, and exterior cuts such as flank. When beef flank was cooked by boiling for two hours, the toughness of the fibers greatly increased during the first half hour of the cooking period, and then diminished so that at the end of the cooking period the meat was found to be in about the same condition with respect to toughness or tenderness of the fibers as at the beginning. On the other hand, in the case of the tenderloin, there was a decrease in toughness of the fibers throughout the cooking period which was

[a] Arch. Hyg., 63 (1907), p. 134.

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particularly marked in the first few minutes of cooking, and at the end of the cooking period the meat fibers were only half as tough as before cooking.

A good idea of the changes which take place while meat is being cooked can be obtained by examining a piece of flesh which has been "cooked to pieces," as the saying goes. In this the muscular fibers may be seen completely separated one from another, showing that the connective tissue has been destroyed. It is also evident that the fibers themselves are of different texture from those in the raw meat. In preparing meat for the table it is usual to stop short of the point of disintegration, but while the long process of cooking is going on the connective tissue is gradually softening and the fibers are gradually changing in texture. The former is the thing to be especially desired, but the latter is not. For this reason it is necessary to keep the temperature below the boiling point and as low as is consistent with thorough cooking, for cooks seem agreed, as the result of experience shows, that slow gentle cooking results in better texture than is the case when meat is boiled rapidly. This is the philosophy that lies back of the simmering process.

When meat is cooked by roasting, broiling, or any other similar process the meat juices brown with the fat, producing substances which to most of us are agreeable to the senses of smell and taste alike. When meats are cooked in hot water such highly flavored substances are not so evident to the sense of smell, but nevertheless bodies of agreeable flavor which are perceptible to the palate are developed in the meat during the cooking process.

The question of the amount and character of the ingredients which escape from the meat and other changes occurring in it during cooking is too complicated to be discussed in detail here. Much careful experimenting along these lines has been done in experiment station and other laboratories,[a] and the results show that the losses vary considerably with the method of cooking employed, being of course greatest where small pieces of meat are subjected to prolonged cooking.

Among the principal conclusions drawn from the experiments referred to are the following: The chief loss in weight when meat is cooked is due to the driving off of water. When beef is cooked by pan broiling—that is, searing in a hot, greased pan, a common cooking process—no great loss of nutrition results, particularly if the fat and other substances adhering to the pan are utilized in the preparation of gravy. When beef is cooked by boiling, there is a loss of 3 to 20 per cent of material present, though this is not an actual loss if the broth is utilized for soup or in some similar way. Even in the case of meat which is used for the preparation of beef tea or broth, the losses of nutritive material are apparently small though much of the flavoring matter has been removed. The amount of fat found in broth varies directly with the amount originally present in the meat; the fatter the meat the greater the quantity of fat in the broth. The loss of water in cooking varies inversely with the fatness of the meat; that is, the fatter the meat the smaller the shrinkage due to loss of water. In cooked meat the loss of various constituents is inversely proportional to the size of the cut. In other words, the smaller the piece of meat the greater the percentage of loss. Loss also appears to be dependent somewhat upon the length of time the cooking is continued. When pieces of meat weighing 1½ to 5 pounds are cooked in water somewhat under the boiling point there appears to be little difference in the amount of material found in broth whether the meat is placed in cold water or hot water at the beginning of the cooking period. When meat is roasted in the oven the amount of material removed is somewhat affected by the character of the roasting pan and similar factors, thus the total loss in weight is naturally greater in an open than in a closed pan as the open pan offers more opportunity for the evaporation of water. Judging from the average results of a considerable number of tests it appears that a roast weighing 6 pounds raw should weigh 5 pounds

[a] U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Buls. 34, 162, p. 9, and 193, p. 29; also Office of Expt. Stas. Bul. 141.

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after cooking, or in other words the loss is about one-sixth of the original weight. This means that if the raw meat costs 20 cents per pound the cooked would represent an increase of 4 cents a pound on the original cost; but this increase would of course be lessened if all the drippings and gravy are utilized. With the quantities used in the ordinary home the relative losses sustained in different methods of cooking meat are not great enough to be of particular importance with reference to economical management. However, in public institutions where a small saving per day for each inmate represents a large item in the course of a year, it may be desirable to select methods involving the least loss, which would mean that the advantage would lie with stewing and boiling rather than with broiling and roasting, so far as the relative losses of material are concerned. The relative economy of different methods of cookery depends very greatly upon the kind of fuel, the form of stove and oven, and other similar factors. These vary so much under different home conditions that it is difficult to draw general deductions though the subject has often been investigated. However, it may be said that is often possible to effect a saving if the housewife can so plan the cooking of meat and other foods as to take full advantage of the heat supplied by the fuel used.

REDUCING THE EXPENSE FOR MEAT IN THE DIET.

The expense for meat in the home may be reduced in several ways, and each housekeeper can best judge which to use in her own case. From a careful consideration of the subject it appears that the various suggestions which have been made on the subject may be grouped under the following general heads: Economy in selection and purchase so as to take advantage of varying market conditions; purchasing meat in wholesale quantities for home use; serving smaller portions of meat than usual or using meat less frequently; careful attention to the use of meat, bone, fat, and small portions commonly trimmed off and thrown away and the utilization of left-over portions of cooked meat; and the use of the less expensive kinds.

The choice of cuts should correspond to the needs of the family and the preferences of its members. Careful consideration of market conditions is also useful not only to make sure that the meat is handled and marketed in a sanitary way but also to take advantage of any favorable change in price which may be due, for instance, to a large local supply of some particular kind or cut of meat. In towns where there is opportunity for choice, it may sometimes be found more satisfactory not to give all the family trade to one butcher; by going to various markets before buying the housekeeper is in a better position to hear of variations in prices and so be in a position to get the best values. Ordering by telephone or from the butcher's boy at the door may be less economical than going to market in person as the range of choice and prices is of course more obvious when the purchaser sees the goods and has a chance to observe market conditions. Each housekeeper must decide for herself whether or not the greater convenience compensates for the smaller range of choice which such ordering from description entails. No matter what the cut, whether expensive or cheap, it can not be utilized to the best advantage unless it is well cooked. Poorly prepared meat dishes are almost inevitably wasted at the table. As an illustration of the losses arising through unwise selection and poor cooking may be mentioned facts observed in dietary studies carried on by the Office of Experiment Stations. In many families where the income was fairly good the table and other conditions were far from satisfactory. In such cases the marketing was quite commonly done by a child or someone without knowledge or experience. In a particular instance the selection was expensive steak, which later was so badly cooked that it was hardly possible to eat it. A cheaper cut well cooked would have been much more satisfactory as well as more economical.

There is sometimes an advantage in using canned meat and meat products, and, if they are of good quality, such products are wholesome and palatable.

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That economy is furthered by careful serving at table is obvious. If more meat is given at each serving than the person wishes or habitually eats the table waste is unduly increased. Economy in all such points is important and not beneath the dignity of the family.

In rural regions both in the United States and in Europe farmers sometimes cooperate in the maintenance of slaughterhouses and storehouses, thus making it easier to obtain fresh meat in hot weather. In a "meat club"[6] in this country, which was said to be successful, the members took turns in providing animals (lambs or heifers) for the slaughtering which was done in a special shed on three Saturdays of each month. The meat was distributed among the members according to a system previously agreed on, the different cuts going to the different members in rotation. A fixed price per pound was agreed on at the beginning of the season and at the end of the season accounts were balanced according to the weight of the animals provided by and of the cuts supplied to each member. Such a plan seems capable of extension to meet a variety of conditions, particularly in rural regions.

Various other phases of the question of lessening the expense for meat in the home are discussed in the following sections.

LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF MEAT USED.

In many American families meat is eaten two or three times a day; in such cases the simplest way of reducing the meat bill would very likely be to cut down the amount used, either by serving it less often or by using less at a time. Deficiency of protein need not be feared when one good meat dish a day is served, especially if such nitrogenous materials as eggs, milk, cheese, and beans are used instead. In localities where fish can be obtained fresh and cheap, it might well be more frequently substituted for meat for the sake of variety as well as economy. Ingenious cooks have many ways of "extending the flavor" of meat, that is, of combining a small quantity with other materials to make a large dish, as in meat pies, stews, and similar dishes. Such dishes and their preparation are spoken of elsewhere. (See p. 15.)

BUYING MEAT IN QUANTITY FOR HOME USE.

By buying in large quantities under certain conditions it may be possible to procure meat at better prices than those which ordinarily prevail in the retail market. The whole side or quarter of an animal can frequently be obtained at noticeably less cost per pound than when it is bought cut by cut, and can be used to advantage when the housekeeper understands the art and has proper storage facilities and a good-sized family. When a hind quarter of mutton, for example, comes from the market the flank (on which the meat is thin and, as good housekeepers believe, likely to spoil more easily than some other cuts) should be cooked immediately, or if preferred it may be covered with a thin layer of fat (rendered suet) which can be easily removed when the time for cooking comes. The flank, together with the rib bone, ordinarily makes a gallon of good Scotch broth. The remainder of the hind quarter may be used for roast or chops. The whole pig carcass has always been used by families living on the farms where the animals are slaughtered, and in village homes; town housekeepers not infrequently buy pigs whole and "put down" the meat. An animal 6 months old and weighing about 100 pounds would be suitable for this purpose. The hams and thin pieces of belly meat may be pickled and smoked. The thick pieces of belly meat, packed in a two-gallon jar and covered with salt or brine, will make a supply of fat pork to cook with beans and other vegetables. The tenderloin makes good roasts, the head and feet may go into head cheese or scrapple, and the trimmings and other scraps of lean meat serve for a few pounds of homemade sausage. In some large families it is found profitable to "corn" a fore quarter of beef for spring and summer

[6] Breeder's Gaz., 53 (1908), p. 232.

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use. Formerly it was a common farm practice to dry beef, but now it seems to be more usual to purchase beef which has been dried in large establishments. The general use of refrigerators and ice chests in homes at the present time has had a great influence on the length of time meat may be kept and so upon the amount a housewife may buy at a time with advantage.

Pickling, smoking, and other methods of curing meat for home use has been discussed in an earlier bulletin [a] in this series.

The preservation of meat and meat products by canning is a matter of great importance, but it is almost wholly a commercial enterprise, as the difficulties in the way of successfully canning meat in the home are many.

UTILIZING THE FAT, BONE, AND TRIMMINGS IN MEATS, AND THE LEFT-OVER COLD MEATS.

In the percentage of fat present in different kinds and cuts of meat, a greater difference exists than in the percentage of proteids. The lowest percentage of fat shown in the table on page 6 was 8.1 per cent in the shank of beef; the highest was 32 per cent in the pork chops. The highest priced cuts, loin and ribs of beef, contain 20 to 25 per cent. If the fat of the meat is not eaten at the table, and is not utilized otherwise, a pecuniary loss results. If butter is the fat used in making crusts for meat pies, and in preparing the cheaper cuts, there is little economy involved; the fats from other meat should therefore be saved, as they may be used in place of butter in such cases, as well as in preparing many other foods. The fat from sausage or from the soup kettle, or from a pot roast, which is savory because it has been cooked with vegetables, is particularly acceptable. Sometimes savory vegetables, onion, or sweet herbs are added to fat when it is tried out to give it flavor.

Some illustrations of methods of preparing such cooking fats follow:

Trying out Fat.

A double boiler is the best utensil to use in trying out small portions of fat. There is no danger of burning the fat and the odor is much less noticeable than if it is heated in a dish set directly over the fire.

Clarifying Fat.

Excepting where the purpose of clarifying fat is to remove flavors, a good method to follow is to pour boiling water over the fat, to boil thoroughly, and then to set it away to cool. The cold fat may be removed in a solid cake and any impurities clinging to it may be scraped off, as they will be found at the bottom of the layer. By repeating this process two or three times a cake of clean, white fat may be obtained.

A slight burned taste or similar objectionable flavors often can be removed from fat by means of potatoes. After melting the fat, put into it thick slices of raw potato; heat gradually. When the fat ceases to bubble and the potatoes are brown, strain through a cloth placed in a wire strainer.

Savory Drippings.

When rendering the drippings of fat meat, add a small onion (do not cut it), a few leaves of summer savory and thyme, a teaspoonful of salt, and a little pepper. This is enough for a pint of fat. Keep the drippings covered and in a cool place.

Uses for Bones.

Almost any meat bones can be used in soup making, and if the meat is not all removed from them the soup is better. But some bones, especially the rib bones, if they have a little meat left on them, can be grilled or roasted into very palatable dishes. The "spareribs" of southern cooks is made of the rib bones from a roast of pork, and makes a favorite dish when well browned. The braised ribs of beef often served in high-class restaurants are made from the bones cut from rib roasts. In this connection it may be noted that many of the dishes popular in good hotels are made of portions of meat such as are frequently thrown away in private houses, but which with proper cooking and seasoning make attractive dishes and give most acceptable variety to the menu. An old recipe for "broiled bones" directs that the bones (beef ribs or sirloin bones on

[a] U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bul. 183.

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which the meat is not left too thick in any part) be sprinkled with salt and pepper (Cayenne), and broiled over a clear fire until browned. Another example of the use of bones is boiled marrow bone. The bones are cut in convenient lengths, the ends covered with a little piece of dough over which a floured cloth is tied, and cooked in boiling water for two hours. After removing the cloth and dough, the bones are placed upright on toast and served. Prepared as above, the bones may also be baked in a deep dish. Marrow is sometimes removed from bones after cooking, seasoned, and served on toast.

Trimmings from meat may be utilized in various "made dishes," of which examples will be given further on, or they can always be put to good use in the soup kettle. It is surprising how many economies may be practiced in such ways and also in the table use of left-over portions of cooked meat if attention is given to the matter. Many of the recipes given in this bulletin involve the use of such left-overs. Others will suggest themselves or may be found in all the usual cookery books.

METHODS OF EXTENDING THE FLAVOR OF MEAT.

Common household methods of extending the meat flavor through a considerable quantity of material which would otherwise be lacking in distinctive taste are to serve the meat with dumplings, generally in the dish with it, to combine the meat with crusts, as in meat pies or meat rolls, or to serve the meat on toast and biscuits. Borders of rice, hominy, or mashed potatoes are examples of the same principles applied in different ways. By serving some preparation of flour, rice, hominy, or other food rich in starch with the meat we get a dish which in itself approaches nearer to the balanced ration than meat alone and one in which the meat flavor is extended through a large amount of the material.

Throughout the bulletin the measurements given in the recipes call for a level spoonful or a level cupful, as the case may be.

USE OF DUMPLINGS AND SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

A number of recipes for meat dishes made with dumplings and similar preparations follow:

Meat Stew with Dumplings.

STEW.

5 pounds of a cheaper cut of beef.
4 cups of potatoes cut into small pieces.
1 cup each of turnips and carrots cut into ½-inch cubes.
½ onion, chopped.
¼ cup of flour.
Salt and pepper.

Cut the meat into small pieces, removing the fat; try out the fat and brown the meat in it. When well browned, cover with boiling water, boil for five minutes and then cook in a lower temperature until the meat is done. If tender, this will require about three hours on the stove or five hours in the fireless cooker. Add carrots, turnips, onions, pepper, and salt during the last hour of cooking, and the potatoes fifteen minutes before serving. Thicken with the flour diluted with cold water. Serve with dumplings (see below). If this dish is made in the fireless cooker, the mixture must be reheated when the vegetables are put in. Such a stew may also be made of mutton. If veal or pork is used the vegetables may be omitted or simply a little onion used. Sometimes for variety the browning of the meat is dispensed with. When white meat, such as chicken, veal, or fresh pork, is used, the gravy is often made rich with cream or milk thickened with flour. The numerous minor additions which may be introduced give the great variety of such stews found in cookbooks.

DUMPLINGS.

2 cups flour.
4 teaspoonfuls baking powder.
1 cup milk or a little more if needed.
½ teaspoonful salt.
2 teaspoonfuls butter.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Work in the butter with the tips of fingers, add milk gradually, roll out to a thickness of one-half inch and cut with biscuit cutter. In some countries it is customary to season the dumplings themselves with herbs, etc., or to stuff them with bread crumbs fried in butter instead of depending upon the gravy to season them.

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A good way to cook dumplings is to put them in a buttered steamer over a kettle of hot water. They should cook from twelve to fifteen minutes. If it is necessary to cook them with the stew, enough liquid should be removed so that they may be placed upon the meat and vegetables.

Sometimes the dough is baked and served as biscuits over which the stew is poured. If the stew is made with chicken or veal it is generally termed a fricassee.

Ragout of Mutton with Farina Balls.

1½ pounds neck of mutton cut into small pieces.
1 tablespoonful butter.
1 tablespoonful flour.
1 onion.
1 carrot.
½ can peas.
2 cups hot water.
1 teaspoonful salt.
¼ teaspoonful pepper.
1 bay leaf.
Sprig parsley.
1 clove.

FARINA BALLS.

½ cup farina.
1 cup milk.
½ teaspoonful salt.
¼ teaspoonful pepper.
Onion juice.
Yolk 1 egg.

Put butter in frying pan. When melted add flour and brown. Add carrot and onion, cut in dice. Remove vegetables and add meat, searing well. To meat and vegetables add hot water and seasonings. Put in a suitable kettle, cover and simmer two hours. Add peas ten minutes before serving in a dish with farina balls made as follows:

Cook farina and milk in double boiler one hour. Add seasoning and well-beaten yolk. Stir well and cool. When cold roll into balls. Dip in egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Rice may be used in a similar way.

MEAT PIES AND SIMILAR DISHES.

Meat pies represent another method of combining flour with meat. They are ordinarily baked in a fairly deep dish the sides of which may or may not be lined with dough. The cooked meat, cut into small pieces, is put into the dish, sometimes with small pieces of vegetables, a gravy is poured over the meat, the dish is covered with a layer of dough, and then baked. Most commonly the dough is like that used for soda or cream-of-tartar biscuit, but sometimes shortened pastry dough, such as is made for pies, is used. This is especially the case in the fancy individual dishes usually called patties. Occasionally the pie is covered with a potato crust in which case the meat is put directly into the dish without lining the latter. Stewed beef, veal, and chicken are probably most frequently used in pies, but any kind of meat may be used, or several kinds in combination. Pork pies are favorite dishes in many rural regions, especially at hog-killing time, and when well made are excellent.

If pies are made from raw meat and vegetables longer cooking is needed than otherwise, and in such cases it is well to cover the dish with a plate, cook until the pie is nearly done, then remove the plate, add the crust, and return to the oven until the crust is lightly browned. Many cooks insist on piercing holes in the top crust of a meat pie directly it is taken from the oven.

Twelve O'clock Pie.

This is made with shoulder of mutton, boiled with carrot and onion, then cut up, mixed with potatoes separately boiled and cut up, and put into a baking dish. The crust is made by mixing smoothly mashed potatoes to which a tablespoonful of shortening has been added, with enough flour and water to make them roll out easily. A pie made of a pound of meat will require 5 or 6 small boiled potatoes, a cupful of mashed potatoes, and 8 or 10 tablespoonfuls of flour, and should be baked about twenty minutes in a hot oven. Salt, pepper, and other seasoning, as onion and carrot, may be added to taste. A teaspoonful of baking powder makes the crust lighter.

Meat and Tomato Pie.

This dish presents an excellent way of using up small quantities of either cold beef or cold mutton. If fresh tomatoes are used, peel and slice them; if canned, drain off the liquid. Place a layer of tomato in a baking dish, then a layer of sliced meat, and over the two dredge flour, pepper, and salt; repeat until the dish is nearly full, then put in an extra layer of tomato and cover the whole with a layer of pastry or of bread or cracker crumbs. When the quantity of meat is small, it may be "helped out" by boiled potatoes

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or other suitable vegetables. A few oysters or mushrooms improve the flavor, especially when beef is used. The pie will need to be baked from half an hour to an hour according to its size and the heat of the oven.

Meat and Pastry Rolls.

Small quantities of cold ham, chicken, or other meat may be utilized for these. The meat should be chopped fine, well seasoned, mixed with enough savory fat or butter to make it "shape," and formed into rolls about the size of a finger. A short dough (made, say, of a pint of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls of lard, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, salt, and milk enough to mix) should be rolled thin, cut into strips, and folded about the meat rolls, care being taken to keep the shape regular. The rolls should be baked in a quick oven until they are a delicate brown color and served hot.

Meat Turnovers.

Almost any kind of chopped meat may be used in these, and if the quantity on hand is small may be mixed with potato or cooked rice. This filling should be seasoned to taste with salt and pepper, onion, or whatever is relished, and laid on pieces of short biscuit dough rolled thin and cut into circles about the size of an ordinary saucer. The edges of the dough should be moistened with white of egg, the dough then folded over the meat, and its edges pinched closely together. If desired, the tops of the turnovers may be brushed over with yolk of egg before they are placed in the oven. About half an hour's baking in a hot oven is required. Serving with a brown sauce (see p. 28) increases the flavor and moistens the crust.

MEAT WITH MACARONI AND OTHER STARCHY MATERIALS.

Macaroni cooked with chopped ham, hash made of meat and potatoes or meat and rice, meat croquettes—made of meat and some starchy materials like bread crumbs, cracker dust, or rice—are other familiar examples of meat combined with starchy materials. Pilaf, a dish very common in the Orient and well known in the United States, is of this character and easily made. When there is soup or soup stock on hand it can be well used in the pilaf.

Turkish Pilaf.

½ cup of rice.
½ cup of tomatoes stewed and strained.
1 cup stock or broth.
3 tablespoonfuls of butter.

Cook the rice and tomatoes with the stock in a double boiler until the rice is tender, removing the cover after the rice is cooked if there is too much liquid. Add the butter and stir it in with a fork to prevent the rice from being broken. A little catsup or Chili sauce with water enough to make three-quarters of a cup may be substituted for the tomatoes. This may be served as a border with meat, or served separately in the place of a vegetable, or may make the main dish at a meal, as it is savory and reasonably nutritious.

Meat Cakes.

1 pound chopped veal.
½ pound soaked bread crumbs.
2 tablespoonfuls savory fat or butter.
1 teaspoonful chopped onion.
1½ teaspoonfuls salt.
Dash of pepper.

Mix all the ingredients except the butter or fat and shape into small round cakes. Melt the fat in a baking pan and brown the cakes in it, first one side and then the other. Either cooked or raw veal may be used. In the case of raw meat the pan should be covered so that the heat may be retained to soften the meat.

Stew from Cold Roast.

This dish provides a good way of using up the remnants of a roast, either of beef or mutton. The meat should be freed from fat, gristle, and bones, cut into small pieces, slightly salted, and put into a kettle with water enough to nearly cover it. It should simmer until almost ready to break in pieces, when onions and raw potatoes, peeled and quartered, should be added. A little soup stock may also be added if available. Cook until the potatoes are done, then thicken the liquor or gravy with flour. The stew may be attractively served on slices of crisp toast.

MEAT WITH BEANS.

Dry beans are very rich in protein, the percentage being fully as large as that in meat. Dry beans and other similar legumes are usually cooked in water, which they absorb, and so are diluted before serving; on the other hand, meats by the ordinary methods of cooking are usually deprived of some of the water originally present—facts which are often overlooked in discussing the matter. Nevertheless, when beans are served with meat the dish is almost as rich in protein as if it consisted entirely of meat.

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Pork and beans is such a well-known dish that recipes are not needed. Some cooks use a piece of corned mutton or a piece of corned beef in place of salt or corned pork or bacon or use butter or olive oil in preparing this dish.

In the Southern States, where cowpeas are a common crop, they are cooked in the same way as dried beans. Cowpeas baked with salt pork or bacon make an excellent dish resembling pork and beans, but of distinctive flavor. Cowpeas boiled with ham or with bacon are also well-known and palatable dishes.

Recipes are here given for some less common meat and bean dishes.

Mexican Beef.

The Mexicans have a dish known as "Chili con carne" (meat with Chili pepper), the ingredients for which one would doubtless have difficulty in obtaining except in the southwestern United States. However, a good substitute for it may be made with the foods available in all parts of the country. The Mexican recipe is as follows:

Remove the seeds from two Chili peppers, soak the pods in a pint of warm water until they are soft, scrape the pulp from the skin and add to the water. Cut two pounds of beef into small pieces and brown in butter or drippings. Add a clove of garlic and the Chili water. Cook until the meat is tender, renewing the water if necessary. Thicken the sauce with flour. Serve with Mexican beans either mixed with the meat or used as a border.

In the absence of the Chili peppers, water and Cayenne pepper may be used, and onions may be substituted for garlic. For the Mexican beans, red kidney beans either fresh or canned make a good substitute. If the canned beans are used they should be drained and heated in a little savory fat or butter. The liquid may be added to the meat while it is cooking. If the dried beans are used they should be soaked until soft, then cooked in water until tender and rather dry, a little butter or dripping and salt being used for seasoning or gravy. White or dried Lima beans may be used in a similar way.

Haricot of Mutton.

2 tablespoonfuls of chopped onions.
2 tablespoonfuls of butter or drippings.
2 cups of water, and salt and pepper.
1½ pounds of lean mutton or lamb cut into 2-inch pieces.

Fry the onions in the butter, add the meat, and brown; cover with water and cook until the meat is tender. Serve with a border of Lima beans, seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and a little chopped parsley. Fresh, canned, dried, or evaporated Lima beans may be used in making this dish.

Roast Pork with Cowpeas.

For this dish a leg of young pork should be selected. With a sharp knife make a deep cut in the knuckle and fill the opening with sage, pepper, salt, and chopped onion. When the roast is half done scar the skin but do not cut deeper than the outer rind. When the meat is nearly cooked pour off the excess of fat and add a quart of *white* cowpeas which have been previously parboiled or "hulled" and cook slowly until quite done and the meat is brown. Apple sauce may be served with this dish.

MEAT SALADS.

Whether meat salads are economical or not depends upon the way in which the materials are utilized. If in chicken salad, for example, only the white meat of chickens especially bought for the purpose and only the inside stems of expensive celery are used, it can hardly be cheaper than plain chicken. But, if portions of meat left over from a previous serving are mixed with celery grown at home, they certainly make an economical dish, and one very acceptable to most persons. Cold roast pork or tender veal—in fact, any white meat can be utilized in the same way. Apples cut into cubes may be substituted for part of the celery; many cooks consider that with the apple the salad takes the dressing better than with the celery alone. Many also prefer to marinate (i. e., mix with a little oil and vinegar) the meat and celery or celery and apples before putting in the final dressing, which may be either mayonnaise or a good boiled dressing.

MEAT WITH EGGS.

Occasionally eggs are combined with meat, making very nutritious dishes. Whether this is an economy or not of course depends on the comparative cost of eggs and meat.

In general, it may be said that eggs are cheaper food than meat when a dozen costs less than 1½ pounds of meat, for a dozen eggs weighs about 1½ pounds and

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the proportions of protein and fat which they contain are not far different from the proportions of these nutrients in the average cut of meat. When eggs are 30 cents a dozen they compare favorably with round of beef at 20 cents a pound.

Such common dishes as ham and eggs, bacon or salt pork and eggs, and omelette with minced ham or other meat are familiar to all cooks.

Roast Beef with Yorkshire Pudding.

The beef is roasted as usual and the pudding made as follows:

YORKSHIRE PUDDING.

3 eggs.	1 cupful flour.
1 pint milk.	1 teaspoonful salt.

Beat the eggs until very light, then add the milk. Pour the mixture over the flour, add the salt, and beat well. Bake in hissing hot gem pans or in an ordinary baking pan for forty-five minutes, and baste with drippings from the beef. If gem pans are used, they should be placed on a dripping pan to protect the floor of the oven from the fat. Many cooks prefer to bake Yorkshire pudding in the pan with the meat; in this case the roast should be placed on a rack and the pudding batter poured on the pan under it.

Corned-Beef Hash with Poached Eggs.

A dish popular with many persons is corned-beef hash with poached eggs on top of the hash. A slice of toast is sometimes used under the hash. This suggests a way of utilizing the small amount of corned-beef hash which would otherwise be insufficient for a meal.

Housekeepers occasionally use up odd bits of other meat in a similar way, chopping and seasoning them and then warming and serving in individual baking cups with a poached or shirred egg on each.

Ham and Poached Eggs with Cream Sauce.

A more elaborate dish of meat and eggs is made by placing a piece of thinly sliced boiled ham on a round of buttered toast, a poached egg on the ham, and covering with a highly seasoned cream or a Hollandaise sauce. A slice of tongue may be used instead of the ham. If preferred, a well-seasoned and rather thick tomato sauce or curry sauce may be used.

STUFFING OR FORCEMEAT.

Another popular way to extend the flavor of meat over a large amount of food is by the use of stuffing or forcemeat (a synonym more common in England than in the United States). As it is impossible to introduce much stuffing into some pieces of meat even if the meat is cut to make a pocket for it, it is often well to prepare more than can be put into the meat and to cook the remainder in the pan beside the meat. Some cooks cover the extra stuffing with buttered paper while it is cooking and baste it at intervals.

Some recipes for meat dishes of this character follow, and others will be found in cookbooks.

Mock Duck.

Mock duck is made by placing on a round steak a stuffing of bread crumb well seasoned with chopped onions, butter, chopped suet or dripping, salt, pepper, and a little sage, if the flavor is relished. The steak is then rolled around the stuffing and tied with a string in several places. If the steak seems tough, the roll is steamed or stewed until tender before roasting in the oven until brown. Or it may be cooked in a casserole or other covered dish, in which case a cupful or more of water or soup-stock should be poured around the meat. Mock duck is excellent served with currant or other acid jelly.

Mock Wild Duck.

1 flank steak, or	Salt, pepper, and powdered thyme, sage, and savory.
1½ pounds round steak cut ½ inch thick.	2 tablespoonfuls flour.
2 lamb kidneys.	1 tablespoonful sugar.
¼ cup butter or drippings.	3 cupfuls water or stock.
½ cup cracker crumbs.	
1 tablespoonful minced onion.	

Trim the kidneys of all fat, cords, and veins. Cut into small pieces and spread evenly over one side of the steak together with the crumbs, onion, and seasonings. Roll and tie with a cord. Brown the roll in fat, then remove and make a gravy by heating the flour in the fat and adding three cupfuls of stock or water and the sugar. Put the meat into the gravy and cook slowly until tender in a covered baking dish, a steamer, or a fireless cooker. If steamed or cooked in a fireless cooker, the roll should be browned in the oven before serving.

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Veal or Beef Birds.

A popular dish known as veal or beef birds or by a variety of special names is made by taking small pieces of meat, each just large enough for an individual serving, and preparing them in the same way as the mock duck is prepared.

Sometimes variety is introduced by seasoning the stuffing with chopped olives or tomato. Many cooks prepare their "birds" by browning in a little fat, then adding a little water, covering closely and simmering until tender.

UTILIZING THE CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT IN PALATABLE DISHES.

When the housekeeper attempts to reduce her meat bill by using the less expensive cuts, she commonly has two difficulties to contend with—toughness and lack of flavor. It has been shown how prolonged cooking softens the connective tissues of the meat. Pounding the meat and chopping it are also employed with tough cuts, as they help to break the muscle fibers. As for flavor, the natural flavor of meat even in the least desirable cuts may be developed by careful cooking, notably by browning the surface, and other flavors may be given by the addition of vegetables and seasoning with condiments of various kinds.

Methods of preparing inexpensive meat dishes will be discussed and practical directions for them will be given in the following sections. As often happens, two or three methods may be illustrated by the same dish, but the attempt has been made to group the recipes according to their most salient feature.

PROLONGED COOKING AT LOW HEAT.

Meat may be cooked in water in a number of ways without being allowed to reach the boiling point. With the ordinary kitchen range this is accomplished by cooking on the cooler part of the stove rather than on the hottest part, directly over the fire. Experience with a gas stove, particularly if it has a small burner known as a "simmerer," usually enables the cook to maintain temperatures which are high enough to sterilize the meat if it has become accidentally contaminated in any way and to make it tender without hardening the fibers. The double boiler would seem to be a neglected utensil for this purpose. Its contents can easily be kept up to a temperature of 200° F., and nothing will burn. Another method is by means of the fireless cooker. In this a high temperature can be maintained for a long time without the application of fresh heat. Still another method is by means of a closely covered baking dish. Earthenware dishes of this kind suitable for serving foods as well as for cooking are known as casseroles. For cooking purposes a baking dish covered with a plate or a bean jar covered with a saucer may be substituted. The Aladdin oven has long been popular for the purpose of preserving temperatures which are near the boiling point and yet do not reach it. It is a thoroughly insulated oven which may be heated either by a kerosene lamp or a gas jet.

In this connection directions are given for using some of the toughest and least promising pieces of meat.

Stewed Shin of Beef.

4 pounds of shin of beef.
1 medium-sized onion.
1 whole clove and a small bay leaf.
1 sprig of parsley.
1½ tablespoonfuls of flour.
1 small slice of carrot.
½ tablespoonful of salt.
¼ teaspoonful of pepper.
2 quarts of boiling water.
1½ tablespoonfuls of butter or savory drippings.

Have the butcher cut the bone in several pieces. Put all the ingredients but the flour and butter into a stewpan and bring to a boil. Set the pan where the liquid will just simmer for six hours, or after boiling for five or ten minutes, put all into the fireless cooker for eight or nine hours. With the butter, flour, and one-half cupful of the clear soup from which the fat has been removed, make a brown sauce (see p. 28); to this add the meat and the marrow removed from the bone. Heat and serve. The remainder of the liquid in which the meat has been cooked may be used for soup.

Boiled Beef with Horse-radish Sauce.

Plain boiled beef may also be served with horse-radish sauce, for which a recipe is given on page 27, and makes a palatable dish. A little chopped parsley sprinkled over the meat when served is considered an improvement by many persons. For the sake of variety the meat may be browned like pot roast before serving.

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Scotch Broth.

3 pounds mutton.
2 tablespoonfuls of pearl barley.
2 tablespoonfuls of minced onion.
2 tablespoonfuls of minced turnip.
2 tablespoonfuls of minced carrot.
2 tablespoonfuls of minced celery.
2 tablespoonfuls of salt.
1 teaspoonful of pepper.
1 tablespoonful of minced parsley.
3 quarts cold water.

Remove the bones and all the fat from the mutton, cut the meat into small pieces and put it into a stewpan with the water, chopped vegetables, barley, and all the seasoning excepting the parsley. It will be found convenient to tie the bones in a piece of thin white cloth before adding them to the other ingredients. Bring the stew to a boil, quickly skim it and allow it to simmer for three hours, thicken with the flour, and add the chopped parsley.

Stuffed Heart.

Wash the heart thoroughly inside and out, stuff with the following mixture, and sew up the opening: One cup broken bread dipped in fat and browned in the oven, 1 chopped onion, and salt and pepper to taste.

Cover the heart with water and simmer until tender or boil ten minutes and set in the fireless cooker for six or eight hours. Remove from the water about one-half hour before serving. Dredge with flour, pepper, and salt, or sprinkle with crumbs and bake until brown.

Braised Beef, Pot Roast, and Beef à la Mode.

The above names are given to dishes made from the less tender cuts of meat. They vary little either in composition or method of preparation. In all cases the meat is browned on the outside to increase the flavor and then cooked in a small amount of water in a closely covered kettle or other receptacle until tender. The flavor of the dish is secured by browning the meat and by the addition of the seasoning vegetables. Many recipes suggest that the vegetables be removed before serving and the liquid be thickened. As the vegetables are usually extremely well-seasoned by means of the browned fat and the extracts of the meat, it seems unfortunate not to serve them.

Of course, the kind, quality, and shape of the meat all play their part in the matter. Extra time is needed for meats with a good deal of sinew and tough fibers such as the tough steaks, shank cuts, etc.; and naturally a fillet of beef, or a steak from a prime cut, will take less time than a thick piece from the shin. Such dishes require more time and perhaps more skill in their preparation and may involve more expense for fuel than the more costly cuts, which like chops or tender steaks may be quickly cooked, but to the epicure, as well as to the average man, they are palatable when rightly prepared.

Bean-Pot Roast.

3 pounds mutton (shoulder), or
3 pounds round, or chuck steak.
1 cup carrots cut into small pieces.
1 cup potatoes cut into small pieces.
½ cup sliced onion.

Cover the meat with boiling water. Place the cover on the bean pot and let the meat cook in a moderate oven for two hours; then add the vegetables cut in half-inch cubes, with 2 teaspoonfuls salt; cook until the vegetables are tender, which will require about one hour; then serve, pouring a sauce over the meat, made from 1 cup of the liquid in which the meat was cooked, thickened with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour.

Hungarian Goulash.

2 pounds top round of beef.
A little flour.
2 ounces salt pork.
2 cups tomatoes.
1 stalk celery.
1 onion.
2 bay leaves.
6 whole cloves.
6 peppercorns.
1 blade mace.

Cut the beef into 2-inch pieces and sprinkle with flour; fry the salt pork until light brown; add the beef and cook slowly for about thirty-five minutes, stirring occasionally. Cover with water and simmer about two hours; season with salt and pepper or paprika.

From the vegetables and spices a sauce is made as follows: Cook in sufficient water to cover for twenty minutes; then rub through a sieve, and add to some of the stock in which the meat was cooked. Thicken with flour, using 2 tablespoonfuls (moistened with cold water) to each cup of liquid, and season with salt and paprika.

Serve the meat on a platter with the sauce poured over it. Potatoes, carrots, and green peppers cooked until tender, and cut into small pieces or narrow strips, are usually sprinkled over the dish when served, and noodles may be arranged in a border upon the platter.

Goulash is a Hungarian dish which has come to be a favorite in the United States.

CASSEROLE COOKERY.

A casserole is a heavy earthenware dish with a cover. A substitute for it can easily be improvised by using any heavy earthenware dish with a heavy plate for the cover. A casserole presentable enough in appearance to be put on the table serves the double purpose of baking and serving dish.

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A suitable cut of beef or veal, and it may well be one of the cheaper cuts, as the long, slow cooking insures tenderness, may be cooked in a casserole.

Poultry and other meats besides beef or veal can be cooked in this manner. Chicken cooked in a casserole, which is a favorite and expensive dish in good hotels and restaurants, may be easily prepared in the home, and casserole cookery is to be recommended for a tough chicken.

The heat must be moderate and the cooking must occupy a long time. Hurried cooking in a casserole is out of the question. If care is taken in this particular, and suitable seasonings are used, few who know anything of cooking should go astray.

Chopped meat also may be cooked in a casserole and this utensil is particularly useful for the purpose, because the food is served in the same dish in which it is cooked and may easily be kept hot, a point which is important with chopped meats, which usually cool rapidly.

Casserole Roast.

3 or 4 pounds of round or rump of beef.
A slice of salt pork.
A few peppercorns.
One-fourth each of a carrot, a turnip, an onion, and a head of celery cut into small pieces.

Try out the pork. Brown the meat on both sides in the fat. Put in a casserole with the vegetables around it, add 2 cupfuls of water or stock. Cover and cook in a hot oven three hours, basting occasionally. A sauce or gravy can be made with water, flour, and some of the juice left in the casserole.

Casserole or Italian Hash.

Boil one-fourth pound of macaroni, drain and put into a buttered casserole, add a little butter and grated cheese. Push the macaroni to the sides of the dish and fill the center with chopped cooked meat seasoned to suit the taste of the family. A little sausage gives a good flavor to this dish. Place in the oven until hot throughout and serve.

A very good modification of this is made by using raw instead of cooked meat. For this one-half pound of round steak is sufficient for a family of six. This should be cut into small pieces, browned, and cooked until tender in water with the onions and other seasonings. An hour before the cooking is complete, add one-half can of tomatoes. Before serving, the meat may be mixed with the sauce, and the whole is poured over the macaroni.

MEAT COOKED WITH VINEGAR.

Dishes of similar sort as regards cooking, but in which vinegar is used to give flavor as well as to soften the meat and make it tender, are the following:

Sour Beef.

Take a piece of beef from the rump or the lower round, cover with vinegar or with a half-and-half mixture of vinegar and water, add sliced onion, bay leaves, and a few mixed whole spices and salt. Allow to stand a week in winter or three or four days in summer; turn once a day and keep covered. When ready to cook, brown the meat in fat, using an enameled iron pan, strain the liquid over it and cook until tender; thicken the gravy with flour or ginger snaps (which may be broken up first), strain it, and pour over the sliced meat. Some cooks add cream.

Sour Beefsteak.

Round steak may be cooked in water in which there is a little vinegar, or if the time is sufficient, it may be soaked for a few hours in vinegar and water and then cooked in a casserole or in some similar way.

POUNDED MEAT.

Pounding meat before cooking is an old-fashioned method of making it tender, but while it has the advantage of breaking down the tough tissues it has the disadvantage of being likely to drive out the juices and with them the flavor. A very good way of escaping this difficulty is pounding flour into the meat; this catches and retains the juices. Below are given the recipes for two palatable dishes in which this is done:

Farmer Stew.

Pound flour into both sides of a round steak, using as much as the meat will take up. This may be done with a meat pounder or with the edge of a heavy plate. Fry in drippings, butter, or other fat in a Scotch bowl, or if more convenient in an ordinary iron kettle or a frying pan; then add water enough to cover it. Cover the dish very tightly so that the steam can not escape and allow the meat to simmer for two hours or until it is tender. One advantage of this dish is that ordinarily it is ready to serve when the meat is done as the gravy is already thickened. However, if a large amount of fat is used in the frying, the gravy may not be thick enough and must be blended with flour.

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Spanish Beefsteak.

Take a piece of round steak weighing 2 pounds and about an inch thick; pound until thin, season with salt and Cayenne pepper, cover with a layer of bacon or salt pork, cut into thin slices, roll and tie with a cord. Pour around it half a cupful of milk and half a cupful of water. Place in a covered baking dish and cook two hours, basting occasionally.

CHOPPED MEAT.

Chopping meat is one of the principal methods of making tough and inexpensive meat tender, i. e., dividing it finely and thus cutting the connective tissue into small bits. Such meats have another advantage in that they may be cooked quickly and economically.

In broiling chopped meat the fact should be kept in mind that there is no reason why it should not be cooked like the best and most expensive tenderloin. The only reason that ever existed for difference in treatment was the toughness of the connective tissue, and this feature has been overcome by the chopping. The ideal to be reached in broiling steak is to sear the surface very quickly, so that the juices which contain the greater part of the flavoring of the meat shall be kept in, and then to allow the heat to penetrate to the inside until the whole mass is cooked to the taste of the family. To pass the point where the meat ceases to be puffy and juicy and becomes flat and hard is very undesirable, as the palatability is then lost. Exactly the same ideal should be kept in mind in broiling chopped meat. If this were always done, hard, compact, tasteless balls or cakes of meat would be served less often. To begin with, the broiler should be even more carefully greased than for a whole steak. This makes it possible to form the balls or cakes of chopped meat with very little pressure without running the risk of having them pulled to pieces by adhering to the wires of the broiler. They should be heated on both sides even more quickly than the steak, because the chopping has provided more ways of escape for the juice, and these openings should be sealed as soon as possible. The interior should be cooked to the taste of the family just as the steak is.

In regard to broiling it may incidentally be noted that housekeepers often make themselves unnecessary work when broiling under gas by allowing the juice from steaks or meat balls to drop into the large pan under the rack. A smaller pan set in the larger one may be made to catch all the juice and fat and is much easier to wash. It serves also to economize the gravy.

Chopped raw meat of almost any kind can be very quickly made into a savory dish by cooking it with water or with water and milk for a short time, then thickening with butter and flour, and adding different seasonings as relished, either pepper and salt alone, or onion juice, celery, or tomato. Such a dish may be made to "go further" by serving it on toast or with a border of rice or in some similar combination.

Tough Portions of Porterhouse Steak.

Before speaking of the cooking of the cuts that lack tenderness throughout, it may be well to refer to the fact that the flank end of the porterhouse is to be classed with the toughest of cuts and with those which, when cooked alone, are with difficulty made tender even by long heating. Mock duck, which is commonly made out of flank steak, can be rendered tender enough to be palatable only by long steaming or cooking in water (see p. 19) and yet people quite generally broil this part of the steak with the tenderloin and expect it to be eaten. The fact is that to broil this part of the porterhouse steak is not good management. It is much more profitable to put it into the soup kettle or to make it into a stew. In families where most of the members are away during the day the latter is a good plan, for the end of a steak makes a good stew for two or three people. This may be seasoned with vegetables left from dinner, or two or three olives cut up in gravy will give a very good flavor; or a few drops of some one of the bottled meat sauces, if the flavor is relished, or a little Chili sauce may be added to the stew. But if the tough end of a porterhouse is needed with the rest, a good plan is to put it through a meat grinder, make it into balls, and broil it with the tender portions. Each member of the family can then be served with a piece of the tenderloin and a meat ball. If the chopped meat is seasoned with a little onion juice, grated lemon rind, or chopped parsley, a good flavor is imparted to the gravy.

Hamburg Steak.

This name is commonly given to inexpensive cuts of beef chopped, seasoned a little, shaped into small balls or into one large thin cake, and quickly broiled in the way that a tender steak would be. Owing to the quick cooking much of the natural flavor of the meat is developed and retained. The fact should be kept in mind that Hamburg steak must be made from fresh, well-ground meat. It is much safer to chop the meat at home, as chopped meat spoils very quickly. Much depends, too, upon browning it sufficiently to bring out the flavors. Many cooks think that Hamburg steak is improved if the meat is mixed with milk before it is cooked.

In some parts of the country, and particularly in some of the Southern States, two kinds of beef are on sale. One is imported from other parts of the country and is of

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higher price. The other, known locally as "native beef," is sometimes lacking in flavor and in fat and is usually tougher. Southern native beef such as is raised in Florida is almost invariably, however, of extremely good flavor, due presumably to the feed or other conditions under which it is raised. By chopping such meat and cooking it as Hamburg steak, a dish almost as palatable as the best cuts of the more expensive beef may be obtained. In such cases, however, it is desirable because of the low percentage of fat to add suet or butter to the meat. The reason for this is that in the cooking the water of the juice when unprotected by fat evaporates too quickly and leaves the meat dry. This may be prevented by adding egg as well as fat, for the albumen of the egg hardens quickly and tends to keep in the juices. The proportion should be 1 egg to 1½ pounds of meat.

Savory Rolls.

Savory rolls in great variety are made out of chopped meat either with or without egg. The variety is secured by the flavoring materials used and by the sauces with which the baked rolls are served. A few recipes will be given below. While these definite directions are given it should be remembered that a few general principles borne in mind make recipes unnecessary and make it possible to utilize whatever may happen to be on hand. Appetizing rolls are made with beef and pork mixed. The proportion varies from two parts of beef and one of pork to two of pork and one of beef. The rolls are always improved by laying thin slices of salt pork or bacon over them, which keep the surface moistened with fat during the roasting. These slices should be scored on the edge, so that they will not curl up in cooking. The necessity for the salt pork is greater when the chopped meat is chiefly beef than when it is largely pork or veal. Bread crumbs or bread moistened in water can always be added, as it helps to make the dish go farther. When onions, green peppers, or other vegetables are used, they should always be thoroughly cooked in fat before being put in the roll, for usually they do not cook sufficiently in the length of time it takes to cook the meat. Sausage makes a good addition to the roll, but it is usually cheaper to use unseasoned pork meat with the addition of a little sage.

Cannelon of Beef.

This dish is prepared by making chopped beef into a roll and baking it wrapped in a buttered paper, a method designed to keep in the steam and so insure a moist, tender dish. The paper must be removed before serving. The roll should be basted occasionally with butter and water or drippings and water. In preparing the roll an egg may be added for each pound and a half of meat, and chopped parsley, onion juice, lemon peel, or finely chopped green peppers make good seasoning. A thickened gravy may be made from the drippings, the liquid used being either water or tomato juice (see p. 28).

Strips of pork laid on the roll may be substituted for the buttered paper and basting.

Filipino Beef.

1 pound round beef.
½ pound lean fresh pork.
1 small onion.
1 green pepper.
1 teaspoonful of salt.
1 cup of soft stale bread crumbs.
1 egg.
2 cups of stewed tomatoes.
2 slices of bacon.
2 tablespoonfuls of butter.
4 tablespoonfuls of flour.

Remove the seeds from the pepper and put it through the meat grinder with the meats and the onion. Add crumbs, egg, and salt. Make into a roll, place in a shallow baking dish, pour the strained tomatoes around it, put the bacon on top, and bake forty minutes, basting with the tomatoes. Thicken the gravy with the flour cooked in the butter. A little seasoning such as a bit of bay leaf, a clove, and a small piece of onion improves the tomato sauce. As the pepper and onion are not likely to be cooked as soon as the meat, it is well to fry them in a little fat before adding to the other ingredients.

This dish will serve 6 to 8 people. When the meat is 20 cents a pound and every other item is valued at usual town market prices, the dish costs about 50 cents. If the meat costs only 10 cents per pound and vegetables from the garden are used the initial cost of the dish will be small. Since no vegetable except potatoes or rice need be served with this dish, it may be said to answer the purpose of both meat and vegetable.

Mock Rabbit.

½ pound round steak, and
1 pound sausage;
or
1 pound round steak, and
½ pound sausage meat.
8 slices of bread moistened with water.
1 egg.
1 onion.
½ pound salt pork.
Pepper and salt.

Chop the meat. Chop the onion and cook (but do not brown) it in the fat tried out of a small portion of the pork. Add the bread and cook a few minutes. When this is cool, mix all the ingredients and form into a long round roll. The surface can easily be made smooth if the hand is wet with cold water. Lay the remaining pork cut in thin slices on top and bake forty minutes in a hot oven. The sausage may be omitted if desired and other seasoning used.

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Veal Loaf.

8 pounds veal.
1 pound salt pork.
6 soda crackers rolled fine.
3 eggs well beaten.
½ teaspoonful pepper.
½ teaspoonful salt.

Chop the meat mixed with the other ingredients, shape, and bake three hours, basting occasionally with pork fat. Use one-fourth cut of fat for this purpose. If the roll is pierced occasionally the fat will penetrate more effectually. Veal loaf may also be cooked in bread pans. Some persons cook the veal before chopping.

DEVELOPING AND IMPROVING FLAVOR OF MEAT.

The typical meat flavors are very palatable to most persons, even when they are constantly tasted, and consequently the better cuts of meat in which they are well developed can be cooked and served without attention being paid especially to flavor. Careful cooking aids in developing the natural flavor of some of the cheaper cuts, and such a result is to be sought wherever it is possible. Browning also brings out flavors agreeable to most palates. Aside from these two ways of increasing the flavor of the meat itself there are countless ways of adding flavor to otherwise rather tasteless meats. The flavors may be added in preparing the meat for cooking, as in various seasoned dishes already described, or they may be supplied to cooked meat in the form of sauces.

RETAINING NATURAL FLAVOR.

As has already been pointed out, it is extremely difficult to retain the flavor-giving extractives in a piece of meat so tough as to require prolonged cooking. It is sometimes partially accomplished by first searing the exterior of the meat and thus preventing the escape of the juices. Another device, illustrated by the following recipe, is to let them escape into the gravy which is served with the meat itself. A similar principle is applied when roasts are basted with their own juice.

Round Steak on Biscuits.

Cut round steak into pieces about one-half inch square, cover with water and cook it at a temperature just below the boiling point until it is tender, or boil for five minutes, and while still hot put into the fireless cooker and leave it for five hours. Thicken the gravy with flour mixed with water, allowing 2 level tablespoonfuls to a cup of water. Pour the meat and gravy over split baking-powder biscuits so baked that they have a large amount of crust.

FLAVOR OF BROWNED MEAT OR FAT.

Next to the unchanged flavor of the meat itself comes the flavor which is secured by browning the meat with fat. The outside slices of roast meat have this browned flavor in marked degree. Except in the case of roasts, browning for flavor is usually accomplished by heating the meat in a frying pan in fat which has been tried out of pork or in suet or butter. Care should be taken that the fat is not scorched. The chief reason for the bad opinion in which fried food is held by many is that it almost always means eating burned fat. When fat is heated too high it splits up into fatty acids and glycerin, and from the glycerin is formed a substance (acrolein) which has a very irritating effect upon the mucous membrane. All will recall that the fumes of scorched fat make the eyes water. It is not surprising that such a substance, if taken into the stomach, should cause digestive disturbance. Fat in itself is a very valuable food, and the objection to fried foods because they may be fat seems illogical. If they supply burned fat there is a good reason for suspicion. Many housekeepers cook bacon in the oven on a wire broiler over a pan and believe it more wholesome than fried bacon. The reason, of course, is that thus cooked in the oven there is less chance for the bacon becoming impregnated with burned fat. Where fried salt pork is much used good cooks know that it must not be cooked over a very hot fire, even if they have never heard of the chemistry of burned fat. The recipe for bean-pot roast (p. 21) and other similar recipes may be varied by browning the meat or part of it before covering with water. This results in keeping some of the natural flavoring within the meat itself and allowing less to go into the gravy. The flavor of veal can be very greatly improved in this way.

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The following old-fashioned dishes made with pork owe their savoriness chiefly to the flavor of browned fat or meat:

Salt Pork with Milk Gravy.

Cut salt or cured pork into thin slices. If very salt, cover with hot water and allow it to stand for ten minutes. Score the rind of the slices and fry slowly until they are a golden brown. Make a milk gravy by heating flour in the fat that has been tried out, allowing 2 tablespoonfuls of fat and 2 tablespoonfuls of flour to each cup of milk. This is a good way to use skim milk, which is as rich in protein as whole milk. The pork and milk gravy served with boiled or baked potatoes makes a cheap and simple meal, but one that most people like very much. Bacon is often used in place of salt pork in making this dish.

Fried Salt Pork with Salt Codfish or "Salt-fish Dinner."

½ pound salt pork.
1 pound codfish.
2 cups of milk (skim milk will do).
4 tablespoonfuls flour.
A speck of salt.

Cut the codfish into strips, soak in lukewarm water and then cook in water until tender but do not allow the water to come to the boiling point except for a very short time as prolonged boiling may make it tough. Cut the pork into one-fourth inch slices and cut several gashes in each piece. Fry very slowly until golden brown, and remove, pouring off the fat. Out of 4 tablespoonfuls of the fat, the flour, and the milk make a white sauce. Dish up the codfish with pieces of pork around it and serve with boiled potatoes and beets. Some persons serve the pork, and the fat from it, in a gravy boat so it can be added as relished.

FLAVORING VEGETABLES, HERBS, SPICES, ETC.

Many flavorings are used in meat dishes, some of which are familiar to all cooks—onions, carrots, turnips, and garlic being perhaps the most widely known. Butter, too, may be regarded as one of the most common seasonings, and of course makes the dish richer. Meat extract is also used for flavoring many meat dishes and other foods, as are also, though less commonly, similar extracts made from clams or other "sea food." The following list includes these with various others, a number of which it is convenient to keep always on hand: Onions, carrots, green peppers, parsnips, turnips, tomatoes, fresh, canned or dried; celery tops and parsley, either fresh or dried; sage, savory, thyme, sweet marjoram, bay leaf, garlic, lemon rind, vinegar, capers, pickles, olives, currant jelly, curry powder, cloves, pepper corns, celery seed, meat extract, Chili sauce, pepper sauce, or some similar hot or sharp sauce, and some kind of good commercial meat sauce. Some hints regarding the use of such flavorings follow:

Flavor of fried vegetables.—Most of the stews, soups, braised meats, and pot roasts are very much improved if the flavoring vegetables which they contain, such as carrots, turnips, onions, celery, or green peppers, are fried in a little fat before being cooked with the meat. This need not complicate the preparation of the meat or increase the number of utensils used, for the meat itself is usually seared over in fat, and the vegetables can be cooked in the same fat before the browning of the meat.

Onion juice.—Cookbooks usually say that onion juice should be extracted by cutting an onion in two and rubbing the cut surface against a grater. Considering how hard it is to wash a grater, this method has its drawbacks. Small amounts of juice may be obtained in the following simpler way: Peel the onion and extract a few drops of juice by pressing one side with the dull edge of a knife.

Green peppers.—The flavor of green peppers gives an acceptable variety. The seed should always be removed. The peppers should be chopped and added to chopped meat or other meat dishes. Meat mixed with bread crumbs may be baked in the pepper shells and the stuffed peppers served as a separate dish.

Parsley.—It is easy to raise parsley by growing it in a pot in the kitchen window and thus to have it always on hand fresh, or the leaves may be kept for a long time if sealed up in a fruit jar and stored in a cool place. Parsley, mint, and celery tops may all be dried, rubbed into fine bits, and kept in air-tight jars. Recipes usually say to chop fresh parsley with a sharp knife on a board. But a board is a hard thing to wash and a plate serves the purpose quite as well.

Bay leaf.—Bay leaf is one of the best and at the same time one of the most-abused flavors. In small quantities it gives a very pleasant flavor to soups and gravies, but in large quantities it gives a rank resin-like taste. Remember that half of a bay leaf is the allowance for 3 quarts of soup stock. This will indicate how small a quantity should be used for the portion of gravy usually served at a meal. With this precaution in mind, bay leaf may be recommended as a flavoring for many sauces, particularly tomato sauce.

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A kitchen bouquet.—A "bouquet" such as is often referred to in recipes may be made as follows: A sprig each of parsley, savory, and thyme, one small leaf of sage, and a bay leaf. This will flavor 1 gallon of soup when cooked in it for an hour and should not remain in it longer.

Horse-radish.—Horse-radish, like mustard, is more often served with meat than used to flavor it during cooking. A very palatable sauce, especially good with boiled beef, is made by adding grated horse-radish and a little vinegar to a little whipped cream, or as follows: Thicken milk with cracker crumbs by heating them together in a double boiler, using 3 tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs to 1½ cups of milk. Add one-third of a cup of grated horse-radish, 3 tablespoonfuls of butter, and ½ teaspoonful of salt; or thicken with butter and flour some of the water in which the meat was boiled, add a generous quantity (1 or 2 tablespoonfuls) of grated horse-radish, boil a short time, and serve. This recipe is the most usual in German homes where the sauce is a favorite.

Acid flavoring.—Vinegar, lemon juice, and sour jelly, like currant, are often used to flavor the thick gravies which are a part of meat stew or which are served with it. Vinegar is an old-fashioned relish which was often added to bacon or salt pork and greens, pork and beans, corned beef and cabbage, and similar dishes. These flavors combine well with that of brown flour, but not with onions or other vegetables of strong flavor. The idea that vinegar used in small quantities is unwholesome seems to be without foundation.

Pickles.—Chopped pickles are sometimes added to the gravy served with boiled mutton. They are cheaper than capers and serve somewhat the same purpose. Chopped pickles are also very commonly used in sauces for fish and in many others to give a distinctive flavor.

Olives.—Chopped olives also make a welcome variety in meat sauce, and are not expensive if they are bought in bulk. They will not spoil if a little olive oil is poured on the top of the liquor in which they are kept. This liquor should always completely cover them.

Chili sauce, commercial meat sauces, etc.—Recipes often may be varied by the addition of a little Chili sauce, tomato catsup, or a commercial meat sauce. These may be called emergency flavors and used when it is not convenient to prepare other kinds of gravies.

Sausage.—A little sausage or chopped ham may be used in chopped beef.

Curry powder.—This mixture of spices which apparently originated in India, but which is now a common commercial product everywhere, is a favorite flavoring for veal, lamb, or poultry. The precaution mentioned in connection with bay leaves, however, should be observed. A small amount gives a good flavor. It is usually used to season the thick sauces with which meats are served or in which they are allowed to simmer. While the term "curry" is usually employed to describe a particular mixture of spices made up for the trade, it has another meaning. The words "curry" or "curried" are sometimes used to describe highly seasoned dishes of meat, eggs, or vegetables prepared by methods that have come from India or other parts of the East.

India Curry.

1½ pounds veal.
½ cup of butter or drippings.
2 onions or less.
½ tablespoonful curry or less.

Brown meat either without fat or with very little and cut into small pieces.

Fry the onions in the butter, remove them, add the meat and curry powder. Cover the meat with boiling water and cook until tender. Serve with a border of rice. This dish is so savory that it can be made to go a long way by serving with a large amount of rice. The two onions and one-half tablespoonful of curry powder are the largest amount to be used. Many persons prefer less of each.

In preparing the rice for this dish perhaps no better method can be given than that in an earlier bulletin of this series:*

"Wash 1 cupful of rice in several waters, rubbing the grains between the hands to remove all the dirt. Put the washed rice in a stewpan with 2½ cupfuls of water and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Cover and place where the water will boil. Cook for twenty minutes, being careful not to let it burn. At the end of this time put the stewpan on a tripod or ring and cover the rice with a fold of cheese cloth. Let it continue to cook in this manner an hour, then turn into a hot vegetable dish. The rice will be tender, dry and sweet, and each grain will separate. During the whole process of cooking the rice must not be stirred. If a tablespoonful of butter is cut up and scattered over the rice when it has cooked twenty minutes the dish will be very much improved."

The butter is not necessary when the rice is served with India curry but may be included in dishes where less fat is used.

Curry of Veal.

2 tablespoonfuls butter or drippings.
1½ pounds veal.
½ onion, chopped.
1 pint milk.
1 tablespoonful flour.
1 teaspoonful curry powder.
Salt and pepper.

Fry the onions in the butter or drippings, remove, and fry the veal until it is brown. Transfer the meat to the double boiler, cover with milk and cook until the meat is tender. Add the curry powder a short time before the meat is done and thicken the milk with flour before serving.

* U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bul. 256, p. 38.

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SAUCES.

The art of preparing savory gravies and sauces is more important in connection with the serving of the cheaper meats than in connection with the cooking of the more expensive.

There are a few general principles underlying the making of all sauces or gravies, whether the liquid used is water, milk, stock, tomato juice, or some combination of these. For ordinary gravy 2 level tablespoonfuls of flour or 1½ tablespoonfuls of cornstarch or arrowroot is sufficient to thicken a cupful of liquid. This is true excepting when, as in the recipe on page 17, the flour is browned. In this case about one-half tablespoonful more should be allowed, for browned flour does not thicken so well as unbrowned. The fat used may be butter or the drippings from the meat, the allowance being 2 tablespoonfuls to a cup of liquid.

The easiest way to mix the ingredients is to heat the fat, add the flour, and cook until the mixture ceases to bubble, and then to add the liquid. This is a quick method and by using it there is little danger of getting a lumpy gravy. Many persons, however, think it is not a wholesome method and prefer the old-fashioned one of thickening the gravy by means of flour mixed with a little cold water. The latter method is of course not practicable for brown gravies.

Considering the large amount of discussion about the digestibility of fried food and of gravies made by heating flour in fat, a few words on the subject at this point may not be out of order. It is difficult to see how heating the fat before adding the flour can be unwholesome, unless the cook is unskillful enough to heat the fat so high that it begins to scorch. Overheated fat, as has already been pointed out, contains an acrid irritating substance called "acrolein," which may be readily considered to be unwholesome. It is without doubt the production of this body by overheating which has given fried food its bad name. Several ways of varying the flavor of gravies and sauces were suggested in the preceding section. One other should be especially mentioned here.

The flavor of browned flour.—The good flavor of browned flour is often overlooked. If flour is cooked in fat until it is a dark brown color a distinctive and very agreeable flavor is obtained. This flavor combines very well with that of current jelly, and a little jelly added to a brown gravy is a great improvement. The flavor of this should not be combined with that of onions or other highly flavored vegetables. A recipe for a dish which is made with brown sauce follows.

Mock Venison.

Cut cold mutton into thin slices and heat in a brown sauce made according to the following proportions:

- 2 tablespoonfuls butter.
- 2 tablespoonfuls flour.
- 1 tablespoonful of bottled meat sauce (whichever is preferred.)
- 1 tablespoonful red-currant jelly.
- 1 cupful water or stock.

Brown the flour in the butter, add the water or stock slowly, and keep stirring. Then add the jelly and meat sauce and let the mixture boil up well.

SUMMARY.

The nutritive value of meat, the relative digestibility of different kinds and cuts cooked in various ways, the losses sustained in different methods of cooking, and related questions which have to do with the use of meat as food, have been studied as a part of the nutrition investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations. Many investigators have contributed to the enterprise and special methods have been followed. In the study of some of the problems the respiration calorimeter has been used and results have been obtained important from a scientific as well as from a practical standpoint.

Studies of the food habits of peoples living in the temperate and warmer regions of the world, where animal and vegetable foods are both found in abundance and where there is opportunity for choice, show that, while vegetable foods—cereals, succulent vegetables, and fruits—compose the greater part of the bulk of the diet, animal foods—dairy products, eggs, meat, and fish—

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almost invariably enter into the bill of fare. For many reasons it seems fair to conclude, with the majority of the physiologists, that this widespread habit is the result of experience and that it has its foundation in bodily needs. From the earliest times, in fact, man has used animal foods, and his whole body structure is adapted to the use of such articles of diet. Though some, for various reasons, do not favor the eating of flesh, the consensus of opinion among physiologists who have given special attention to the subject is that flesh foods are a wholesome and normal part of the diet.

Of course it is possible to overeat of these foods, but so it is to overeat of such foods as butter, or olive oil, for example; so in meat eating, as in other food habits, moderation is desirable. This is particularly the case for those who live sedentary lives involving little muscular work. Such people naturally select and seem to need less meat and other foods than those who lead out-of-door lives and do hard manual labor. The man of sedentary life, if he has the food habits of the average American family, would ordinarily take a moderate portion of meat or fish—a chop or a cutlet or a slice of roast beef—once a day, or a somewhat larger quantity divided between two or all three meals. Such a quantity would weigh from 3 to 5 ounces, an amount certainly not large. The heartier man, who leads a vigorous life in the open air, would naturally relish more meat just as he would want more bread, butter, and other foods than the man with little active work. The fact that some persons eat more meat than the circumstances of their lives demand should not be taken as an argument against meat eating in general.

According to statistics compiled in the Office of Experiment Stations, meat furnishes about 16 per cent of the total food consumed in the ordinary American family, about 30 per cent of the protein desirable in the average diet, and 60 per cent of the energy-producing fats. It is possible to obtain all of the necessary protein and energy from other materials, but for many reasons it is doubtful if such a proceeding would be either desirable or agreeable for the average person. Exactly how much meat should be eaten is a difficult matter to determine; probably if one meat dish is served a day, and other materials supplying protein, such as milk, eggs, beans, or similar foods, are also used, there is little danger of getting too much meat or too little protein. It is of course possible to eat meat dishes less frequently, or as noted above, to omit meat from the diet altogether, if one so desires and the diet is so arranged that it remains well balanced.

Meat is in general one of the most digestible of food materials. Recent experiments indicate that all kinds are thoroughly digested, less expensive cuts as well as the more costly. The higher priced cuts contain more of the so-called extractives or extractives of more pleasing quality, and it is these substances which not only give the meat its agreeable flavor, but also actually stimulate the digestive processes. They have, however, little if any nutritive value, and for persons with normal digestion the less expensive cuts, even if less rich in extractives, cooked and flavored in an appetizing way, may certainly be used to replace the more costly cuts.

Meat is undeniably one of the more expensive items in the food bill of the ordinary family, and for this reason it is important that it be bought and used to the best possible advantage. In rural communities cooperative slaughter-houses and storage houses are often useful not only in reducing the cost of meat, but in making fresh meat available in summer. If the size of her family or her storage facilities warrant, the housekeeper may find it advantageous to buy the whole carcass of a small animal, such as a pig or a lamb, or a large section of beef, thus securing better prices. Carefully following the market and taking advantage of any special opportunity that may offer also helps to reduce the expense for meat for the family in town.

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It is also important to reduce waste by using as much as possible of the bone, fat, and trimmings, not usually served with the meat itself. If nothing better can be done with them, the bones and trimmings can almost always be profitably used in the soup kettle and the fat can be saved for cooking, thus saving the more expensive butter and lard. The bits of meat not served with the main dish or remaining after the first serving can be seasoned and recooked in many palatable ways, or can be combined with vegetables, pie crust, or other materials, and thus the meat flavor may be extended over a large quantity of less expensive food with such combinations. Moreover, smaller quantities of meat can often be bought than would be necessary were the meat served alone.

Different kinds and cuts of meat vary considerably in price. Sometimes the cheaper cuts contain a larger proportion of refuse than the more expensive, and the apparent cost is less than the actual cost of the edible portion. Aside from this the advantage of the more expensive cuts lies in tenderness and flavor rather than in nutritive value. Tenderness depends on the character of the muscle fibers and connective tissues of which the meat is composed. Flavor depends partly on the fat present in the tissues, but mainly on nitrogenous bodies known as extractives, which are usually more abundant or of more agreeable flavor in the more tender parts of the animal. The heat of cooking dissolves the connective tissues of tough meat and in a measure makes it more tender, but heat above the boiling point or even a little lower tends to change the texture of muscle fibers. Hence tough meats must be carefully cooked in low heat long applied in order to soften the connective tissue without unduly changing the fibers. Cooking, especially in water, presents a further danger, namely, the escape into the water of the nutritious material in the meat. In cases where the liquid in which the meat is cooked is to be used, as in soups and some stews, this is of less importance or it may even be an advantage, but where the meat only is to be used the fact must always be taken into consideration. Not only is the amount of nutritive material in the meat lessened, but the extractives are lost and with them more or less of the flavor the meat originally possessed. To lessen the chances of loss, cooks frequently sear the exterior of the meat either in hot fat or in boiling water before beginning the long cooking, or tough meat may be pounded or chopped to break down the tissues to a certain extent, and thus permit shorter cooking. Besides using such devices to retain and develop the natural flavor of the meat, other flavors may be added to supplement them. These may be put into the meat before cooking or may be added later in the form of relish or sauce.

Vegetables of distinctive flavor such as onions, carrots, or celery; savory herbs such as parsley, sage, bay leaf, or thyme; and materials such as vinegar, pickles, or currant jelly; spices such as pepper, cloves, or "curry" mixtures; and sharp or highly seasoned meat sauces are all types of flavoring materials which are useful for such purposes and which may be used in a great variety of ways.

In fact the number of "tasty" dishes which a good cook can make out of the cheaper cuts of meat or meat "left over" is almost endless. Undoubtedly more time and skill are required in their preparation than in the simple cooking of the more expensive cuts, just as more time and skill are required for careful, intelligent marketing than for haphazard ordering; but the real superiority of a good cook lies not so much in the preparation of expensive or fancy dishes as in the attractive preparation of inexpensive dishes for every day and in the skillful combination of flavors.

Some housekeepers seem to have a prejudice against economizing in such ways as those here suggested; but, if the comfort of the family does not suffer and the meals are kept as varied and appetizing as when they cost more, little ground for the feeling exists. Surely it is not beneath the dignity of any family to avoid useless expenditure, no matter how generous its income, and the intelligent housekeeper should take as much pride in setting a good table at a low price as the manufacturer does in lessening the cost of production in his factory.

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FARMERS' BULLETINS.

Bulletins in this list will be sent free, so long as the supply lasts, to any resident of the United States, on application to his Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. *Because of the limited supply, applicants are urged to select only a few numbers, choosing those which are of special interest to them.* Residents of foreign countries should apply to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., who has these bulletins for sale. Price 5 cents each to Canada, Cuba, and Mexico; 6 cents to other foreign countries. The bulletins entitled "Experiment Station Work" give briefly the results of experiments performed by the State experiment stations.

22. The Feeding of Farm Animals.
27. Flax for Seed and Fiber.
28. Weeds: And How to Kill Them.
30. Grape Diseases on the Pacific Coast.
32. Silos and Silage.
34. Meats: Composition and Cooking.
35. Potato Culture.
36. Cotton Seed and Its Products.
44. Commercial Fertilizers.
48. The Manuring of Cotton.
49. Sheep Feeding.
51. Standard Varieties of Chickens.
52. The Sugar Beet.
54. Some Common Birds.
55. The Dairy Herd.
56. Experiment Station Work—I.
60. Methods of Curing Tobacco.
61. Asparagus Culture.
62. Marketing Farm Produce.
64. Ducks and Geese.
65. Experiment Station Work—II.
69. Experiment Station Work—III.
73. Experiment Station Work—IV.
77. The Liming of Soils.
78. Experiment Station Work—V.
79. Experiment Station Work—VI.
81. Corn Culture in the South.
82. The Culture of Tobacco.
83. Tobacco Soils.
84. Experiment Station Work—VII.
85. Fish as Food.
86. Thirty Poisonous Plants.
87. Experiment Station Work—VIII.
88. Alkali Lands.
91. Potato Diseases and Treatment.
92. Experiment Station Work—IX.
93. Sugar as Food.
96. Raising Sheep for Mutton.
97. Experiment Station Work—X.
99. Insect Enemies of Shade Trees.
101. Millets.
103. Experiment Station Work—XI.
104. Notes on Frost.
105. Experiment Station Work—XII.
106. Breeds of Dairy Cattle.
113. The Apple and How to Grow It.
114. Experiment Station Work—XIV.
118. Grape Growing in the South.
119. Experiment Station Work—XV.
120. Insects Affecting Tobacco.
121. Beans, Peas, and Other Legumes as Food.
122. Experiment Station Work—XVI.
126. Practical Suggestions for Farm Buildings.
127. Important Insecticides.
128. Eggs and Their Uses as Food.
131. Household Tests for Detection of Oleomargarine and Renovated Butter.
133. Experiment Station Work—XVIII.
134. Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds.
135. Sorghum Sirup Manufacture.
137. The Angora Goat.
138. Irrigation in Field and Garden.
139. Emmer: A Grain for the Semiarid Regions.
140. Pineapple Growing.
142. Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food.
144. Experiment Station Work—XIX.
145. Carbon Bisulphid as an Insecticide.
149. Experiment Station Work—XX.
150. Clearing New Land.
152. Scabies of Cattle.
154. Home Fruit Garden: Preparation and Care.
155. How Insects Affect Health in Rural Districts.
156. The Home Vineyard.
157. The Propagation of Plants.
158. How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches.
162. Experiment Station Work—XXI.
164. Rape as a Forage Crop.
166. Cheese Making on the Farm.
167. Cassava.
169. Experiment Station Work—XXII.
170. Principles of Horse Feeding.
172. Scale Insects and Mites on Citrus Trees.
173. Primer of Forestry. Part I: The Forest.
174. Broom Corn.
175. Home Manufacture and Use of Unfermented Grape Juice.
176. Cranberry Culture.
177. Squab Raising.
178. Insects Injurious in Cranberry Culture.
179. Horseshoeing.
181. Pruning.
182. Poultry as Food.
183. Meat on the Farm: Butchering, Curing, etc.
185. Beautifying the Home Grounds.
186. Experiment Station Work—XXIII.
187. Drainage of Farm Lands.
188. Weeds Used in Medicine.
190. Experiment Station Work—XXIV.
192. Barnyard Manure.
193. Experiment Station Work—XXV.
194. Alfalfa Seed.
195. Annual Flowering Plants.
196. Usefulness of the American Toad.
197. Importation of Game Birds and Eggs for Propagation.
198. Strawberries.
200. Turkeys.
201. Cream Separator on Western Farms.
202. Experiment Station Work—XXVI.
203. Canned Fruits, Preserves, and Jellies.
204. The Cultivation of Mushrooms.
205. Pig Management.
206. Milk Fever and Its Treatment.
209. Controlling the Boll Weevil in Cotton Seed and at Ginneries.
210. Experiment Station Work—XXVII.
213. Raspberries.
218. The School Garden.
219. Lessons from the Grain Rust Epidemic of 1904.
220. Tomatoes.
221. Fungous Diseases of the Cranberry.
222. Experiment Station Work—XXVIII.
223. Miscellaneous Cotton Insects in Texas.
224. Canadian Field Peas.
225. Experiment Station Work—XXIX.
227. Experiment Station Work—XXX.
228. Forest Planting and Farm Management.
229. The Production of Good Seed Corn.
231. Spraying for Cucumber and Melon Diseases.
232. Okra: Its Culture and Uses.
233. Experiment Station Work—XXXI.
234. The Guinea Fowl.
235. Preparation of Cement Concrete.
236. Incubation and Incubators.
237. Experiment Station Work—XXXII.
238. Citrus Fruit Growing in the Gulf States.
239. The Corrosion of Fence Wire.
241. Butter Making on the Farm.
242. An Example of Model Farming.
243. Fungicides and Their Use in Preventing Diseases of Fruits.
244. Experiment Station Work—XXXIII.
245. Renovation of Worn-out Soils.
246. Saccharine Sorghums for Forage.
248. The Lawn.
249. Cereal Breakfast Foods.
250. The Prevention of Stinking Smut of Wheat and Loose Smut of Oats.
251. Experiment Station Work—XXXIV
252. Maple Sugar and Sirup.
253. The Germination of Seed Corn.
254. Cucumbers.
255. The Home Vegetable Garden.
256. Preparation of Vegetables for the Table.
257. Soil Fertility.
258. Texas or Tick Fever and Its Prevention.
259. Experiment Station Work—XXXV.
260. Seed of Red Clover and Its Impurities.
262. Experiment Station Work—XXXVI.
263. Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation.
264. The Brown-tail Moth and How to Control It.
266. Management of Soils to Conserve Moisture.
267. Experiment Station Work—XXXVII.

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269. Industrial Alcohol: Uses and Statistics.
270. Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home.
271. Forage Crop Practices in Western Oregon and Western Washington.
272. A Successful Hog and Seed-corn Farm.
273. Experiment Station Work—XXXVIII.
274. Flax Culture.
275. The Gipsy Moth and How to Control It.
276. Experiment Station Work—XXXIX.
277. Alcohol and Gasoline in Farm Engines.
278. Leguminous Crops for Green Manuring.
279. A Method of Eradicating Johnson Grass.
280. A Profitable Tenant Dairy Farm.
281. Experiment Station Work—XL.
282. Celery.
283. Spraying for Apple Diseases and the Codling Moth in the Ozarks.
284. Insect and Fungous Enemies of the Grape East of the Rocky Mountains.
286. Comparative Value of Whole Cotton Seed and Cotton-seed Meal in Fertilizing Cotton.
287. Poultry Management.
288. Nonsaccharine Sorghums.
289. Beans.
290. The Cotton Bollworm.
291. Evaporation of Apples.
292. Cost of Filling Silos.
293. Use of Fruit as Food.
294. Farm Practice in Columbia Basin Uplands.
295. Potatoes and Other Root Crops as Food.
296. Experiment Station Work—XLI.
298. Food Value of Corn and Corn Products.
299. Diversified Farming Under the Plantation System.
301. Home-grown Tea.
302. Sea Island Cotton: Its Culture, Improvement, and Diseases.
303. Corn Harvesting Machinery.
304. Growing and Curing Hops.
305. Experiment Station Work—XLII.
306. Dodder in Relation to Farm Seeds.
307. Roselle: Its Culture and Uses.
309. Experiment Station Work—XLIII.
310. A Successful Alabama Diversification Farm.
311. Sand-clay and Burnt-clay Roads.
312. A Successful Southern Hay Farm.
313. Harvesting and Storing Corn.
314. A Method of Breeding Early Cotton to Escape Boll-weevil Damage.
316. Experiment Station Work—XLIV.
317. Experiment Station Work—XLV.
318. Cowpeas.
320. Experiment Station Work—XLVI.
321. The Use of the Split-log Drag on Earth Roads.
322. Milo as a Dry-land Grain Crop.
323. Clover Farming on the Sandy Jack-pine Lands of the North.
324. Sweet Potatoes.
325. Small Farms in the Corn Belt.
326. Building Up a Run-down Cotton Plantation.
328. Silver Fox Farming.
329. Experiment Station Work—XLVII.
330. Deer Farming in the United States.
331. Forage Crops for Hogs in Kansas and Oklahoma.
332. Nuts and Their Uses as Food.
333. Cotton Wilt.
334. Experiment Station Work—XLVIII.
335. Harmful and Beneficial Mammals of the Arid Interior.
337. Cropping Systems for New England Dairy Farms.
338. Macadam Roads.
339. Alfalfa.
341. The Basket Willow.
342. Experiment Station Work—XLIX.
343. The Cultivation of Tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee.
344. The Boll Weevil Problem, with Special Reference to Means of Reducing Damage.
345. Some Common Disinfectants.
346. The Computation of Rations for Farm Animals by the Use of Energy Values.
347. The Repair of Farm Equipment.
348. Bacteria in Milk.
349. The Dairy Industry in the South.
350. The Dehorning of Cattle.
351. The Tuberculin Test of Cattle for Tuberculosis.
352. The Nevada Mouse Plague of 1907–8.
353. Experiment Station Work—L.
354. Onion Culture.
355. A Successful Poultry and Dairy Farm.
357. Methods of Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.
358. A Primer of Forestry. Part II: Practical Forestry.
359. Canning Vegetables in the Home.
360. Experiment Station Work—LI.
361. Meadow Fescue: Its Culture and Uses.
362. Conditions Affecting the Value of Market Hay.
363. The Use of Milk as Food.
364. A Profitable Cotton Farm.
365. Farm Management in Northern Potato-growing Sections.
366. Experiment Station Work—LII.
367. Lightning and Lightning Conductors.
368. The Eradication of Bindweed, or Wild Morning-glory.
369. How to Destroy Rats.
370. Replanning a Farm for Profit.
371. Drainage of Irrigated Lands.
372. Soy Beans.
373. Irrigation of Alfalfa.
374. Experiment Station Work—LIII.
375. Care of Food in the Home.
377. Harmfulness of Headache Mixtures.
378. Methods of Exterminating Texas-fever Tick.
379. Hog Cholera.
380. The Loco-weed Disease.
381. Experiment Station Work—LIV.
382. The Adulteration of Forage-plant Seeds.
383. How to Destroy English Sparrows.
384. Experiment Station Work—LV.
385. Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Clubs.
386. Potato Culture on Irrigated Farms of the West.
387. The Preservative Treatment of Farm Timbers.
388. Experiment Station Work—LVI.
389. Bread and Bread Making.
390. Pheasant Raising in the United States.
391. Economical Use of Meat in the Home.
392. Irrigation of Sugar Beets.
393. Habit-forming Agents.
394. Windmills in Irrigation in Semiarid West.
395. Sixty-day and Kherson Oats.
396. The Muskrat.
397. Bees.
398. Farm Practice in the Use of Commercial Fertilizers in the South Atlantic States.
399. Irrigation of Grain.
400. A More Profitable Corn-planting Method.
401. Protection of Orchards in Northwest from Spring Frosts by Fires and Smudges.
402. Canada Bluegrass: Its Culture and Uses.
403. The Construction of Concrete Fence Posts.
404. Irrigation of Orchards.
405. Experiment Station Work—LVII.
406. Soil Conservation.
407. The Potato as a Truck Crop.
408. School Exercises in Plant Production.
409. School Lessons on Corn.
410. Potato Culls as a Source of Industrial Alcohol.
411. Feeding Hogs in the South.
412. Experiment Station Work—LVIII.
413. The Care of Milk and Its Use in the Home.
414. Corn Cultivation.
415. Seed Corn.
416. Cigar-leaf Tobacco in Pennsylvania.
417. Rice Culture.
418. Game Laws for 1910.
419. Experiment Station Work—LIX.
420. Oats: Distribution and Uses.
421. Control of Blowing Soils.
422. Demonstration Work on Southern Farms.
423. Forest Nurseries for Schools.
424. Oats: Growing the Crop.
425. Experiment Station Work—LX.
426. Canning Peaches on the Farm.
427. Barley Culture in the Southern States.
428. Testing Farm Seeds in the Home and in the Rural School.
429. Industrial Alcohol: Sources and Manufacture.
430. Experiment Station Work—LXI.
431. The Peanut.
432. How a City Family Managed a Farm.
433. Cabbage.
434. The Home Production of Onion Seed and Sets.
435. Experiment Station Work—LXII.
436. Winter Oats for the South.
437. A System of Tenant Farming and Its Results.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 901.

EXAMINATION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A JOINT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SHOWING EXACTLY WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THEM AND BY THEIR SUBORDINATES, AND THE PRESENT STATE OF FACT IN THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE FRAUDS IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

MAY 9, 1910.—Read; referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

On April 14th your House adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, what facts, if any, now exist which make inexpedient a thorough examination at this time by the House of Representatives of the frauds in the customs service mentioned by the President in his annual message to the Congress at this session.

I beg herewith to enclose a joint report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General showing exactly what has been done by them and by their subordinates and the present state of fact in the matter of the investigation of the frauds in the customs service mentioned by me in my annual message.

This report shows that the executive investigation and the investigation by the grand jury for the purpose of bringing the guilty persons to justice are not yet complete. The danger of granting immunity by a congressional investigation, while the executive and grand jury investigations and trials are proceeding is still a serious one. This is sufficiently illustrated by the case of Charles R. Heike, referred to in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. Heike is the secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, and is the highest official of the company said to be implicated in the frauds, except its late president, H. O. Havemeyer, who died two weeks after the first discovery of the frauds. In the

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investigation before the grand jury as to whether the American Refining Company is now a party to an illegal combination under the Sherman Antitrust Act, Heike was summoned officially, as the secretary of the refining company, to produce certain documents and furnish certain information respecting the inquiry under the antitrust law. In the trial of the indictment found against him for complicity in the frauds on the revenue effected by the false weighing of sugar, he filed a special plea in bar claiming immunity from the prosecution of the indictment by reason of his evidence before the grand jury in the antitrust case. His plea was overruled in the circuit court, but the question was carried to the Supreme Court, which refused to pass on it because not properly before the court now, leaving it still to be raised in the event of a conviction, upon appeal from the judgment of the circuit court.

The investigation into, and prosecution of, the frauds in the weighers' office are now nearly complete, though there are a number of indictments yet untried. The executive and judicial investigations into the frauds in the appraiser's office, however, are still proceeding. It will take a considerable time to complete them. It may be added that the character of the investigations into the weighers' and appraiser's offices is such that a congressional committee would have to wait upon such an expert search as is now proceeding to make clear the frauds. The grand jury investigation into the charge of country-wide monopoly against the refining company, is being pressed with vigor; but the evidence is so voluminous and widespread that it is necessarily slow.

The primary duty with respect to frauds in the executive service falls upon the Executive to direct proper executive investigation, and upon the discovery of fraud and crime to direct judicial investigation for the purpose of recovering what is due the Government and of bringing to justice the guilty persons. It is further the duty of the Executive to make such executive changes in the service, both by removal of inefficient civil servants and by changes in official methods, as will render a recurrence of fraud less possible. The necessity for congressional investigation arises, first, when executive investigation is either not in good faith, or is lacking in vigor, and, second, when additional legislation is needed to provide new safeguards to prevent a recurrence of the frauds. A further advantage of congressional investigation is that it may hold up to just public condemnation many persons whose neglect of duty or whose ignoring of the public weal for political or other purpose, may have made such frauds possible, without subjecting them to criminal liability and conviction.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General shows beyond question the utmost vigor and effectiveness in the investigation and prosecution up to this time of the frauds developed in the customs service and the achieving of exceptional results, as well in the collection of moneys of which the Government has been defrauded as in the apprehension, indictment, and punishment of participants in the frauds, and in the thorough reformation of the customs service with a view to a prevention of the recurrence of such frauds in the future.

A congressional investigation at this time would embarrass the executive department in the continuance and completion of the inves-

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tigation of the appraiser's and other offices of the customs service. As soon as these investigations by the Executive and the grand jury are at an end I shall bring the fact to the knowledge of Congress.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 9, 1910.*

To the PRESIDENT:

For the purpose of enabling you to respond to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives April 14, 1910, which is in the following language:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, what facts, if any, now exist which make inexpedient a thorough examination at this time by the House of Representatives of the frauds in the customs service, mentioned by the President in his annual message to the Congress at this session,

the Attorney-General has procured reports from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the investigation and prosecution of offenses against the Government growing out of frauds upon the customs revenue at the port of New York, and Mr. Henry A. Wise, United States attorney for the southern district of New York, respecting the proceedings conducted by them respectively; and the Secretary of the Treasury has procured from Mr. Loeb, the collector of the port of New York, a report of his action with respect to the frauds and irregularities in the customs service; and from these reports, as well as from the knowledge of the undersigned, and the records in the respective departments, there is hereby submitted the following statement of the progress and the present condition of the investigation and prosecution of frauds in the customs service referred to by you in your annual message to Congress in December, 1909.

A brief history of the discovery and prosecution of these frauds prior to December, 1909, will assist in a better comprehension of the progress in the investigations and prosecutions since that time, and the present state of those proceedings.

In November, 1907, an official of the customs service discovered that by means of a secret spring inserted in the scales by which sugar imported into the United States by the American Sugar Refining Company was weighed on the docks of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery in Brooklyn, N. Y., the true weight of the sugar was not recorded, but less than the actual weight, so that the Government was being defrauded out of a considerable amount of the import duties which should have been paid.

This discovery led to several indictments of individuals concerned, in the United States district court for the eastern district of New York, and trials resulting in acquittals or disagreements; but no real progress was made until the matter was placed in the hands of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, who brought a civil action in the United States district court on behalf of the Government to recover penalties for the alleged frauds in importations of sugars by the American Sugar Refining Company. In this action judgment was recovered on March 5, 1909, in favor of the United States, and against the refining company, in the sum of

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$134,116.03, based upon proof of systematic frauds practiced in the weighing of sugar on the docks of the Havemeyer & Elder refineries in New York between the years 1901 and 1907. Shortly after the recovery of this judgment, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, the United States attorney, tendered his resignation, to take effect April 1, 1909, as he was desirous of entering upon private practice.

So much had been revealed on the trial of the suit above referred to and in the investigation connected with it that the heads of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice were satisfied that a widespread system of defrauding the Government existed, and for the purpose of probing it to the bottom the Attorney-General retained Mr. Stimson as special assistant to the Attorney-General for the purpose of conducting the further investigations and prosecutions which he directed to be prosecuted. With Mr. Stimson was associated Mr. W. T. Denison (now an assistant attorney-general), who had aided Mr. Stimson in the investigation of the frauds leading to the recovery of the judgment above referred to. The work undertaken by these gentlemen was comprehensive and far-reaching.

To assist them in its discharge the Attorney-General has, from time to time, furnished them with additional assistance, so that they have been aided in their work by seven lawyers especially assigned to them and by all other assistance requested by them. The Treasury Department, through the Secretary of the Treasury and the collector of the port of New York, Mr. Loeb, lent its active assistance and placed at the disposal of the legal department Special Agent Edward J. Brennen, and his force of agents, and Acting Deputy Collector Waters of the port of New York, together with a force of liquidators and accountants working under him and assigned from time to time to this work by the collector, as well as four expert special accountants.

This staff, under the direction of Mr. Stimson, has made, or is at present engaged in making, examinations into the books and affairs of each of the five large sugar-refining companies engaged in the business in the port of New York, viz:

The American Sugar Refining Company, Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers (a partnership), the National Sugar Refining Company, the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and the Warner Sugar Refining Company.

The first examination undertaken was in the nature of a comparison of import weights of dutiable sugar imported by the respective companies since they commenced importing with the weights of the same sugar on which they made payments to the sellers thereof, in order to ascertain the amount of duties, if any, unpaid to the Government. The second examination was into the books and records of such companies, either with or without the aid of a grand jury, for the purpose of fixing criminal responsibility for the frauds disclosed by the first examination. These examinations into the American Sugar Refining Company and Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers are practically complete. No fraud has been discovered on the part of the Warner Sugar Refining Company. The National Sugar Refining Company and the Federal Sugar Refining Company are still under investigation. Each of the first class of examinations of the refineries occupied at least two or three months.

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EXAMINATION BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

In the southern district of New York there were, until the passage of the recent act providing for two grand juries, six statutory grand-jury terms per annum of varying periods, averaging about two months per annum. Mr. Stimson and his force have presented evidence to eight of such regular grand juries. The additional work cast upon the grand jury by these matters proved to be so burdensome that the Attorney-General, in his annual report to Congress, dated December 10, 1909, recommended the amendment of the Revised Statutes by authorizing the courts to impanel two grand juries for any term of the court, and pursuant to that recommendation a bill was introduced and passed by Congress and approved March 28, 1910 (Public, No. 110), pursuant to which an additional grand jury was immediately summoned to meet on April 4, 1910, and that grand jury has been almost continuously in session since that time entirely occupied in the investigation and prosecution of these matters.

Mr. Stimson and his force have occupied, in whole or in part, seventy separate days in grand-jury investigations, and have called 153 separate witnesses, many of whom were examined several times. The testimony of some of the less important witnesses was not recorded, but 2,576 pages of testimony have been recorded. In addition, a very large number of persons have been examined privately by his legal force. This investigation has included the following separate sugar-refining companies:

Havemeyer & Elder Refinery, Williamsburg; Jersey City Refinery, New Jersey (both belonging to the American Sugar Refining Companies of New York and New Jersey); Mollenhauser Refinery, Long Island City; Yonkers Refinery, Yonkers (both belonging to the National Sugar Refining Company); refinery of Arbuckle Brothers, Brooklyn; refinery of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, at Yonkers; and refinery of the Warner Sugar Refining Company, at Edgewater.

(1) The following classes of United States officials have been investigated: Laborers, assistant weighers, weighers, inspectors, surveyor of the port.

(2) *Other lines of importations in addition to sugar.*—They have also investigated importations of a large number of miscellaneous Mediterranean imports, particularly figs, cheese, and macaroni, imported mainly by Italian and Greek merchants, which will, however, be referred to separately.

(3) *Other frauds.*—In the course of the work of investigating frauds in the weighing service, Mr. Stimson has also discovered evidence as to fraudulent sampling, gauging, and appraisals of various merchandise, which matters they turned over to the United States attorney.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

CIVIL RECOVERIES.

First. The character of the frauds employed in the case of the American Sugar Refining Company indicated that the individuals to whom criminal responsibility could be attached would in all probability be subordinates. In order, therefore, to establish the

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corporate responsibility for those frauds the first proceeding brought was the penalty suit against the corporation itself. Such a penalty suit is of purely punitive character and is, in fact, more drastic than a criminal action against a corporation, because in the forfeiture or penalty suit the Government is entitled to recover the entire value of the merchandise affected by the fraud, while in a criminal action the punishment would have been limited to $5,000 for each offense.

Second. Having established corporate responsibility, the next step was to force the restitution of the duties of which the Government had been defrauded.

Third. Having thus eliminated the pecuniary question, all inducement on the part of the corporation to protect guilty officers and subordinates was removed, and access to the corporate books and papers was obtained, which had theretofore been refused.

Fourth. The moral effect of the admission of the fraud implied in the restitution of the money had great effect upon the witnesses examined in the investigation—both the subordinates of the company and the United States officials. Witnesses who would otherwise have denied the existence of any fraud were confronted with these large payments as an admission that these frauds had existed.

Fifth. The fact that restitution had been compelled by the American Sugar Refining Company was of great service in compelling restitution by the other refiners who then came under examination.

The following is a list of moneys recovered from the various sugar refining companies:

The American Sugar Refining Company and the American Sugar Refining Company of New York:	
Judgment March 5, 1909, for penalties recovered after trial, with interest to April 29, 1909	$135,486.32
Estimated total back duties repaid by company April 29, 1909, without prejudice to right to criminal prosecution	2,000,000.00
	2,135,486.32
Arbuckle Brothers:	
Back duties repaid December 4, 1909, without prejudice to right to criminal prosecution	695,573.19
The National Sugar Refining Company:	
Back duties repaid February 7, 1910, without prejudice to right to criminal prosecution	604,304.37
	3,435,363.88
The Federal Sugar Refining Company:	
The amount of unpaid duties due the Government have been calculated as	106,123.15

Negotiations are pending with the company for a restitution of this amount, which are not yet concluded.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

First. Immediately after the employment of Messrs. Stimson ar Denison by the Attorney-General, they proceeded to lay the case, so far as developed, before the grand jury, and to procure indictments against those of the employees of the American Sugar Refining Company who, up to that time, had been clearly implicated in the frauds. They adopted the policy which in such cases is absolutely necessary, of beginning their prosecution at the bottom, where the facts were obvious, and working upward, fixing responsibility step by step as the facts developed it. They further adopted the policy of

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not asking the indictment of any man against whom there was not substantial assurance of conviction by a petit jury.

The first group of men indicted were six in number, being the four employees who actually applied the fraudulent springs to the scales on the docks of the American Sugar Refining Company, by means of which the weights of the sugar were registered at less than the actual weight and the Government defrauded of revenues, the dock superintendent under whose charge these men were employed, and the cashier of the refinery, who was next in rank above them. This group of men was brought to trial in November, 1909, the first term at which such trial could be had. The trial occupied a month, and resulted in a conviction of all the men except the cashier, as to whom the jury disagreed. Bail was refused pending appeal by these defendants, all of whom are now serving sentences. Immediately on the termination of this case, and with the additional information which it developed, the indictment of the second group of employees of the sugar refining company was obtained, including the two remaining weighers who applied the springs to the scales, the superintendent of the docks, the cashier of the refinery (as to whom the jury had disagreed in the trial last mentioned), the general superintendent of the refinery, and the secretary and treasurer of the company.

During the time these frauds were being carried on the chief executive officer of the American Sugar Refining Company was its president, H. O. Havemeyer, who died three weeks after the discovery of the frauds. The executive officer at the Wall Street office of the company, next to the president in activity and close to him in authority, was the secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Heike. His position was of great importance in the Wall street company, and his salary was $25,000. Upon his indictment he interposed a plea of immunity, claiming that the production of certain books and papers which he had made before another grand jury, in connection with a different branch of the investigation being carried on, and the testimony in connection therewith, afforded him immunity from prosecution. Issue was joined by the Government on this plea, was tried in the circuit court, and decided in favor of the Government, but an appeal was allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States and a stay of proceedings pending an inquiry into that matter.

The Government promptly moved to dismiss the appeal, and this motion was granted on May 2, 1910, on the ground that the judgment overruling the plea was not a final judgment which the Supreme Court could reverse, and on the application of the Government the mandate issued without the usual delay. The case is now set for trial on the 10th instant. This instance indicates the extreme danger of conferring immunity upon persons most responsible for the frauds under investigation, even with the careful methods of judicial inquiry, the danger of which would be particularly great under the provisions of section 859 of the United States Revised Statutes, which enacts that—

> No testimony given by a witness before either House, or before any committee of either House of Congress, shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. * * *

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The defendants already under indictment embrace all of the human beings who either worked the fraud by which the sugar imported by the American Sugar Refining Company was underweighed or who controlled the men who worked it, or who, having notice of the fraud through the corporate records, took some part in furthering it. The evidence adduced indicates that this company, down to minute details, was virtually run by one man, and that its executive management during the period of the frauds was in the entire hands of the president, Henry O. Havemeyer, assisted by the secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Heike. Havemeyer, as above mentioned, died in December, 1907, within two weeks after the first discovery of the frauds. Every other person occupying a position where he would naturally know about the fraud has either been convicted or is under indictment. In the case of this company, the evidence showed that there were no regular payments of money made to the United States assistant weighers.

The frauds consisted in the use of a concealed wire in the scales. The evidence at the trial indicated that the company's superintendents exercised a large amount of influence in the New York custom-house, and that they often procured the removal of obnoxious weighers and government laborers from their docks. Whether this influence was purely political or was exercised by means of payments to higher government officers, has not yet been ascertained. The only evidence of payments thus far adduced, is that sums of money, of unknown amounts, were occasionally paid by the cashier, Bendernagel, to government inspectors. This evidence was controverted and could not be verified from the books. Bendernagel is under indictment, and has been once tried, but the jury disagreed.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

The investigation has revealed a widespread and systematic corruption on the part of government officials. The port of New York was divided into five weighing districts, each under the charge of a United States weigher. These weighers were changed from district to district about every six months in rotation. The evidence indicates that three of the five were systematically corrupt, and were parties to a regular system of corruption among their subordinates, involving not only sugar, but the importation from Mediterranean ports of figs, cheese, macaroni, etc., by a large number of the Italian and Greek importers in the city of New York. Most of these imports were systematically underinvoiced. False weights according to the invoice were returned by the assistant weigher, and the resulting profit divided equally between the importer and the assistant weigher. Half of the assistant weigher's share was then paid to the foreman weigher, who in turn paid his share to the weigher in charge of the district. The corrupt weighers, through their own powers and with the aid of a confederate in the office of the surveyor, were able to assign corrupt subordinates to weigh the underinvoiced cargoes, and thus, in case of rotation in office, prevent the scheme from being exposed.

It has been impossible as yet to secure accurate figures, but the money received by an assistant weigher on a single ship would often amount to several hundred dollars. Twelve of the assistant weighers,

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besides a number of importers, have been examined before the grand jury, and a great number of other persons have been examined outside the grand jury. Within a few days past, indictments have been found against George E. Bedell, formerly chief clerk in the weighing division of the surveyor's office; Charles D. Drew and Charles H. Wardell, both of whom were United States weighers in charge of the weighing of importations at the various docks. The investigation before the special grand jury is still proceeding, and will, in all probability, result in further indictments. The following is a total list of indictments thus far found for frauds in the weighing of imports—largely of sugars—in the port of New York:

Total list of indictments thus far found.

(1) May 3, 1909, U. S. *v.* Thomas Kehoe.
(2) May 7, 1909, U. S. *v.* Oliver Spitzer, Thomas Kehoe, Jean M. Voelker, Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, James F. Halligan, jr., and Patrick J. Hennessey.
(3) May 11, 1909, U. S. *v.* Oliver Spitzer, Thomas Kehoe, Jean M. Voelker, Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, and Patrick J. Hennessey.
(4) May 11, 1909, U. S. *v.* Oliver Spitzer, Thomas Kehoe, Jean M. Voelker, Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, and Patrick J. Hennessey.
(5) November 4, 1909, U. S. *v.* Joseph Donnellen.
(6) November 4, 1909, U. S. *v.* James F. Bendernagel, Oliver Spitzer, Thomas Kehoe, Jean M. Vœlker, Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, and Patrick J. Hennessey.
(7) November 22, 1909, U. S. *v.* James F. Bendernagel, Oliver Spitzer, Thomas Kehoe, Jean M. Voelker, Edward A. Boyle, John R. Coyle, and Patrick J. Hennessey.
(8) November 30, 1909, U. S. *v.* Thomas Doyle.
(9) December 10, 1909 U. S. *v.* Ernest W. Gerbracht and James F. Halligan, jr.
(10) January 14, 1910, U. S. *v.* Charles R. Heike, Ernest W. Gerbracht, James F. Bendernagel, Harry W. Walker, Jean M. Voelker, and James F. Halligan, jr.
(11) April 21, 1910, U. S. *v.* George E. Bedell, Charles H. Wardell, and Charles D. Drew.
(12) April 29, 1910, U. S. *v.* John W. O'Brien and Joseph Donnellen.
(13) April 29, 1910, U. S. *v.* Harry T. Martin.

The following is a list of the cases of this character thus far tried, with the results:

TRIALS THUS FAR HAD.

(1) United States *v.* The American Sugar Refining Company.
Penalty suit. Suit instituted October 28, 1909. Trial begun February 5, 1909. Verdict for Government for $134,116.03, found March 5, 1909.
(2) United States *v.* James F. Bendernagel (superintendent Havemeyer & Elder Refinery of American Sugar Refining Company), Oliver Spitzer (superintendent of docks at same refinery), Thomas Kehoe (checker), Jean M. Voelker (checker), Edward A. Boyle (checker), John R. Coyle (checker), Patrick J. Hennessey (checker).
Trial begun November 29, 1909. Verdict of guilty December 17, 1909, against all defendants except Bendernagel, as to whom jury disagreed.
(3) United States *v.* Charles R. Heike et al.
Heike (secretary American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and secretary and treasurer American Sugar Refining Company of New York) filed special plea in bar claiming immunity from prosecution under indictment January 24, 1910.
Trial on plea begun February 10, 1910. Verdict on plea in favor of Government directed February 14, 1910, and judgment of respondent ouster allowed. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Writ of error to Supreme Court allowed by Justice Lurton February 25, 1910. Motion by Government March 19, 1910, to dismiss writ of error granted May 2, 1910.
(4) United States *v.* Joseph T. Quinn.
Called for trial April 18, 1910. Defendant pleaded guilty to seven counts. Sentence suspended to enable the defendant to give testimony in other pending cases.

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FRAUDS IN MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTS.

In December, 1907, and in the early part of the year 1908, frauds were discovered in the weights of figs and cheese imported from various ports in Greece and Italy. Two weighers and one importer were indicted in the eastern district of New York for offenses in connection with these frauds, and a number of shipments of goods were seized. Three of these cases had been tried in the eastern district, but all of the defendants had been acquitted. Shortly after this administration came into office, Collector Loeb took up the investigation and preparation of these cases in connection with the United States attorney in the southern district of New York, and their investigation disclosed a highly organized system, reaching from the chief clerk of the weighing division of the surveyor's department, down to the assistant weighers engaged in the actual weighing of the merchandise upon the docks, which has been above referred to. These frauds were facilitated by consular invoices in which the weight was understated to facilitate the fraud. As a result of this investigation, five assistant weighers were indicted, one of whom died before trial. Of the remaining four, one was tried and convicted; one plead guilty at the opening of the court, and sentence was suspended; one was acquitted; and the trial of the fourth resulted in a disagreement by the jury.

Indictments have already been returned against 24 importers, and the evidence at hand indicates that at least 20 more will be indicted. The matter is still under investigation by the grand jury. Two of the importers were brought to trial in October, 1909; one was acquitted, the other was convicted. The one convicted was a young man whom you pardoned after he had served about nine months of a twelve months' sentence, being satisfied that he was the victim of a corrupt system rather than the active promoter of the frauds. In March, 1910, S. J. Mescall, a former government weigher, was brought to trial upon an indictment charging him with fraud in making false returns as to the weights of figs imported by a Greek merchant. This trial lasted one week, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. He had been tried and acquitted on a similar charge in the eastern district. He was sentenced to imprisonment of ten months in the New York County Penitentiary.

Seizures have been made of 22 importations in this branch, to the value of $70,534.04, and forfeiture proceedings have been instituted. Thirteen suits for value aggregating $492,108.67, have already been instituted, while 14 other suits for an estimated total of $200,000 are already in preparation.

When Collector Loeb was appointed in March, 1909, he instructed the officers of the collector's law division to rigorously enforce the revenue laws, and that in all cases where there was fraudulent intention or concealment, the forfeiture of the property in each instance should be sought, as well as the criminal prosecution of the offender.

In March, 1909, there were seven seizures of model gowns and dresses imported by dressmakers of New York and Chicago, of a value of upward of $10,000; following which were seizures of five trunks containing model gowns from Paris, to a value of upward of $50,000. These trunks were known as "sleepers," and were brought in under the guise of left-over baggage of prominent persons who

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had arrived on preceding vessels. A baggage master of one of the steamship lines, in conjunction with a man named Phillipson and a confederate in Paris, had established a system of introducing these trunks clandestinely, and later they would be delivered to the various dressmakers who had arranged in Paris for their transportation and entry into the United States. A special force was assigned from the collector's office to make a general and thorough investigation of these and similar frauds, and such investigation was conducted with the assistance of the United States attorney in the southern district of New York, resulting in the ascertainment that nearly three hundred trunks of similar goods had been brought into the United States by the conspirators; and thirteen dressmakers implicated in these fraudulent importations were indicted by the grand jury for complicity in the frauds, pleaded guilty, and paid fines under sentence of the court aggregating $34,750.

Several others are under indictment, and Schwartz, the baggage master, and Phillipson, his confederate, are now under indictment and will shortly be tried. Phillipson is now on trial in New York.[a] The contents of the five trunks were forfeited, and with the exception of certain exhibits retained for the use of the United States attorney, the property was sold in June, 1909, for upward of $31,000. Three other importers engaging in this species of fraud, George C. White, William H. Kilgannon, and Elizabeth Kilgannon, were indicted and brought to trial in June, 1909, and plead guilty. White and Kilgannon were each sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment for one year. Mrs. Kilgannon was fined $5,000, which was paid.

In the investigation of these frauds, two of the assistants to the United States attorney for the southern district of New York have been engaged for months, and upward of 150 witnesses have been examined before the grand jury. The bank accounts of 35 dressmaking establishments have been investigated, together with the custom-house entries made by these establishments; the records of several of the large transfer companies of New York City for a period of five years past have been examined; detectives have been sent to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, London, Southampton, Cherbourg, Havre, Antwerp, Calais, and Boulogne; and records of steamship companies plying between European ports and New York have been examined, besides the freight billing of several railroad companies leading out of New York; and the files of telegraph and cable companies; as a result of which the grand jury has indicted upward of 30 individuals.

FRAUDS BY UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTS.

Another branch of the investigation, which could not be taken up until recently, was into the system of valuation of imports. This work is now receiving the most careful attention on the part of both the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, and the grand jury in the southern district of New York has recently indicted representatives of two of the old and well-established houses engaged in the importation of silk goods, by reason of frauds committed on fraudulent invoices. The United States attorney for the southern

[a] He has since plead guilty.

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district of New York reports that in the so-called "figs and cheese frauds," upward of 200 witnesses have been examined; in the dressmakers' frauds and investigations of the general customs fraud cases at least 300 witnesses have been examined; and that during the past year more than 700 witnesses have been examined, the general investigation having consumed practically the entire time of five of his regular assistants, in addition to the force employed under Mr. Stimson.

The evidence thus far adduced indicates that the undervaluation of imported merchandise has been a regular practice by a very large percentage of the merchants of New York, and that these frauds were made possible by systematic corruption, in which the foreign merchant, the importer, some officials of the Government, and, in some cases, officers of the steamship companies were concerned.

A recent investigation has disclosed another line of importation in which, apparently, frauds have been committed by undervaluing goods imported to a very large extent, and an investigation into this subject is now pending. In fact it may be stated that a general investigation into the subject of frauds by undervaluation of imports has only commenced, and this branch of the subject will now be pressed vigorously.

The labors of the United States attorney's office in investigating these frauds have been made exceedingly difficult by the destruction of books and documents of importers and the constitutional right of a person charged with crime to refuse to testify, on the ground of its tending to convict him of a crime, unless immunity from prosecution were given him.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

These investigations and prosecutions, above described, have been carried on with the active, efficient cooperation of the collector of customs of the port of New York; and that official, immediately upon his appointment, engaged in a thorough investigation of the personnel of the service employed at the port of New York, resulting almost at the outset in the demotion of 77 men who were found to be incapacitated for the active duties of the positions to which they were assigned, on account of age or mental disability. He dropped from the service in May, 1909, 4 of the 5 United States weighers because of general suspicion as to their integrity, these men being afterwards indicted, as above described. One deputy surveyor, 1 chief clerk, and 32 assistant weighers were removed from the service, and 7 suspended for varying periods.

Very radical methods were introduced into the method of conducting the business at the port of New York. These changes embody the following matters:

1. Establishment of closer supervision by the department over the actions of customs officers at all the ports in administering the tariff law, thereby securing greater uniformity in its interpretation, and minimizing litigation.

2. Simplifying the regulations regarding the examination of passengers' baggage.

3. Establishing definite and simple regulations for the passage of frontier tourists' baggage.

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4. Establishing better regulations in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture for expediting the passage of merchandise under the pure-food law.

5. Improvement effected in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission in the civil-service regulations for both New York and other ports.

6. A thorough examination of all the ports and districts of the country, which is now being conducted under the general directions of a highly trained special inspector to assist in such examination and to report upon present methods throughout the whole customs service.

7. The preparation of scientific drawback regulations, now under consideration.

8. The installation of automatic scales for weighing sugar, the first of which has just been installed at the port of New York.

The radical changes which have been made, up to the present time, have resulted in a very great improvement in the customs service, an improvement which is reflected in a comparative statement of receipts at the port of New York on account of fines, penalties, and forfeitures from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, as compared with the period from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910; and also from the following statement showing the great increase in the volume of business during the past year, and in the fact that the work has been performed with a comparatively small increase in the force:

For the period 1908–9, the percentage of cost of collection of the revenues at the port of New York was 2.24 per cent; for the year ending March 31, 1910, 1.95 per cent.

Comparative statement of business transacted at port of New York.

	Apr. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1909.	Apr. 1, 1909, to Mar. 31, 1910.
Number of vessels entered from foreign ports	4,279	4,470
Number of entries of merchandise for duty	215,345	247,889
Number of mail entries	78,370	94,902
Number of packed package entries	31,166	32,618
Number of entries merchandise free of duty	57,374	68,332
Number of entries for warehouse	27,438	31,366
Number of entries for warehouse and transportation, etc	88,219	99,548
Number of packages handled at public stores	556,916	655,264
Total value of imported merchandise	$715,245,252	$935,456,036

It may be proper, in this connection, to quote from the recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, made by Collector Loeb, the following passages:

In justice to the force at large who have unfortunately suffered in the opinion of the public by reason of the dishonesty of some of the men, of whom I have rid the service, it should be said that the force generally is composed of men of integrity, faithful and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and as anxious as their chiefs to see the service raised to a higher plane, thus removing from them the stigma which has been cast upon them by a few unscrupulous men.

For the general betterment of the service and to encourage the deserving rank and file of the employees, I have made it a particular point to promote men solely upon their merit and fitness, and have not permitted any influences, political, social, or financial, to sway me in the appointment, promotion, transfer, or detail of any subordinate in the service. Nor have such influences served to save one of the guilty men from removal from the service when wrongdoing was discovered. The primary consideration in appointments, transfers, and details has always been the needs of the

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service, and the merit and fitness of the men considered. And to-day we have a clean and rehabilitated service.

These changes and improvements in the service would not have been possible, however, if I had not received the hearty aid and support of the Secretary of the Treasury and his officials, and the cordial cooperation of the United States Civil Service Commissioners, who have approved and sanctioned these various changes for the betterment of the service, and for all of which I am deeply appreciative.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ANTITRUST LAW.

In the month of May, 1909, the case of George H. Earle, jr., as receiver of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia *v.* The American Sugar Refining Company and certain of its directors and one Gustav E. Kissel and others, was tried in the United States circuit court on the civil side for the recovery of treble damages alleged to have resulted to the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company by reason of alleged violations of the Sherman antitrust law by the defendants. Pending this trial, anticipating that the disclosures might warrant action on the part of the Government, the Attorney-General directed the United States attorney for the southern district of New York to detail one of his assistants to follow the trial and to keep him informed as to the developments. The trial of that case was terminated by a compromise. Thereupon an investigation was immediately commenced by the United States attorney, resulting in an indictment on the 1st day of July, 1909, of The American Sugar Refining Company, Washington B. Thomas, Arthur Donner, Charles H. Senff, John Mayer, George H. Frazier, John E. Parsons, its directors, and Thomas B. Harned and Gustav E. Kissel, charging them with an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and with unlawfully attempting to monopolize the trade and commerce of the United States in refined sugar, etc.

The various defendants were arraigned and entered pleas of not guilty early in the month of July. Later the defendants Harned and Kissel were permitted to withdraw their pleas of not guilty, and to plead over, which they did, each filing pleas in abatement—one of which asserted that the offenses charged in the indictment were barred by the statute of limitations, and the other that by reason of the fact that defendant Kissel had, in the civil case above mentioned, produced certain documents and papers belonging to him, under compulsion, he had, by virtue of the statute, obtained immunity from prosecution for the offense charged. After these pleas had been filed, the Attorney-General retained Hon. Charles F. Brown, a distinguished member of the New York bar, and a former justice of the supreme court of New York, as special counsel to assist in the argument of the pleas.

The Government joined issue upon the pleas by filing a general demurrer to the plea of immunity and a special demurrer to the plea of the statute of limitations and a notice of motion to compel the defendants to plead over. Upon the issue so joined, argument was had before Judge Holt, sitting in the circuit court, who rendered a decision to the effect that the Government's demurrers to the pleas brought up before the court all of the proceedings, and that the court might look to the record for the first fault and that, in so doing, the record disclosed the fact that the offenses alleged were barred by the statute of limitations and therefore that the indictment should be quashed. Immediately judgment was

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entered on this decision quashing the indictment, whereupon the Government at once sued out a writ of error from the supreme court. A motion to advance the cause was made by the Government and granted, the cause being set for argument at the opening of the October term next.

GENERAL INVESTIGATION UNDER ANTITRUST LAW.

After Judge Holt's decision, above referred to, the Department of Justice undertook an examination into the question whether or not the American Sugar Refining Company was engaged in monopolizing the entire trade and commerce of the United States in refined sugar, and whether or not the offense for which it had been indicted in the case above mentioned was merely one incident in their efforts to obtain such monopoly. That investigation was commenced in the month of December, and has been constantly under way from then to the present time. It has entailed the examination of the corporate history of nearly 100 corporations, beginning in 1887 with the original trust agreement between 18 of the then 21 sugar factories in the United States; following on from then until 1892, when the trust acquired the Philadelphia factories, which resulted in an abortive suit in the United States court, generally known as the Knight case (156 U. S., 1); proceeding thence to the present time, with the examination of the acquisition by the trust of each and all independent cane-sugar refineries up to the present time—beginning in 1887.

In the month of March the United States attorney was met with an obstruction in the nature of resistance to subpœnas, and in the form of efforts on the part of the directors to obtain immunity. Having in mind a possible criminal prosecution of the responsible parties, and not being willing to afford immunity to any such, the United States attorney resorted to the method of issuing subpœnas duces tecum, addressed to the corporation as such. This was met by a motion to quash, based upon the claim that the corporation was, under the fifth amendment to the Constitution, protected against self-incrimination, and also with numerous technical objections. This matter was argued at length before Judge Lacombe and was decided in favor of the Government, thereby establishing, in effect, a novel practice which will, in the future, be of vast benefit to the Government in such prosecutions. The defendant declined to comply with the judge's decision, was adjudged to be in contempt and fined $500, and was immediately informed that it would be subpœnaed hourly and fined as frequently until it complied. The company thereupon contented itself with suing out a writ of error to obtain an ultimate decision on the question involved, but yielded and produced the papers called for.

In aid of this proceeding an assistant to the United States attorney for the southern district of New York has conducted further investigations before a grand jury in Colorado, taking some five hundred to six hundred pages of testimony and obtaining documents and records of great volume, and is now engaged in California in examining numerous witnesses and producing documentary proof. In the investigations before the grand jury in New York upward of 25

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witnesses have been examined, transcripts from innumerable corporate books have been taken, and copies of numerous contracts between supposedly competing concerns taken besides several hundred pages of testimony. It is anticipated that these investigations will be completed within the next thirty days. It is, of course, premature to state what action will result, but whatever be taken will be based upon a thorough, comprehensive, and exhaustive investigation into all the facts.

The foregoing facts have been detailed at some length in order to enable you to furnish the House of Representatives with information of the general character and extent of the investigation and prosecution of the frauds in the customs service, referred to in your last annual message. It is a work which, in our opinion, should be completed by the ordinary methods of executive investigation, with the aid of grand juries, until all of the individuals who are ascertained to have participated in any fraudulent practices and who are amenable to punishment, shall have been ascertained and indicted; and not until the function of the grand jury and the prosecuting officers of the Government shall have been fully performed, is it, in our opinion, expedient that the matter shall be made the subject of a congressional inquiry.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. W. WICKERSHAM.
Attorney-General.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 904.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR RELIEF OF EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS IN ITALY.

LETTER

FROM THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

SUBMITTING

A RECOMMENDATION OF LEGISLATION TO ADJUST THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS FROM EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

MAY 12, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 10, 1910.

SIR: By the act approved January 5, 1909 (Stat. L., vol. 35, p. 584), Congress appropriated the sum of $800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers, which amount, by direction of the President, was placed on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Navy Department, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The supply ship *Culgoa*, which reached Suez shortly after the catastrophe, and the supply ship *Celtic*, which was then fitting out at the New York Navy-Yard, to join the Atlantic Fleet in the Mediterranean, were immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster with orders to afford all possible relief. The quantities of supplies on board the *Culgoa* available for issue to the earthquake sufferers, as cabled by Rear-Admiral Sperry, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, from Suez, under date of January 1, 1909, was estimated to be worth approximately $100,000. It was thought $300,000 would cover all issues from that vessel and the *Celtic*, and, by direction of the Navy Department, that amount was reserved to cover such issues. The department authorized the purchasing pay officer at New York to expend the remainder of the appropriation, $500,000, in the purchase of lumber and other material for the erection of frame houses and for payment of transportation on the same and other incidental expenses.

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Partly owing to the fact that fewer supplies were taken by the fleet from the *Culgoa* before she sailed from Suez, the issues to the earthquake sufferers from that vessel exceeded $142,000. In addition, certain limited quantities of stores were issued from the *Yankton*, *Illinois*, and *Connecticut*. As the result of such unexpected issues the amount reserved to cover ships' issues was not sufficient. When the department learned this fact it made all possible efforts to reduce the expenditures made through the purchasing pay officer at New York, but it was too late to reduce the total expenditures within the limits of the appropriation.

At the present time there remains of this appropriation, unexpended, on the books of the Treasury the sum of $2,068.48. There is due one of the carpenters employed in connection with the erection of the houses in Italy the approximate sum of $575—payment of which the carpenter refused to accept in full settlement of his services on the ground that he had been promised by the naval attaché a larger sum, which statement is denied by that officer. Of the provisions issued reimbursement has been made for all but $23,876.57, which amount has not been adjusted, owing to the lack of funds in the Treasury. After setting aside the sum of $575 for the pay of the carpenter above referred to, there will remain $1,493.48, which amount, deducted from the unadjusted issue of provisions, leaves a net shortage under that head of $22,383.09. It appears, also, that by order of the commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet certain tents were put on shore by the *Celtic* for the temporary use of the destitute to the value of $11,233.17, and that these tents were never returned.

In order that the amounts may be legally and properly adjusted, I have the honor respectfully to request that the following or some such provision with the same object in view be incorporated into the general deficiency bill:

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to allow in the settlement of the accounts of the cargoes of the naval supply ships Celtic and Culgoa such expenditures of stores for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers in excess of three hundred thousand dollars originally set aside for this purpose by the Navy Department under the fund appropriated by the act approved January fifth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act for relief of citizens of Italy:" *Provided*, That such additional expenditures do not exceed thirty-three thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-six cents in value.

I desire to make it clear that the foregoing does not carry with it an appropriation, as the provisions, and tents were furnished out of the ships' stores and have been paid for. The authority of Congress for the expenditures is merely desired.

There is forwarded herewith a statement showing the expenditures under the appropriation of $800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers.

Very respectfully,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington.

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Statement of expenditures under the appropriation, "Relief of sufferers from earthquake in Italy."

Provisions		$276,889.31
Clothing		37,571.38
Portable houses		325,040.00
Lumber		20,645.54
Roofing paper		15,643.10
Hardware and nails		10,129.64
Window glass		3,054.90
Carpenters' tools		1,914.19
Pay of carpenters		[a] 7,638.89
Tarpaulins		348.00
Fire extinguishers		307.50
Cots		203.00
Incidentals (metal signs, plans, boat fittings, stationery, etc.)		1,031.95
Services of steamers and lighters in Italy		401.83
Services of stevedores and headmen in Italy		450.78
Freight		84,496.55
Demurrage		7,969.13
Labor:		
New York	$4,390.03	
New Orleans	380.80	
		4,770.83
Total		798,506.52
Balance, unexpended		1,493.48
Amount of appropriation, act of June 5, 1909		800,000.00
Due for provisions		23,876.57
Due for tents		11,233.17
		35,109.74

[a] Includes unsettled claim of J. J. Phillips, carpenter, estimated at $575.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 911.

FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LETTER

FROM

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

RELATIVE TO

FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MAY 14, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1910.

SIR: I am in receipt of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, May 10, 1910, in the following language:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Rep esentatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, the following-named documents and the information herewith requested:

(*a*) The date and full text of the opinion of the Attorney-General sent to the Secretary of War informing him that lands in the Philippine Islands known as "friar lands" could be sold in excess of the limitation fixed in the act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved July first, nineteen hundred and two.

(*b*) Whether or not the Attorney-General or Department of Justice, at the date of the above opinion, had any knowledge or information as to who were the prospective purchasers of the San Jose estate, in the island of Mindoro, Philippine Islands, a part of the "friar lands."

(*c*) The date when the Government accepted a settlement from the American Sugar Refining Company for the amount due in revenue or fines through the short-weight cases at the port of New York, together with a statement of the approximate amount of revenue the Government had lost from the American Sugar Refining Company at that date by the short-weight frauds, as disclosed by evidence in the possession of the Department of Justice.

(*d*) Whether or not the Department of Justice at the date of the consummation of the sale of the San Jose estate, on January fourth, nineteen hundred and ten, had possession of any of the facts and evidence upon which was based the indictment of

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Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, in the United States district court for the southern district of New York.

In reply to which I beg to say:

(*a*) The opinion of the Attorney-General to the Secretary of War referred to was dated December 18, 1909. It is the rule of the department that an opinion rendered to another department can not be made public except by or with the approval of the latter. In this case, however, the copy of the opinion under consideration was transmitted by the Secretary of War to a committee of Congress and printed in the Congressional Record of March 28, 1910, page 3889. I annex an additional copy to this communication.

(*b*) At the date of the said opinion neither I nor, so far as I can ascertain, any other representative of the Department of Justice had any knowledge or information as to who were the prospective purchasers of the San Jose estate in the island of Mindoro, P. I., a part of the "friar lands."

(*c*) The settlement with the American Sugar Refining Company referred to was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury May 19, 1909. The utmost estimate of the total claim which the Government could assert for frauds in the underweighing of sugars imported by the American Sugar Refining Company and the American Sugar Refining Company of New York, according to the report of the agents and attorneys of the Government, was $2,723,204.41. The full amount which I was advised by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, special assistant in charge of the prosecutions, the Government would have been able to prove and recover for in litigation, in addition to the judgment recovered in the forfeiture suit March 5, 1909, of $134,116.03, was the sum of $2,000,000. The payment made in settlement was the aggregate of these two sums.

(*d*) The special assistant to the Attorney-General and his staff undoubtedly had in their possession on January 4, 1910, some of the facts and evidence upon which was based the indictment on January 14, 1910, of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, in the United States district court for the southern district of New York.

Very respectfully, GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney-General.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL WICKERSHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, December 18, 1909.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In your letter of December 4th instant you request an opinion upon the question "whether section 15 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' limiting the amount of land which may be acquired by individuals and corporations, is made applicable by section 65 of said act to the estates purchased from religious orders in the Philippine Islands pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Philippine government by sections 63, 64, and said section 65 of the act mentioned."

Section 15 must be taken in connection with sections 12 and 13, which are as follows:

"SEC. 12. That all the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain, signed

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December 10, 1898, except such land or other property as shall be designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States, are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands, to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, except as provided in this act.

"SEC. 13. That the government of the Philippine Islands, subject to the provisions of this act and except as herein provided, shall classify according to its agricultural character and productiveness, and shall immediately make rules and regulations for the lease, sale, or other disposition of the public lands other than timber or mineral lands; but such rules and regulations shall not go into effect or have the force of law until they have received the approval of the President, and when approved by the President they shall be submitted by him to Congress at the beginning of the ensuing session thereof, and, unless disapproved or amended by Congress at said session, they shall at the close of such period have the force and effect of law in the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That a single homestead entry shall not exceed 16 hectares in extent."

Section 15 then provides:

"That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and empowered, on such terms as it may prescribe by general legislation, to provide for the granting or sale and conveyance to actual occupants and settlers and other citizens of said islands such parts and portions of the public domain, other than timber and mineral lands, of the United States in said islands as it may deem wise, not exceeding 16 hectares to any one person, and for the sale and conveyance of not more than 1,024 hectares to any corporation or association of persons: *Provided*, That the grant or sale of such lands, whether the purchase price be paid at once or in partial payments, shall be conditioned upon actual and continued occupancy, improvement, and cultivation of the premises sold for a period of not less than five years, during which time the purchaser or grantee can not alienate or encumber said land or the title thereto; but such restriction shall not apply to transfers of rights and title of inheritance under the laws for the distribution of the estates of decedents."

The lands referred to in sections 13 and 15 are agricultural lands. They are carefully distinguished from timber and mineral lands. They are lands which have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty with Spain. Section 13 is a recognition of homestead entries. Section 15 provides for the grant or sale of lands to actual occupants and settlers and other citizens, but the grants and sale thus made are upon the condition of actual and continued occupancy, improvement, and cultivation for not less than five years.

In accordance with the authority given to it the Philippine Commission enacted the law known as the public land law, to carry out the provisions of these sections.

Sections 63, 64, and 65 were enacted for a different purpose. The authority of the Philippine government in relation to property was largely extended. They are as follows:

"SEC. 63. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in this act, to acquire, receive, hold, maintain, and convey title to real and personal property, and may acquire real estate for public uses by the exercise of eminent domain.

"SEC. 64. That the powers hereinbefore conferred in section 63 may also be exercised in respect of any lands, easements, appurtenances, and hereditaments which, on the 13th of August, 1898, were owned or held by associations, corporations, communities, religious orders, or private individuals in such large tracts or parcels and in such manner as, in the opinion of the commission, injuriously to affect the peace and welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands. And for the purpose of providing funds to acquire the lands mentioned in this section said government of the Philippine Islands is hereby empowered to incur indebtedness, to borrow money, and to issue, and to sell at not less than par value, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem best, registered or coupon bonds of said government for such amount as may be necessary, said bonds to be in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and to be payable at the pleasure of said government after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with interest thereon, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of said government, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands. The moneys which may be realized

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or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be applied by the government of the Philippine Islands to the acquisition of the property authorized by this section, and to no other purposes.

"SEC. 65. That all lands acquired by virtue of the preceding section shall constitute a part and portion of the public property of the government of the Philippine Islands, and may be held, sold, and conveyed, or leased temporarily for a period not exceeding three years after their acquisition by said government on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, subject to the limitations and conditions provided for in this act: *Provided*, That all deferred payments and the interest thereon shall be payable in the money prescribed for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds authorized to be issued in payment of said lands by the preceding section and said deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate borne by the bonds. All moneys realized or received from sales or other disposition of said lands or by reason thereof shall constitute a trust fund for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, and also constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at their maturity. Actual settlers and occupants at the time said lands are acquired by the government shall have the preference over all others to lease, purchase, or acquire their holdings within such reasonable time as may be determined by said government."

The lands designated in these sections were acquired in an entirely different manner from the property acquired under the treaty with Spain. Their disposition was upon different principles. Complete general power to acquire and dispose of property, real and personal, was given by the section 63 to the Philippine government, subject only to the limitations and conditions of the act. Special provision was made in the sixty-fourth section for the acquisition of lands owned or held by associations, corporations, communities, religious orders, or private individuals in such large tracts or parcels and in such manner as in the opinion of the commission injuriously to affect the peace and welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands. To provide funds for this purpose, the government was authorized to issue and sell their registered or coupon bonds, the proceeds of the sales of which were to be applied exclusively to the acquisition of the property. By section 65 the lands were to be held, sold, and conveyed on such terms and conditions as the Philippine government might prescribe, subject to the limitations and conditions of the act.

A sinking fund was created embracing the moneys realized from sales or disposition of the said lands for the payment of the bonds at their maturity.

To be sure, provision was made for the protection of occupants and settlers by giving them preference in purchasing or leasing said lands; but these purchases were in recognition of rights vested before the lands were acquired and were on a different basis from the preemption purchases by occupants and settlers upon the condition of occupancy, improvement, and cultivation.

The Philippine Commission enacted a law April 26, 1904, "for the administration and temporary leasing and sale of certain haciendas and parcels of land, commonly known as friar lands, for the purchase of which the government of the Philippine Islands has recently contracted, pursuant to the provisions of sections 63, 64, and 65 of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' approved on the 1st day of July, 1902."

This act fully provided for carrying into effect the act of Congress in the acquisition of the friar lands. It appears that the lands were purchased and the bonds issued in conformity with the conditions in these statutes.

One of the recitals in the Philippine act, after stating the terms of the act of Congress, is that "whereas the said lands are not 'public lands' in the sense in which these words are used in the public-land act No. 926, and can not be acquired or leased under the provisions thereof, and it is necessary to provide proper agencies for carrying out the terms of said contracts of purchase and the requirements of said act of Congress with reference to the leasing and selling of said lands and the creation of a sinking fund to secure the payment of the bonds so issued."

The public-lands act was "general legislation" to carry out the provisions of sections 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. The restrictions and limitations of these sections are specific and well defined. They apply to lands acquired by the treaty of peace with Spain. The citizens are limited in their rights of purchase to quantity and to compliance with the requirements of occupancy and cultivation.

The purchase of the friar lands was made under the authority of the legislation herein recited. That authority was lawfully delegated to the Philippine government by Congress. The government has complete control over the sale of the lands "on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe," subject to the limitations and conditions provided for in the act of 1902.

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All moneys realized from the issue and sale of the bonds authorized by the sections of the act recited herein must be applied to the acquisition of the property and to no other purpose. The moneys received from the sales and disposition of the lands constitute a trust fund for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds and also a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity. There are conditions prescribed in the act of Congress and carried into the Philippine Commission act. The intention of Congress was to abolish a system of ownership disadvantageous to the government, and at the same time to provide for the sale of the acquired property, so that the bonds issued for the purchase might not become a permanent burden.

I am of opinion that the limitations in section 15 do not apply to the estates purchased from religious orders under sections 63, 64, and 65 of the Philippine act.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney-General.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 914.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

MAY 16, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1910.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, dated May 14, 1910:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the report of the director of lands of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine.

In reply I beg to transmit herewith the typewritten report of the director of lands of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. This report has been heretofore submitted to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MANILA, P. I., *August 10, 1909.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the bureau of lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

The only change in the organization of the bureau in the past year has been the addition of an attorney, to whom has been assigned the legal work of the bureau, which is constantly increasing.

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The impossibility of keeping the surveying, drafting, and computation work of the bureau current has been more apparent the past year than ever before, although the number of surveys and the amount of work done has greatly increased. The demand also shows an equal increase. Other than survey work has been kept current, although the volume of work in nearly every division has increased.

The average personnel of the bureau during the last fiscal year has been 967 employees, approximately the same as for the prior fiscal year, although the number of employees in the classified service has increased from 172 to 306. The number of employees on duty in the Manila office has increased from 110 to 187, due to the large number of junior computers and draftsmen working on plans and computations. With the increased number of employees in the Manila office, additional office space has been necessary, and although some additional floor space has been assigned to the bureau there is still a congestion which retards the work in the computing and drafting sections, as many employees on this work are occupying hall space totally unfit for the work, but it is believed that arrangements have now been made so that additional space will soon be available.

The bureau has been furnished a splendid vault, constructed by the bureau of public works, four stories in height, the upper two stories of which are exclusively devoted to the use of this bureau, where plans, descriptions, and all documents relating to lands are now filed. This vault, said to be of fireproof construction, provides sufficient room for all purposes at present, but the increase in the documents of the bureau will soon make it necessary to apply for further space in this vault, which probably can be made available without depriving other bureaus of the space they require.

The method of timekeeping of the employees in the Manila office, formerly kept with the assistance of the Bundy clock pertaining to the bureau of civil service, has been improved by the substitution of a new clock known as the "International Time Recorder," which appears to be superior and more economical than the Bundy clock, in that it registers on individual cards the hours of arrival and departure, in blue ink if regular, and in red ink if irregular, which at the end of any specified period gives the time of an employee at a glance without the necessity of using a clerk to tabulate same at the close of any period of time, as is necessary with the Bundy clock.

Much difficulty has been experienced during the year in filling positions of computers and draftsmen with Filipinos having sufficient technical knowledge of the work, and also in securing a sufficient number of Filipino clerks with a knowledge of typewriting for service in the friar lands offices.

The transfer of the headquarters of the bureau to Baguio, by your direction, from March 15 to June 15, was attended with even more beneficial results than the previous year. Twenty-three employees, including 6 Americans and 17 Filipinos, were engaged in Baguio for three months, and all employees showed the benefits of their stay there, not only in increased weight and activity, but also in efficiency. This only proves what was stated last year, that it is believed to be advantageous, where possible, for the employees of any bureau to be stationed in Baguio during the hot season in Manila.

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The expenditure incident to the transfer to Baguio was comparatively less than the previous year, and was as follows:

	Americans.	Filipinos.	Total.
Subsistence	₱1,230.59	₱1,063.25	₱2,293.84
Transportation:			
Railway	109.60	263.88	433.48
Automobiles	160.00	360.00	520.00
Baggage	22.20	31.41	53.61
Salaries and wages for cook, carpenter, janitor, etc	.....	.....	239.63
Supplies, extra on account of Baguio office	.....	.....	238.41
Transportation of extra supplies and equipment, Baguio office	.....	.....	102.50
Postage and telegrams, extra expense account Baguio office	.....	.....	315.62
Total expense account Baguio office	.....	.....	4,197.09

As a partial offset it may be stated that all classified employees (of which there were 13) who went to Baguio relinquished that portion of their vacation leave for the year which was not required by sickness, and the portion unused for the half year amounted to ₱2,257.56, which will probably be reduced somewhat.

The expenditure on account of the Baguio transfer is not the minimum per person, as with a larger number of persons the expenses would be proportionately reduced.

It is recommended that for future years as many employees of this bureau be transferred to Baguio as possible within the appropriation available.

Under your direction information for a plan for a building to be occupied by the bureaus of the department of the interior is being collected and will soon be submitted.

The following statement shows the leave, with cash value, taken by employees during the year:

	Vacation leave.		Accrued leave.		Half salary.	
	Days.	Cash value.	Days.	Cash value.	Days.	Cash value.
Americans	1,264	₱11,413.48	1,974	₱16,735.34	262	₱1,061.11
Filipinos	713	1,497.45	172	348.04	.....	.....
Total	1,977	12,910.93	2,146	17,083.38	262	1,061.11

The above statement shows an expenditure of ₱31,075.42, or approximately 4.5 per cent, of the total appropriation for the fiscal year for vacation and accrued leave and half salary while traveling on leave. In connection with the number of days' vacation leave taken by the American employees it may be said that the greater part was taken on account of sickness, and this will apply to accrued leave taken to a limited extent. A comparatively small amount of leave is taken for vacation purposes only.

Statement is made hereafter of the work of the bureau under the natural subheads, followed by recommendations and financial statements.

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FRIAR LANDS.

The volume of work in relation to friar lands has been greater during the last year than ever before, but no change has been made in the administration, although the employment of temporary clerks has been occasionally necessary.

Of the 23 friar estates, 5 had been offered for sale during the fiscal year 1908; 7 others were offered for sale during the present fiscal year, and sales have been made on all but 2 of the estates offered. It is probable that during the coming fiscal year 5 more estates will be offered for sale, although the lack of technical men to complete computations and descriptions of the large number of parcels on these estates may further delay this work.

Briefly stated, the results of the work on friar estates during the fiscal year 1909 may be given as follows:

Increased area occupied, 6.8 per cent of the total area, or 10,790 hectares; plans and descriptions completed, 23.6 of the total area; number of lots sold in excess of the previous year, 5,539; total number of lots sold to the end of the year, 5,785; number of lots leased in excess of the previous year, 777; total number of lots disposed of in excess of the previous year, 6,116; increase in the percentage of area disposed of, 8.4 per cent, or 11,742 hectares; annual contracted rentals have increased by ₱99,298; receipts from all sources have increased ₱253,207; administration expense increased ₱4,357.95, due entirely to the expenses of appraisement committees working on the estates preparatory for sale, such expenses aggregating during the year ₱4,602.87; irrigation expense increased by ₱8,091.29, due to undertaking control of irrigation on the Lolomboy and Santa Maria de Pandi estates and closer supervision on other estates; total administrative expense increased, ₱12,443.24; collections on 11 estates during the year exceeded the current expenses, while for the previous year the collections on only 4 estates exceeded the expenses; the net deficit for the year was ₱137,622.22, as compared with ₱378,485.79 for the previous year, with a strong probability that the collections will exceed the expenses for the coming fiscal year.

The following statement shows the progress on each estate to the close of the year, the current and nonrecurrent expenses, receipts, interest charges, and the deficit or surplus for the year, with a comparison of the same items for the previous year:

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Statement showing progress of friar land estates during fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Estate.	Area purchased.	Estimated occupied.	Plans and descriptions completed.	Percentage of total area, number of lots and area disposed of, and method.											
				By sale.				By lease.				Total disposed of.			
				Lots.	Per cent of estate.	Area.		Lots.	Per cent of estate.	Area.		Lots.	Per cent of area.	Area.	
						Hectares.	Ares.			Hectares.	Ares.			Hectares.	Ares.
	Hectares.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*												
Banilad	1,925	80.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	872	78.7	1,515	27	872	78.7	1,515	27
Binagbag	295	75.0	100.0	48	3.7	11	2	368	66.2	195	26	416	69.9	206	28
Bifian	3,659	75.0	49.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,694	68.5	2,508	9	1,694	68.5	2,508	9
Calamba	13,673	30.0	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,409	21.8	2,974	47	1,409	21.8	2,974	47
Dampol	929	100.0	100.0	347	78.8	731	78	28	20.9	194	71	375	99.7	926	49
Guiguinto	946	98.0	100.0	678	97.9	925	70	2	.....	.....	22	680	97.9	925	91
Imus	18,243	55.0	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,408	46.3	8,442	92	3,408	46.3	8,442	92
Isabela	19,891	5.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.5	76	85	57	.5	76	85
Lolomboy	5,178	87.0	49.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	86.6	4,482	0	2,160	86.6	4,482	0
Malinta	3,574	98.0	100.0	1,000	61.6	2,203	17	34	1.9	66	43	1,034	63.5	2,269	60
Matamo	12	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100.0	11	73	1	100.0	11	73
Muntinlupa	2,827	70 0	100.0	1,195	51.0	1,440	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195	51.0	1,440	42
Naic	7,624	60.0	19.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,248	52.4	3,995	52	1,248	52.4	3,995	52
Orion	916	96.0	100.0	599	90.7	830	55	35	5.2	47	46	634	95.9	877	0
Piedad	3,860	90.0	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	77.6	2,996	55	780	77.6	2,996	55
S. F. de Malabon	11,449	50.0	95.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,726	44.8	5,124	70	1,726	44.8	5,124	70
San José	23,266	None.	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Marcos	87	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	87	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100.0	87	33
S. C. de Malabon	9,795	40.0	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,602	29.0	2,844	37	1,602	29.0	2,844	37
S. M. de Pandi	10,342	85.0	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,285	41.0	4,237	8	2,285	41.0	4,237	8
Santa Rosa	5,470	60.0	100.0	1,917	49.2	2,251	53	40	8.0	437	53	1,957	49.2	2,688	6
Tala	6,696	80.0	48.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	866	77.0	5,157	15	866	77.0	5,157	15
Talisay	8,020	70.0	7.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,368	24.3	1,949	26	2,368	24.3	1,949	26
Total 23 estates	158,677	45.6	51.6	5,785	5.3	8,481	50	20,983	29.8	47,257	57	26,768	35.1	55,737	5
Total 23 estates previous fiscal year	158,677	38.8	28.0	446	.....	.....	.....	20,206	.....	.....	.....	20,652	26.7	44,064	62

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Statement showing progress of friar land estates during fiscal year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

Estate.	Annual contracted receipts, exclusive interest on deferred payments.			Receipts for fiscal year.					
	From rents.	From sales.	Total.	Rents.	Miscellaneous: Grazing, timber, and stone permits, sale of old timber.	Sales.	Interest on deferred payments.	Recovery of costs in court cases.	Total receipts.
Banilad	₱10,195.24		₱10,195.24	₱11,545.87	₱12.00	₱15,420.00	₱2,671.32	₱160.00	₱29,809.19
Binagbag	1,841.00	₱163.27	2,004.27	2,959.34		197.60	38.32	1.00	3,196.26
Binan	28,347.14		28,347.14	37,115.33	76.00			102.00	37,293.33
Caamba	23,989.04		23,989.04	36,994.00	300.14			24.96	37,319.10
Dampol	1,765.00	7,260.98	9,025.98	6,062.09	162.00	8,555.43	1,460.32	114.00	16,353.84
Guiguinto	4.00	9,193.51	9,197.51	1,655.45		10,592.23	7,005.30	58.00	19,310.98
Imus	47,754.17		47,754.17	58,277.95	87.74			48.00	58,413.69
Isabela	583.08		583.08	311.24					311.24
Lolomboy	25,748.71		25,748.71	32,329.14	471.50			102.34	32,902.98
Malinta	471.00	19,229.00	19,700.00	9,619.68	4.00	16,794.00		74.00	26,491.68
Matamo	115.24		115.24	115.24					115.24
Muntinlupe		6,095.00	6,095.00	5,161.18	4.00	4,398.00	676.78	75.00	10,314.96
Naic	31,578.18		31,578.18	35,876.64	84.38			36.00	35,997.02
Orion	275.00	10,113.41	10,388.41	283.00		9,360.57	2,789.32		12,432.89
Piedad	12,325.00		12,325.00	12,554.67	20.00			61.00	12,635.67
S. F. de Malabon	34,298.32		34,298.32	44,012.94	248.51			74.00	44,335.45
San Jose		None.			2,720.00				2,720.00
San Marcos		565.60	565.60			565.60	542.98		1,108.58
S. C. de Malabon	27,671.00		27,671.00	19,025.64	566.90			2.00	19,594.54
S. M. de Pandi	23,035.51		23,035.51	30,684.16	27.00			113.00	30,824.16
Santa Rosa	4,239.00	26,804.00	31,043.00	34,332.40	20.00	35,566.00	6,400.70	169.12	76,488.22
Tala	11,276.00		11,276.00	7,641.47				24.00	7,665.47
Talisay	17,522.90		17,522.90	17,865.06	435.00			188.00	18,488.06
Total 23 estates	303,034.53	79,424.77	382,459.30	404,422.49	5,239.17	101,449.43	21,585.04	1,426.42	534,122.55
Total 23 estates previous fiscal year			290,160.88						280,915.74

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Estate.	CURRENT EXPENSES.				Deficit, fiscal year 1909, each estate.	Surplus, fiscal year 1909, each estate.	EXTRAORDINARY NONRECURRENT EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR 1909.		
	Annual interest on purchase price at 4 per cent.	Administration.	Irrigation, maintenance, and repairs.	Total.			Account preparation plans, descriptions, etc.	Reconstruction, irrigation works, bureau of public works.	Total.
Banilad	₱8,479.98	₱2,375.83	.....	₱10,855.81	.....	₱18,953.38	₱2,685.56	.....	₱2,685.56
Binagbag	1,434.91	125.42	.....	1,560.33	.....	1,635.93	45.14	.....	45.14
Bifian	24,063.33	5,220.93	₱1,072.28	30,356.54	.....	6,936.79	3,606.41	.....	3,606.41
Caamba	55,417.73	9,652.26	2,333.00	67,402.99	₱30,083.89	.....	2,376.83	₱12,884.44	15,261.27
Dampol	6,025.90	452.00	.....	6,477.90	.....	9,875.94	162.56	.....	162.56
Guiguinto	6,222.72	490.05	.....	6,712.77	.....	12,598.21	328.77	.....	328.77
Imus	82,880.97	14,077.72	2,904.30	99,862.99	41,449.30	.....	3,402.06	1,264.07	4,666.13
Isabela	12,788.64	.....	.....	12,788.64	12,477.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lolomboy	38,929.65	7,531.95	406.57	46,868.17	13,965.19	.....	11,409.95	.....	11,409.95
Malintina	17,616.85	3,850.80	.....	21,467.65	.....	5,024.03	6,154.75	.....	6,154.75
Matamo	67.29	5.95	.....	73.24	.....	42.00	2.17	.....	2.17
Muntinlupe	3,507.08	1,557.26	.....	5,064.34	.....	5,250.62	2,991.84	.....	2,991.84
Naic	39,308.46	7,507.05	3,410.51	50,226.02	14,229.00	.....	a2,593.76	619.25	3,213.01
Orion	3,922.01	325.95	.....	4,247.96	.....	8,184.93	107.62	.....	107.62
Piedad	13,213.74	2,252.34	.....	15,466.08	2,830.41	.....	598.45	.....	598.45
S. F. de Malabon	42,794.99	8,542.29	2,720.30	54,057.58	9,722.13	.....	7,354.11	1,644.22	8,998.33
San Jose	23,902.57	176.52	.....	24,079.09	21,359.09	.....	63.48	.....	63.48
San Marcos	492.99	34.65	.....	527.64	.....	580.94	12.47	.....	12.47
S. C. de Malabon	41,496.50	7,015.82	2,238.08	50,750.40	31,155.86	.....	1,706.11	215.08	1,921.19
S. M. de Pandi	42,185.49	7,914.83	2,049.27	52,149.59	21,325.43	.....	5,095.73	.....	5,095.73
Santa Rosa	36,409.39	7,123.74	1,255.12	44,788.25	.....	31,699.97	3,433.07	1,360.86	4,793.93
Tala	8,964.35	2,479.28	.....	11,443.63	3,778.16	.....	2,133.27	.....	2,133.27
Talisay	44,311.48	10,245.68	.....	54,557.16	36,069.10	.....	3,508.05	.....	3,508.05
Total 23 estates	554,437.02	98,958.32	18,389.43	671,784.77	238,444.96	100,782.74	59,772.16	17,987.92	77,760.08
Total 23 estates, previous fiscal year	554,437.02	94,606.37	10,298.14	659,341.53	388,197.99	9,712.20	239,087.51	20,949.63	260,037.14

a Estimate for repairs to hacienda building.

Total deficit of 23 estates for fiscal year 1909	₱238,444.96
Total surplus of 23 estates for fiscal year 1909	100,782.74
Net deficit	137,662.22
Total deficit of 23 estates for previous fiscal year	388,197.99
Total surplus of 23 estates for previous fiscal year	9,712.20
Net deficit	378,485.79

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A comparison in detail of the foregoing statement with the statement for the previous year shows an increase in every item, with the following exceptions and cause therefor:

ESTIMATED OCCUPIED.

Binagbag.—Reduction of 5 per cent, due to the high value of these lands.

Muntinlupa.—Reduction of 10 per cent, due to the relinquishment of several large parcels on account of lack of means to cultivate.

Santa Rosa.—Reduction of 10 per cent, due to lack of means to cultivate.

AREA DISPOSED OF.

Malinta.—Decrease in area of 1,095 hectares is merely due to the fact that the leases on this estate had expired and sales certificates were being signed at the close of the year and it was impossible to include them in this report.

Muntinlupa.—Decrease in area of 77 hectares, due to the relinquishment of parcels by lessees on account of financial inability to hold same.

Piedad.—Decrease in area of 331 hectares, due to the fact that lessees have failed to sign leases, although they are occupying the land and paying rents.

Santa Rosa.—Decrease of 722 hectares, due to occupants being unable on account of financial reasons to continue occupancy.

CONTRACTED ANNUAL RECEIPTS.

San José.—Formerly leased for the grazing of cattle. Cattle have been removed and no further receipts are expected.

RECEIPTS.

Isabela.—Shows reduction in receipts of ₱687.37, due to the collection of two years' rent in the fiscal year 1908.

Orion.—Shows reduction in receipts of ₱909.64, due to the fact that some forty tenants on this estate were unable to make the second payment on the purchase price during the fiscal year, but promise to pay during the first month of the new fiscal year.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Some increase in the administration expense on the larger estates is due to the fact that the smaller estates sold need very little supervision, and the cost of administration has been reduced, which increased proportionately the administrative charge for the larger estates.

DEFICIT.

It may be noted that a deficit appears against every estate but one, which has not been sold, viz, Biñan, and against two estates which have been offered for sale—San Jose and Isabela. The reason that unsold estates do not produce a surplus is due to the fact that the rents are so low that even if the entire estate was leased the

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collections would not equal the administrative charges plus interest. On the other hand, when the estates are offered for sale, the annual rent is increased to 5 per cent of the sale value on those parcels which are leased, while the annual partial payments include not only the payments for the land, but also interest on deferred payments. The San Jose estate is unoccupied and the Isabela estate has only a very small number of tenants, so that it is probable that these estates will carry a deficit until they are entirely disposed of.

The following statement shows the segregation of the expenses on friar lands for the fiscal year 1909:

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Segregation of expenses, friar lands, fiscal year 1909.

Estate.	Salaries and wages.	Supplies.	Transportation.	Miscellaneous.	Per diems.	Furniture and fixtures.	Printing.	Postage and cables.	Rents.	Total.
Banilad:										
Administration	₱1,569.09	₱64.98	₱191.50	₱48.19	₱272.32	.....	₱106.18	₱50.17	₱73.40	₱2,375.83
Surveying	2,599.43	40.93	43.69	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685.56
Total	4,168.52	105.91	235.19	49.70	272.32	.....	106.18	50.17	73.40	5,061.39
Binabag:										
Administration	85.24	8.84	3.79	5.53	1.48	.....	15.03	5.08	.43	125.42
Surveying	33.35	5.91	5.67	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.14
Total	118.59	14.75	9.46	5.74	1.48	.....	15.03	5.08	.43	170.56
Binan:										
Administration	3,886.24	299.05	312.37	127.79	168.47	.....	274.67	129.16	23.18	5,220.93
Surveying	3,272.35	195.71	134.06	4.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,606.41
Irrigation	1,004.14	.....	63.64	.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072.28
Total	8,162.73	494.76	510.07	132.58	172.47	.....	274.67	129.16	23.18	9,899.62
Calamba:										
Administration	7,120.51	512.67	549.80	296.21	201.81	.....	635.18	310.70	25.38	9,652.26
Surveying	1,739.74	316.78	310.39	9.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,376.83
Irrigation	1,852.34	22.12	317.40	1.14	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333.00
Total	10,712.59	851.57	1,177.59	307.27	341.81	.....	635.18	310.70	25.38	14,362.09
Dampol:										
Administration	307.20	31.81	13.69	19.95	5.34	.....	54.21	18.28	1.52	452.00
Surveying	120.17	21.21	20.38	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162.56
Total	427.37	53.02	34.07	20.75	5.34	.....	54.21	18.28	1.52	614.56
Guiguinto:										
Administration	333.07	34.53	14.82	21.62	5.78	.....	58.75	19.81	1.67	490.05
Surveying	282.76	23.00	22.15	.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328.77
Total	615.83	57.53	36.97	22.48	5.78	.....	58.75	19.81	1.67	818.82

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Imus:										
Administration	10,472.60	672.06	542.02	434.70	188.93	.....	949.97	368.09	449.35	14,077.72
Surveying	2,561.05	399.62	426.55	14.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,402.06
Irrigation	2,388.25	4.00	324.54	1.71	185.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,904.30
Total	15,421.90	1,075.68	1,293.11	451.25	374.73	.....	949.97	368.09	449.35	20,384.08
Lolomboy:										
Administration	5,295.33	442.15	796.88	220.96	110.77	.....	446.35	169.71	49.80	7,531.95
Surveying	10,872.54	260.22	270.22	6.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,409.95
Irrigation	246.09	14.37	125.31	.80	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	406.57
Total	16,413.96	716.74	1,192.41	228.73	130.77	.....	446.35	169.71	49.80	19,348.49
Malinta:										
Administration	2,711.03	148.72	210.18	95.38	263.41	.....	200.29	92.02	129.77	3,850.80
Surveying	5,929.87	119.76	101.99	3.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,154.75
Total	8,640.90	268.48	312.17	98.51	263.41	.....	200.29	92.02	129.77	10,005.55
Matamo:										
Administration	4.04	.43	.18	.26	.07	.....	.72	.24	.01	5.95
Surveying	1.59	.29	.28	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.17
Total	5.63	.72	.46	.27	.07	.....	.72	.24	.01	8.12
Muntinlupa:										
Administration	792.24	120.76	171.74	29.20	368.55	.....	40.04	25.70	9.03	1,557.26
Surveying	2,910.61	54.66	25.94	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,991.84
Total	3,702.85	175.42	197.68	29.83	368.55	.....	40.04	25.70	9.03	4,549.10
Naic:										
Administration	4,889.75	460.35	587.43	514.90	74.51	.....	452.07	178.05	349.99	7,507.05
Surveying	2,193.49	190.19	203.01	7.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,593.76
Irrigation	2,732.40	284.01	215.29	.81	178.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,410.51
Total	9,815.64	934.55	1,005.73	522.78	252.51	.....	452.07	178.05	349.99	13,511.32
Orion:										
Administration	203.37	31.21	13.68	13.20	15.52	.....	35.87	12.09	1.01	325.95
Surveying	79.63	13.97	13.51	.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.62
Total	283.00	45.18	27.19	13.71	15.52	.....	35.87	12.09	1.01	433.57
Pandi:										
Administration	5,998.86	443.42	737.51	237.63	72.02	.....	480.68	184.87	59.84	7,914.83
Surveying	4,665.26	203.23	220.75	7.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,095.73
Irrigation	1,749.20	32.60	160.60	.87	106.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,049.27
Total	12,113.32	678.25	1,118.86	245.99	178.02	.....	480.68	184.87	59.84	15,059.83

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Segregation of expenses, friar lands, fiscal year 1909—Continued.

Estate.	Salaries and wages.	Supplies.	Transportation.	Miscellaneous.	Per diems.	Furniture and fixtures.	Printing.	Postage and cables.	Rents.	Total.
Piedad:										
Administration	₱1,620.38	₱110.67	₱112.32	₱70.93	₱29.90	.....	₱148.79	₱68.51	₱90.84	₱2,252.34
Surveying	443.81	70.83	81.48	2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598.45
Total	2,064.19	181.50	193.80	73.26	29.90	.....	148.79	68.51	90.84	2,850.79
S. F. de Malabon:										
Administration	5,272.49	397.51	725.85	232.80	1,029.39	.....	492.14	192.95	199.16	8,542.29
Surveying	6,888.80	226.15	231.48	7.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,354.11
Irrigation	2,329.98	4.66	210.78	.88	1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720.30
Total	14,491.27	628.32	1,168.11	241.36	1,203.39	.....	492.14	192.95	199.16	18,616.70
San Jose:										
Administration	119.97	12.43	5.36	7.79	2.08	.....	21.17	7.13	.59	176.52
Surveying	46.91	8.27	7.99	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63.48
Total	166.88	20.70	13.35	8.10	2.08	.....	21.17	7.13	.59	240.00
San Marcos:										
Administration	23.55	2.44	1.05	1.54	.42	.....	4.14	1.40	.11	34.65
Surveying	9.22	1.62	1.56	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.47
Total	32.77	4.06	2.61	1.61	.42	.....	4.14	1.40	.11	47.12
S. C. de Malabon:										
Administration	5,086.26	391.10	389.34	218.97	76.89	.....	474.97	185.64	192.65	7,015.82
Surveying	1,284.62	199.81	214.27	7.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,706.11
Irrigation	1,942.16	2.67	180.38	.87	112.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,238.08
Total	8,313.04	593.58	783.99	227.25	188.89	.....	474.97	185.64	192.65	10,960.01
Santa Rosa:										
Administration	4,620.35	392.84	330.46	712.36	436.82	.....	417.74	196.47	16.70	7,123.74
Surveying	2,974.70	215.95	235.90	6.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,433.07
Irrigation	982.10	.67	199.60	.75	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,255.12
Total	8,577.15	609.46	765.96	719.63	508.82	.....	417.74	196.47	16.70	11,811.93

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Tala:										
Administration	1,816.63	76.72	111.83	49.17	189.30	.....	102.99	49.51	83.13	2,479.28
Surveying	1,906.29	156.38	68.98	1.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,133.27
Total	3,722.92	233.10	180.81	50.79	189.30	.....	102.99	49.51	83.13	4,612.55
Talisay:										
Administration	7,306.39	340.92	555.26	236.68	602.25	.....	555.92	262.92	385.34	10,245.68
Surveying	3,052.96	214.25	232.89	7.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,508.05
Total	10,359.35	555.17	788.15	244.63	602.25	.....	555.92	262.92	385.34	13,753.73
General office:										
Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]2,365.19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	138,330.40	8,298.45	11,047.74	3,696.22	5,107.83	2,365.19	5,967.87	2,528.50	2,142.90	179,485.10

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Segregation of expenses, friar lands, fiscal year 1909—Continued.

SUMMARY.

	Administration.	Surveying and drafting.	Irrigation.	Total.
Salaries and wages	₱69,234.59	₱53,869.15	₱15,226.66	₱138,330.40
Supplies	4,995.61	2,937.74	365.10	8,298.45
Transportation	6,377.06	2,873.14	1,797.54	11,047.74
Miscellaneous expenses	3,595.76	92.13	8.33	3,696.22
Per diems	4,116.03	.....	991.80	5,107.83
Furniture and fixtures	2,365.19	.....	.....	2,365.19
Printing	5,967.87	.....	.....	5,967.87
Postage and cables	2,528.50	.....	.....	2,528.50
Rents	2,142.90	.....	.....	2,142.90
Total	101,323.51	59,772.16	18,389.43	179,485.10

SALE OF ESTATES.

The following statement shows the results of the attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year, and that there were offered for sale during the year 12 estates, aggregating 58,670 hectares, of which the two larger estates—San Jose and Isabela—have practically no tenants, and they aggregate 41,990 hectares, leaving a balance of 16,680 hectares available for sale, of which 6,470 hectares were sold and 1,068 hectares leased on permanent leases.

The Banilad estate was offered for sale in June, and while a large portion has been sold the amount could not be included in this report, as the sales certificates have not yet been received in Manila.

It is estimated that with the exception of the two estates unoccupied, as mentioned above, practically all of the available land on the other estates will be disposed of either by sale or permanent leases during the coming year. It is anticipated that the following estates will also be placed on sale during the year: Tala, S. F. de Malabon, Lolomboy, Naic, Binan, and Piedad, and if the plans and descriptions of any of the other estates are ready they will also be offered for sale, although it is doubtful if it will be possible to complete same during the year owing to the dearth of technical men for computations and the completion of the plans and descriptions.

In connection with the sale of friar estates it may be stated that the satisfactory results obtained are due in a large measure to the amendment of the friar land act in which the period was increased from ten to twenty-five years in which payments of installments on the purchase price may be made.

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Statement showing status of friar estates offered for sale, sale value, and other information, June 30, 1909.

[Areas in hectares, ares, and centares.]

Estate.	Date of purchase.	Area purchased.	Area shown by surveys.	Area of roads, streams, etc.	Available area for sale.	Area sold to date.	Permanently leased area.	Total disposed of.
Banilad	Oct. 26, 1904	1,925 0 0	1,910 78 38	20 01 76	1,890 76 62			
Binagbag	Oct. 24, 1904	294 75 0	283 51 66	1 70 67	281 80 99	11 01 88	195 26 18	206 28 06
Dampol	do	928 93 0	935 21 78	8 72 31	926 49 47	731 77 67	194 71 49	926 49 16
Gulguinto	Oct. 26, 1904	945 68 40	939 91 58	8 92 03	930 99 55	925 69 94	21 65	925 91 59
Isabela	Oct. 24, 1904	19,891 0 0	20,321 27 14	815 76 88	19,505 50 26			
Malinta	do	3,574 0 0	3,550 27 60	32 04 66	3,518 22 94	192 29 0	181 12 18	373 41 18
Matamo	Oct. 26, 1904	11 80 0	11 72 90		11 72 90		11 72 90	11 72 90
Muntinlupa	Oct. 24, 1904	2,827 0 0	2,841 48 23	16 32 90	2,825 15 33	1,440 41 74		1,440 41 74
Orion	Oct. 20, 1905	916 0 0	977 81 33	23 77 88	954 03 45	830 54 77	47 45 83	878 0 60
San Marcos	Oct. 26, 1904	87 42 0	87 32 91		87 32 91	87 32 89		87 32 89
San Jose	Oct. 4, 1904	23,266 0 0	22,485 82 0		22,485 82 0			
Santa Rosa	Oct. 19, 1905	5,470 0 0	5,292 57 80	41 46 34	5,251 11 46	2,251 52 53	437 53 45	2,689 06 98
Total		60,137 58 40	59,637 73 31	968 75 43	58,668 97 88	6,470 60 42	1,068 03 68	7,538 64 10

Estate.	Purchase price of estate.	Cost of administration from date of purchase to date of sale.	Cost of parcel surveys, plans, descriptions, etc.	Cost of sale, attorneys' and registration fees.	Interest on purchase price from date of purchase to date of sale.	Expenditures from date of purchase to date of sale.	Value of estates at date of sale.
Banilad	₱211,999.52	₱7,615.90	₱18,634.70	₱2,549.42	₱38,572.16	₱67,372.18	₱279,371.70
Binagbag	35,872.76	1,524.73	8,158.75	280.39	5,333.80	15,297.67	51,170.43
Dampol	150,647.56	3,751.04	6,060.77	1,821.58	22,080.80	33,714.19	184,361.75
Gulguinto	155,567.88	7,281.51	10,367.02	1,555.45	25,138.96	44,342.94	a 199,910.82
Isabela	319,716.02	9,015.87	18,610.42	2,832.38	73,340.71	103,799.38	423,515.40
Malinta	440,421.32	15,218.13	33,898.55	3,620.84	101,297.25	154,034.77	594,456.09
Matamo	1,682.18	280.56	111.82	176.73	189.38	758.49	2,440.67
Muntinlupa	87,677.06	5,026.25	16,695.50	1,126.37	15,548.29	38,396.41	126,073.47
Orion	98,050.33	4,916.89	8,139.41	911.44	10,031.82	23,999.56	122,049.89
San Marcos	12,324.78	433.19	517.31	176.73	1,387.49	2,514.72	14,839.50
San Jose	597,564.14	6,013.24	10,918.77	3,380.02	101,653.83	121,965.86	719,530.00
Santa Rosa	910,234.72	29,958.61	39,910.62	5,057.58	124,252.82	199,179.63	1,109,414.35
Total	3,021,758.27	910,035.92	172,023.64	23,488.93	518,827.31	805,375.80	3,827,134.07

a See p. 1325.

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Statement showing status of friar estates offered for sale, sale value, and other information, June 30, 1909—Continued.

Estate.	Date of sale.	Improvements on estate.		Value of land at date of sale.	Value of land sold to date.	Value of land leased to date.	Annual income from sales, excluding interest on deferred payments.	Annual income from leases.	Total income per annum.
		Kind.	Value.						
Banilad	Jan. 1, 1909	None		₱279,371.70					
Binagbag	Apr. 1, 1908	do		51,170.43	₱1,823.73	₱36,584.43	₱163.27	₱1,841.00	₱2,004.27
Dampol	do	do		184,361.75	149,175.25	35,225.60	7,260.98	1,765.00	9,025.98
Guiguinto	July 1, 1908	do		199,910.82	198,908.08	76.33	9,193.51	4.00	9,197.51
Isabela	Jan. 1, 1909	do		423,515.40					
Malinta	do	do		594,456.09	401,452.32	9,436.18	19,229.00	471.00	19,700.00
Matamo	July 1, 1907	do		2,440.67		2,440.67		115.24	115.24
Muntinlupa	Jan. 1, 1909	do		126,073.47	73,770.91		6,095.00		6,095.00
Orion	Apr. 1, 1908	do		122,049.89	107,776.32	5,490.68	10,113.41	275.00	10,388.41
San Marcos	July 1, 1907	do		14,839.50	14,839.50		565.60		565.60
San Jose		do		719,530.00					
Santa Rosa	Jan. 1, 1909	Irrigation	₱13,630.06	1,095,784.29	569,593.46	84,685.12	26,804.00	4,239.00	31,043.00
Total			13,630.06	3,813,504.01	1,517,339.57	173,939.01	79,424.77	8,710.24	88,135.01

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TEMPORARY LEASES.

Temporary leases on all the estates expired during the year and new leases were prepared and signed, based on corrected areas, and, in some cases, increased rentals, in order to establish a uniform schedule of rentals for the same classes of land on all the estates administered. While all the new leases have not yet been received, the increased area and the new rent basis have materially increased the annual rentals, and the coming year should show a further increase, particularly on the Santa Maria de Pandi, Talisay-Minglanilla, Santa Cruz de Malabon, and the Imus estates.

Protests were received from the tenants of the Cavite estates against the rearrangement of the rent schedule, those from the Imus estate being the most general, signed by 480 persons who claimed to be tenants of the estate, and a careful investigation was made of the alleged facts and information furnished petitioners that the rents being paid on that part of the estate leased did not equal the interest on the bonds applicable to that portion of the estate, and also an explanation of the method of administration and the cost thereof, and since that time no further protests have been made; and it may be stated that at the present time the tenants appear satisfied with the administration in so far as this office has been advised. Some complaints have been received from the Banilad estate with regard to the excessive value of the building lots offered for sale, but compared with the assessed values in the same locality the price can not be considered excessive.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The Philippines legislature amended the friar-land act by the passage of act No. 1933, which requires the publication of bandillos by the municipal presidents prior to the sale or leasing of vacant lands on the estates, and providing that the tenants who have been offered their land by sale or lease shall be given written notices enjoining them to state their intentions within a period of eight days, and upon their failure to do so the director of lands is empowered to declare the land vacant or forfeited, and proceed to sell or lease such lands to other persons who may apply therefor. This amendment has been found to be of great assistance to this bureau in the administration of these estates, as formerly no provisions of law had been made to cover this point, and the undersigned was in considerable doubt as to how much time should be allowed recalcitrant occupants in determining whether they desired to entirely vacate their lands. In some cases occupants have been allowed to occupy lands for several months after having been given opportunity to purchase or lease, but under the provisions of the new act the matter may be speedily determined, and when advised of the provisions of this law the occupants usually decide very quickly, as they can no longer temporize, as was the custom before the passage of this law.

FRIAR-LAND LOANS.

The provisions of the friar-land loan act have been extended to the Naic estate, Tala estate, and the Banilad and Talisay-Minglanilla estates, and the regulations have been modified so that loans may be

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made for the purpose of clearing the lands of cogon grass and other similar growths by planting other than sugar cane during the first year, thereby preparing the soil for the planting of the sugar crop during the second year. Several small loans have been made to the tenants, and the total amount of outstanding loans at the close of the year was ₱24,405, with accrued interest of ₱3,315.45. There are several applications for loans pending in the bureau which will be made during the coming year, when it is believed that at least one-half of the friar-land loan fund of ₱100,000 will be in use.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ESTATES PREPARATORY TO SALE.

The following statement shows the classification of estates and the ratio of values of the different classes of land. This classification has been conducted by committees of from three to five, one member of which has always been an agent of this bureau. So far the committees have done their work successfully and apparently equitably, as very little opposition has been made or very few complaints received regarding the classifications. In making these classifications the committee has no knowledge of nor means of ascertaining the actual value in cash of the various parcels which they classify, and no consideration is given to who occupies the various parcels of an estate. The essential points considered are: (1) Whether the lands classified are urban, rural, or agricultural; (2) whether, if agricultural, they are irrigated or unirrigated and whether they are of the first, second, third, or a still lower class of one of the three general subdivisions; (3) soil values and the location, taking into consideration accessibility with regard to roads, centers of population, etc.; (4) other minor facts which might increase or decrease the value of a parcel.

Appraisement of friar lands.

URBAN LOTS.

Estate.	Class of land.								
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Dampol, Bulacan	400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa, Laguna	500	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orion, Bataan	400	300	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banilad, Cebu	10,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	.....	.....
S. F. de Malabon, Cavite	800	600	500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RURAL LOTS.

Dampol, Bulacan	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binagbag, Bulacan	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guiguinto, Bulacan	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa, Laguna	200	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orion, Bataan	300	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malinta, Bulacan	300	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banilad, Cebu	2,000	1,500	1,000	800	600	500	400	300	200
Muntinlupa, Rizal	300	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabela, Isabela	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. F. de Malabon, Cavite	300	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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Appraisement of friar lands—Continued.

USED FOR CULTIVATION OF RICE (IRRIGATED, AGRICULTURAL).

Estate.	Class of land.								
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Santa Rosa, Laguna	100	80	60						
Orion, Bataan	100	80	60						
Muntinlupa, Rizal	100	95							
Isabela, Isabela	100								
S. F. de Malabon, Cavite	100	80	60						

USED FOR CULTIVATION OF RICE (NONIRRIGATED, AGRICULTURAL).

Dampol, Bulacan	100	80							
Binagbag, Bulacan	80	70	60	50					
Guiguinto, Bulacan	100	80	60						
Santa Rosa, Laguna	90	70	50						
Orion, Bataan	80	60	40						
Malinta, Bulacan	100	80	60	40	20	10			
Banilad, Cebu	100	80	60	40	20				
Muntinlupa, Rizal	90	85	80	60	40	20			
Isabela, Isabela	100	90	60						
S. F. de Malabon, Cavite	80	60	40						

SUGAR CANE, CORN, ETC.

Binagbag, Bulacan	100	90							
Orion, Bataan	90	70	50	30					

MOUNTAIN LANDS.

Banilad, Cebu	20	10	5						

FISHERIES.

Binagbag, Bulacan		40							
Orion, Bataan	100	60	40						
Malinta, Bulacan	400	300	200	100					
Banilad, Cebu	400								
S. F. de Malabon, Cavite	300								

SALT BEDS.

Banilad, Cebu	800								
S. F. de Malabon, Cavite	300								

SUBJECT TO OVERFLOW.

Orion, Bataan	30								
Muntinlupa, Rizal	5								

SWAMP LANDS.

Banilad, Cebu	20	10							

MARKET GARDENS.

Binagbag, Bulacan	100	90							

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Appraisement of friar lands—Continued.

TREES.

Estate.	Bamboos, per clump.			Mango trees.				Cotton trees.	Cocoanut trees.	Ilang-ilang trees.
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.			
Binagbag, Bulacan	₱1.00									
Guiguinto, Bulacan				₱8.00						₱8.00
Santa Rosa, Laguna	3.00									8.00
Orion, Bataan	5.00			3.00						
Malinta, Bulacan	2.00			8.00						6.00
Banilad, Cebu	6.00	₱4.00	₱2.00	30.00	₱20.00	₱10.00	₱5.00	₱2.00	₱2.00	
Muntinlupa, Rizal	2.00			10.00						2.00
S. F. de Malabon, Cavite	2.00			10.00	7.00	4.00				

COLLECTION OF RENTS.

The bureau has had less difficulty in the collection of rents during the present year than heretofore, and with the exception of Binan, Talisay-Minglanilla, and the San Francisco de Malabon estates, comparatively small amounts are outstanding and delinquent at the present time.

The following statement shows the number of suits brought against delinquent tenants and the results thereof:

Office.	Pending from fiscal year 1907–8.	Filed during fiscal year 1908–9.	Compromised fiscal year 1908–9.	Executions fiscal year 1908–9.	Pending at close of fiscal year 1908–9.
Binan	175	292	199	26	242
Bocaue	98	145	224	6	13
Calamba	2	17	15	2	2
Cebu	5	374	182		197
Imus	3	33	30		6
Malabon		67	31		36
Naic		40	37		3
Polo	10	95	99	3	5
Total	293	1,063	817	37	504

AGENTS ON ESTATES.

At the present time the bureau has five American agents on friar estates; two in Cavite Province and one each in the provinces of Laguna, Bulacan, and Cebu. Attempts have been made at various times to have this bureau replace these agents by native agents, but it is believed that the progress made toward the sale and leasing of these estates has justified the retention of none but efficient, high-class agents, competent to deal with any questions arising on their respective estates, either as regards administration, surveying, or irrigation. It is probable that during the coming year it will be possible to consolidate the two offices in Cavite Province, thus reducing the number of American agents by one. It has been found feasible, after an estate has been prepared and offered for sale, to have native subagents selected from among the clerks in the bureau who have proven themselves efficient in this class of work, to make collections and do other work necessary when once the estate is in shape,

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but until such time it is believed that for the interests of the government and the occupants of these estates, that the most efficient agents who may be obtained should be used, as agents have been in the past subject to bitter complaints not only from the tenants but also from municipal officials and the politicians in their respective districts.

As mentioned in the last annual report, an agent of the Naic estate was arrested and rearrested on apparently false charges, each charge carrying heavy bail, the intent being to get the agent in jail. The charges, however, were taken up with the fiscal and sifted and found to be absolutely false, although the agent was put to large expense for attorney fees, etc., due to his having by his official action incurred the enmity of a small number of malcontents. Another agent in Laguna Province was also the subject of a complaint made by the municipal officials of the town. The complaint was investigated by the assistant director of lands and found to be without foundation and was answered accordingly, and immediately thereafter the same officials filed additional charges with the governor-general, who appointed a commissioner to investigate same, with the result that the agent was again exonerated, while some of the instigators of the charges were found to have been guilty of misconduct in office and punished accordingly. Thus it occurs that agents on these estates are subject to great annoyance and criticism by virtue of their position, and unless efficient and qualified men are used who are outside the pale of politics, they are bound sooner or later to get into trouble, and an agent, if found guilty of misconduct in connection with such trouble and investigations, would seriously affect the progress of the leasing, sale, and final disposition of an estate.

BUILDINGS ON ESTATES.

The Naic hacienda building has been in such a bad condition that it was considered advisable to undertake extensive repairs to prevent further deterioration. Accordingly, the bureau of public works was requested to prepare plans and estimate, with a view of having this building repaired for use as a constabulary barracks and office for the friar lands agent and the bodega adjoining for a public school. This request was made early in the year, and only recently has the bureau of public works submitted plans for the repairs to the main building, which have been approved, and work will be undertaken as soon as possible.

The old hacienda building on the Talisay-Minglanilla estate has become infested with anay to such an extent as to make it dangerous, and the bureau of public works has advised against its repair and has prepared plans for a new building as an office for the agent of the estate for the next ten years, thereafter to be used as a barrio school. The erection of this building, at an expense of ₱5,000, will be an economy over the payment of rent for a building suitable for this purpose. The allotment has been secured and work will be begun on the new building in the near future.

Minor repairs have been made to the hacienda building at Bocaue. All other buildings on estates are in a fair state of repair.

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IRRIGATION.

The following friar estates have irrigation systems in use to a greater or lesser extent: Imus, Naic, San Francisco de Malabon, and Santa Cruz de Malabon, in Cavite Province; Calamba, Biñan, and Santa Rosa, in Laguna Province; Lolomboy and Santa Maria de Pandi in Bulacan Province; and Talisay-Minglanilla in Cebu Province. These irrigation systems are administered by an American superintendent of irrigation, a native water master, foreman, and ditch tenders. In addition to the work of keeping the ditches clear and regulating the flow of water, the ditch tenders, under the supervision of the superintendent, attend to all minor repairs both of the dams and ditches. In addition to this force, wherever necessary, laborers are employed, and all work on the system which does not need the assistance of an engineer is attended to.

An appropriation of ₱60,000 was made to the bureau of public works for the fiscal year for the purpose of the reconstruction or repairs to the irrigation systems on the friar estates. From this fund the following allotments were made by your authority:

For repairs to the Polacena tunnel, San Francisco de Malabon estate	₱2,000.00
For the cleaning of the San Juan tunnel, Calamba estate	21,500.00
For the construction of ditches on the Imus estate	1,200.00
For the installation of head gates on the Laguna and Cavite irrigation systems	15,000.00
Preliminary investigations and irrigation maps of the Santa Rosa irrigation system	1,000.00
Total	40,700.00

As no report has been received from the bureau of public works with regard to the amount expended on these projects, a definite statement can not be made, but it is known that the Polacena dam project and the San Juan tunnel project were completed. The delay in the installation of head gates is entirely due to the bureau of public works. While it was expected to expend the full ₱60,000 during the year, it was impracticable to do so, owing to the fact that the chairman of the committee on appropriations requested the writer to delay, if possible, the expenditure of more than one-half of this sum until after the 1st of January, after which time the bureau of public works was unable to formulate plans and undertake the work during the year. However, the full amount will be required and an additional appropriation has been received for further work which is essential.

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR.

It may be stated that during the coming year the receipts from rents and other sources from friar estates will exceed the interest charges on the outstanding bonds and the cost of administration. Very little opposition is now being encountered by the administration from either tenants or politicians; in fact, on every estate that has been offered for sale the majority of the occupants appeared entirely satisfied to purchase their holdings upon the basis offered, with the exception of the Binagbag estate. It may be necessary to combine this estate with the adjoining Pandi estate, the value of which will be much less per hectare and superior land. However, another

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attempt will be made during the year to obtain leases on the Binagbag estate, and if unsuccessful, recommendations will be made regarding the consolidation of the two estates. It is also probable that the administrative expense on friar lands for the coming year will equal that of the past year, as the expense of classifying and selling an estate temporarily increases the cost of administration. After an estate has been sold, however, the cost of administration on that portion sold will not exceed one-half of 1 per cent per annum.

Those lands which are leased on a basis of three years, the annual rental of which is 5 per cent of the sale value, will pay the interest on the bonds, say, 4 per cent, leaving one-half of 1 per cent for administration and the balance of one-half of 1 per cent for a sinking fund. While this is a small amount, yet the difference between the net result of the sale of the friar lands bonds and the 4 per cent interest collected would, in case all the lands were leased on a 5 per cent basis, mean a balance for the sinking fund, or something over 1.3 per cent per annum of the sale value of an estate, which is a fair basis for a sinking fund the first ten years, as the sale value exceeds the purchase value of the estate by the amount spent in administration, plus the interest on the purchase value from the date of purchase to the date of sale, compounded quarterly, but inasmuch as large portions of the large estates are vacant and bringing in no revenue, it is difficult to anticipate what the final outcome will be. The question of revenue from irrigation, which thus far has been included in the annual rental of the land, will in the near future be taken up as a separate item, i. e., on estates after they are sold the annual fee for irrigation should be sufficient to cover the interest on the capital invested in irrigation systems, plus the cost of maintenance thereof, plus a small percentage for a sinking fund, and preparations are already under way for such a charge on the Santa Rosa estate, but until the irrigation system is in first-class condition and under the complete control of this bureau it would seem inadvisable to make a charge for irrigation.

The coming year should see the issuance of a number of friar lands patents. Under the law these patents do not become effective except when registered by the provincial registrar of deeds and Torrens title issued for said patent. Coupled with the issuance of such a document is an expense of ₱5 under the provisions of act No. 496. There are now known to be over 48,000 parcels of land on these friar estates, with the probable addition of 5,000 more when all subdivisions are made, or a total of 53,000 parcels of land, with the consequent fee for registration during the next twenty-five years of ₱265,000. Furthermore, many parcels of land are sold for less than ₱5, and it would appear unreasonable that the fee for registration of such parcels should exceed the value of the parcel.

A statement which shows the condition at the close of the fiscal year of each estate is shown in Appendix A to this report.

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PUBLIC LANDS.

GENERAL.

Under the provisions of the homestead, sales, lease, and free patent chapters of the public-land act, 6,427 parcels, aggregating 45,604 hectares, have been applied for during the year. A comparison with the applications filed during the previous year shows as follows:

[Areas given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

	Fiscal year 1909.		Fiscal year 1908.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Homesteads	1,854	25,009 71 54	2,196	27,410 79 29
Sales	45	544 18 20	51	582 55 29
Lease	33	8,096 74 51	56	20,277 96 65
Free patent	4,495	11,953 56 63	2,045	9,836 75 92
Total	6,427	45,604 20 88	4,348	58,109 07 15

This statement indicates a decrease in the demand for public lands, and the reason more applications for public land are not received may be briefly stated as follows:

Public land available for entry is usually at some distance from a town or barrio. The natives of these islands, as a rule, are not pioneers, and the natural tendency is to remain in the neighborhood of birth and to occupy the same lands as their forefathers. Thus the Filipino is loath to leave his native town unless unusual advantages are offered and fully explained to him, and the explanations many times repeated, which can not be done without personal solicitation. Furthermore, the native, as a rule, is ignorant of his rights under the law, and the large landholders, the caziques, and even the municipal officials usually endeavor to discourage the poor and the ignorant from making applications for public land for the reason that this class of people is necessary to work the larger holdings of land, and if this class was permitted to take up public land, it would deprive the dominant class of the labor necessary to agriculture. It is therefore believed that without the assistance of inspectors to solicit entries under the public-land law or the gradual education of the ignorant to a knowledge of their rights, there can be expected but very small increase in the amount of public land applied for by the natives of the islands. Americans, who are also entitled to the privileges of the public-land act, have up to the present time had very little success in agriculture, and until such time as the recommendations which have been made by the government of the Philippine Islands to the Government of the United States with regard to more liberality as to the area of public land which may be secured both by individuals and corporations there is little hope for increasing the area of public land applied for by Americans. There appears to be no need for repeating the recommendations already made on this subject. Another reason which retards the taking up of public lands by agricultural corporations is that provision of section 75 of the act of Congress which prohibits any member of a corporation engaged in agriculture from being in anywise connected with any other cor-

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poration engaged in agriculture. The wisdom of this provision is not apparent, as it limits the investment of capital by those who have it to invest in agricultural corporations. If persons or corporations have money which they desire to invest there certainly should be no objections to investments being made so long as they are legitimate. A trial of the present land laws for five years has demonstrated that no great advancements can be made in agriculture without the assistance of capital from beyond the borders of the islands. Capital will only be available when the land laws are so changed as to admit of larger holdings of agricultural land than at present. Section 12 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, provides that public lands shall be placed under the control of the government of these islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the idea being, it is presumed, that public land should not be exploited by outside capital to the detriment of the natives of the islands. The natives have had five years of this protection, and agriculture shows very little advance, and it is believed that more liberal land laws would be a blessing to the inhabitants of the islands rather than otherwise, as it is one of the surest ways by which the natives may be educated in modern methods of agriculture. Provision should be made in the public-land act providing for the sale of small parcels of land located in or near towns which are manifestly not agricultural land within the strict definition of the term and can not be used for such purpose but are useful for industrial purposes, for fisheries, salt works, etc., and it is suggested that a new chapter be added to the public-land act modeled after the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, applicable to Alaska, which provides for the sale of parcels of land for business purposes. Such a provision should not limit the number of parcels of land which may be purchased provided a certain maximum area is not exceeded. Experience has shown that there are many commercial houses in the islands needing land at several points for the erection of warehouses, etc., for distribution or collection of the products of the islands, which at the present time may not be acquired.

Applications for public land have been received for cemetery purposes, and it is believed that public land should be sold for this purpose and a provision enacted similar to that found in the act of Congress of September 30, 1890. While the provisions of law relative to public land in the chapters mentioned have not increased, the number of applications for public land under the provisions of Chapter VI are continually increasing, and, in fact, nearly all applications for the registration of land under the land-registration act are now made invoking this provision of law.

HOMESTEADS.

(Chapter I, public land act.)

There were 1,854 homestead applications received during the year, being 342 less than for the previous year. This reduction is due to the fact that the bureau did not solicit homestead entries through inspectors, and, as stated heretofore, the Filipino is not a pioneer, and his traditional tendency is to live in the neighborhood where he was born and not to seek new land.

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The amendment to the homestead law, act No. 1864, has delayed to some extent the presentation of applications, as those familiar with this proposed amendment believed it would reduce the expenses of obtaining homesteads. This act, by proclamation of the governor-general, has become a law, and the uncertainty in regard to homestead fees is removed. This act provides in section 1 that homestead fees may be paid in five installments of ₱4 each, and that in case of delinquency in the payment of any installment beyond thirty days after it shall become due the homesteader shall lose his right to the land and shall not be entitled to reimbursements for the installments which he has paid. This would appear to mean that the five installments would have to be paid in five consecutive years; but section 3 provides that final proof of a homestead may be submitted at the end of five years or at any time within three years thereafter, and then upon the payment of the final installment the applicant shall be entitled to a patent. This is a contradiction of section 1, which provides that the applicant's entries shall be canceled if he fails to pay the annual installment within thirty days after it becomes due. If the provisions of section 1 are to be enforced, then the amended law is not as liberal as the original act, as under this section the entire ₱20 must be paid within five years, while under the original act the applicant could pay ₱10 and the final fee of ₱10 could be deferred for eight years. On the other hand, if the provisions of section 3 are enforced, then the applicant will have four years in which to pay his last installment, which would seem to be the correct interpretation of the law.

Another important feature of the homestead law is that the law as amended permits the homesteader to use a tract of land six years without the necessity of living on it a single day, as the law provides that final proof may be submitted within five years or at any time within three years thereafter, and only requires residence for two years immediately preceding the submission of final proof. This apparently makes it clear that a homesteader may hold possession of the land for six years immediately preceding the two years of residence.

The homestead law now provides that the land applied for as homestead shall be cultivated for a term of five years immediately succeeding the filing of the application. There appears to be a growing tendency for homesteaders to apply for timber land, and under the provisions above noted the applicant is compelled to begin cultivation immediately upon filing his application, with the result that timber is being needlessly destroyed and homestead applicants are being arrested and fined for making caiñgins without permits. While the applicants are not to be held entirely blameless, still the law appears faulty and should be amended so that the land shall be cultivated for a term of five years immediately succeeding the date of approval of the application for a homestead.

Many investigations have been made involving homestead applications during the year, especially with relation to contested cases wherein individuals have claimed large tracts of land which have been taken up by homesteaders. In most of such cases there was apparently no title to the land and the contestants were advised to apply to the court of land registration, pending the adjudication of which the homestead applications would be allowed to stand.

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Some difficulty has been found with the municipal officials who have retained or misappropriated homestead fees deposited with them, and some of such officials have been convicted of such misappropriation. Some difficulty has also been had with the actions of justices of the peace who persist in trying cases involving the titles to lands upon which homesteads have been entered.

The question of timber rights on homesteads mentioned in the last annual report is yet with the attorney-general, no decision having been rendered.

Since the last annual report, the provisions of the homestead chapter of the public land act have been extended to both the Moro and the Mountain provinces, and a few applications have been received from each.

The following statements show the number and status of applications received during the year, and the number and status of applications received since the promulgation of the public-land act:

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Detailed statement covering homestead applications received under Chapter I of the public land act, No. 926, during the period from July 1, 1908, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

Province.	Applications received.		Pending correction.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Contests filed.		Pending report from forestry bureau.		Pending receipt of fee.		Entries allowed.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Agusan	7	91 37 87	3	42 91 87					3	32 50 0			1	15 96 0
Albay	19	225 55 95	3	30 54 52	3	44 0 0			7	88 77 2	6	62 24 41		
Ambos Camarines	139	1,998 99 51	28	401 36 16	7	106 79 0			94	1,361 17 59	8	123 54 24	2	6 12 52
Antique	13	198 1 56	1	12 1 56					12	186 0 0				
Bataan	48	620 42 31	4	43 10 45					41	537 47 13	3	39 84 73		
Batangas	1	1 95							1	1 95				
Cagayan	86	1,227 44 30	6	85 56 30					17	265 47 90	36	515 29 92	27	361 10 18
Capiz	13	179 5 0			1	16 0 0			11	147 5 0	1	16 0 0		
Cebu	1	4 0 0	1	4 0 0										
Ilocos Norte	16	173 77 23	1	3 20 0					10	124 95 99	5	45 61 24		
Ilocos Sur	41	537 70 97	4	62 61 91	7	88 60 0			15	205 17 58	10	133 93 80	5	47 37 68
Iloilo	34	446 97 63	5	71 0 0					23	291 33 24	4	60 64 39	2	24 0 0
Isabela	51	438 97 62	10	84 53 39					12	104 50 0	21	190 94 36	8	58 99 87
Laguna	21	229 90 59	2	31 54 15	9	70 51 44			6	88 65 0	2	7 20 0	2	32 0 0
Leyte	54	825 91 58	7	89 81 60	4	64 0 0			22	352 0 0	13	193 30 30	8	126 79 68
Mindoro	139	1,967 1 14	33	427 33 80	5	59 81 78			84	1,222 59 0	4	52 96 0	13	204 30 56
Misamis	1	16 0 0									1	16 0 0		
Moro	47	636 83 19	3	44 0 0					38	513 21 19	6	79 62 0		
Mountain	9	100 6 24	6	58 28 0					3	41 78 24				
Negros Occidental	244	3,455 75 98	28	429 40 0	3	48 0 0			108	1,528 6 61	84	1,177 86 47	21	272 42 90
Negros Oriental	1	2 7 40							1	2 7 40				
Nueva Ecija	370	5,396 48 78	64	895 83 25	12	183 35 0	1	16 0 0	133	1,902 27 41	114	1,695 19 46	46	703 83 66
Nueva Vizcaya	1	6 0 0							1	6 0 0				
Palawan	4	64 0 0	1	16 0 0									3	48 0 0
Pangasinan	88	1,140 4 8	16	209 25 29	5	76 50 0			39	464 45 2	26	358 21 27	2	31 62 50
Rizal	6	87 22 84							4	55 29 24	1	16 0 0	1	15 93 60
Sorsogon	155	2,038 75 14	37	522 55 92	21	289 74 41			76	964 41 32	16	205 92 54	5	56 10 95
Surigao	2	14 0 0	2	14 0 0										
Tarlac	52	623 31 10	8	81 3 26	1	16 0 0			21	229 80 88	13	187 38 50	9	109 8 46
Tayabas	129	1,561 80 94	19	186 32 50	2	32 0 0			95	1,194 47 44	11	125 1 0	2	24 0 0
Union	37	393 49 64	3	25 44 50					34	368 5 14				
Zambales	25	308 71 0	18	231 55 0	1	12 0 0			6	65 16 0				
Total	1,854	2 5,009 71 54	313	4,103 23 43	81	1,107 31 63	1	16 0 0	917	12,342 73 29	385	5,302 74 63	157	2,137 68 86

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Detailed statement covering homestead applications received under Chapter I of the public-land act No. 926, during the period from July 26, 1904, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

Province.	Applications.												Entries.					
	Applications received.		Pending correction.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Contests filed.		Pending report from forestry bureau.		Pending receipt of fee.		Allowed.		Canceled.		Contested.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Agusan	7	91 37 87	3	42 91 87					3	32 50 0			1	15 96 0				
Albay	113	1,211 79 79	3	30 54 52	16	214 75 0			22	254 74 37	18	153 13 51	54	558 62 39				
Ambos Camarines	586	8,001 6 94	34	497 36 16	64	868 72 74	4	34 15 75	144	2,080 42 94	180	2,476 88 1	160	2,043 51 34				
Antique	23	358 1 56	2	28 1 56	2	32 0 0			14	218 0 0	2	32 0 0	3	48 0 0				
Bataan	96	1,252 77 41	4	43 10 45	12	225 21 40			53	689 47 45	8	94 52 73	19	200 45 38				
Batangas	1	1 95							1	1 95								
Bulacan	4	64 0 0			3	48 0 0							1	16 0 0				
Cagayan	208	3,033 34 87	6	85 56 30	2	32 0 0	1	16 0 0	26	407 2 90	47	658 60 2	126	1,834 15 65				
Capiz	181	2,617 28 45			27	405 6 48	3	48 0 0	22	323 5 0	67	981 75 0	62	859 41 97				
Cebu	16	136 43 45	1	4 0 0	6	64 81 84			4	53 27 61	1	2 0 0	4	12 34 0			1	7 50 0
Ilocos Norte	108	1,296 78 80	1	3 20 0	14	199 79 99	4	38 62 85	13	172 78 34	10	125 59 65	66	756 77 97	1	12 55 45		
Ilocos Sur	195	2,345 75 69	6	90 61 91	70	907 99 69			15	197 61 72	22	295 68 42	82	853 83 95	1	12 30 0	1	2 60 0
Iloilo	94	1,390 97 61	6	86 0 0	15	240 0 0			27	347 33 24	19	307 64 37	27	410 0 0				
Isabela	287	2,625 97 20	11	92 69 39	73	573 14 23	2	15 0 0	19	189 87 0	48	474 98 47	134	1,280 28 11	8	118 43 75		
Laguna	87	1,134 95 26	3	43 54 15	50	615 31 86	1	2 69 50	6	88 65 0	9	115 20 0	18	269 54 75	1	16 0 0		
Leyte	169	2,266 15 99	7	89 81 60	17	252 92 98			26	400 61 0	39	441 72 62	80	1,081 7 79				
Mindoro	496	7,025 6 26	38	507 33 80	36	513 94 42	1	16 0 0	142	2,024 15 88	11	156 96 0	268	3,806 66 16				
Misamis	9	88 33 10	4	37 2 40	2	16 51 20					1	16 0 0	2	18 79 50				
Moro	70	997 72 6	4	60 0 0	10	159 57 70			39	529 21 19	11	156 56 0	6	92 37 17				
Mountain	11	122 56 21	6	58 28 0	1	9 20 0			4	55 8 21								
Negros Occidental	670	10,035 99 64	33	509 40 0	101	1,522 34 26	1	16 0 0	191	2,814 18 61	166	2,467 86 47	178	2,706 20 30				
Negros Oriental	45	435 74 1			21	223 2 56			1	2 7 40	2	6 77 5	21	203 87 0				
Nueva Ecija	1,159	15,567 90 89	68	958 83 25	145	2,076 12 93	4	64 0 0	203	2,901 29 61	316	4,277 16 45	423	5,290 48 65	7	66 2 76	6	81 20 0
Nueva Vizcaya	2	18 0 0	1	12 0 0					1	6 0 0								
Palawan	50	780 45 0	1	16 0 0	8	128 0 0	1	16 0 0	3	37 65 0			37	582 80 0	1	16 0 0		
Pampanga	13	203 70 0									8	125 70 0	5	78 0 0				
Pangasinan	397	4,696 94 10	19	252 84 72	58	577 60 29			69	844 29 31	96	1,146 49 34	155	1,875 70 44			2	19 2 60
Rizal	64	978 11 0	1	16 0 0	5	66 24 35			6	87 29 24	6	96 0 0	46	712 57 41	5	78 99 25	1	15 99 88
Samar	3	18 23 50	1	16 0 0							2	2 23 50						
Sorsogon	589	7,837 38 43	46	643 43 92	95	1,256 41 30	15	187 57 20	100	1,321 71 96	58	684 56 15	275	3,743 67 90				
Surigao	40	550 75 28	4	46 0 0	2	9 50 0			9	134 0 0	3	47 75 28	22	313 50 0				
Tarlac	273	3,755 40 82	8	81 3 26	23	430 92 32	1	10 56 0	27	314 69 68	52	606 95 10	162	2,311 24 46	2	32 0 0	1	15 99 66
Tayabas	1,282	12,788 89 61	34	344 82 50	141	1,562 32 12	3	20 34 14	149	1,752 65 21	247	2,397 12 84	708	6,711 62 80	4	42 99 20		
Union	79	897 25 44	4	41 44 25	4	54 50 0			38	432 5 14	6	75 31 5	27	293 95 0				
Zambales	97	1,185 37 60	19	247 55 0	18	185 29 8	2	23 42 7	11	145 16 0	2	22 25 0	45	561 70 45	1	15 1 0		
Total	7,524	95,810 55 79	378	4,985 39 1	1,041	13,471 28 74	43	508 37 51	1,388	18,856 90 96	1,457	18,445 43 3	3,217	39,543 16 54	31	410 31 41	12	142 32 14

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SALES.

(Chapter II, public-land act.)

Forty-five applications were received during the year for sales of public lands, which is 6 less than the previous year. Fourteen sales were accomplished, all to individuals. Several applications were advertised, but no bids were received.

The Supreme Court has decided that all land which is neither mineral nor forest land is agricultural public land. This brings town lots into the category of agricultural public land; but it is apparent that such land can not be sold under Chapter II of the public-land act, because actual cultivation is required for a period of five years before the purchaser is entitled to a patent, and elsewhere in this report recommendation is made that sales of public land may be made for industrial purposes.

The sales chapter of the public-land act has been extended to the Mountain Province, but only one application has thus far been received.

The following statements show the number and status of sales applications received during the year and the total number and status of all applications received since the promulgation of the public-land act:

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Detailed statement covering sales applications received under the provisions of Chapter II of the public land act, No. 926, during the period from July 1, 1908, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

Province.	Applications received.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Pending correction.		Pending report from Forestry Bureau.		Pending appraisement or publication notice.		Sales accomplished.		Value of sales.	Amount received.	Balance due.
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.			
Bataan	2	22 36 0					1	16 0 0	1	6 36 0					
Cagayan	1	16 0 0			1	16 0 0									
Capiz	2	21 46			2	21 46									
Cebu	3	8 65 95			1	2 99 20	2	5 66 75							
Ilocos Norte	5	72 62 45			3	48 0 0	1	20 0 0	1	4 62 45					
Ilocos Sur	8	102 71 92			1	1 75 0	1	16 0 0	6	84 96 92					
Iloilo	1	15 90 0							1	15 90 0					
Leyte	2	32 0 0			1	16 0 0	1	16 0 0							
Mindoro	1	8 0 0			1	8 0 0									
Moro	3	48 0 0					3	48 0 0							
Mountain	1	1 0 0							1	1 0 0					
Negros Occidental	2	26 0 0	1	10 0 0					1	16 0 0					
Nueva Ecija	6	84 50 0	1	16 0 0			3	46 25 0	2	22 25 0					
Pangasinan	2	23 08 75					2	23 8 75							
Sorsogon	2	25 11 67			1	12 0 0			1	13 11 67					
Tarlac	2	32 0 0			1	16 0 0					1	16 0 0	₱480.00	₱120.00	₱360.00
Tayabas	2	26 0 0							2	26 0 0					
Total	45	544 18 20	2	26 0 0	12	120 95 66	14	191 0 50	16	190 22 04	1	16 0 0	480.00	120.00	360.00

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Detailed statement showing sales applications received under the provisions of Chapter II of the public-land act No. 926, during the period from July 26, 1904, the date of taking effect of the public-land act, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

Province.	Applications received.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Pending correction.		Contests filed.		Pending report from forestry bureau.		Pending appraisement or publication notice.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Bataan	13	152 53 87	4	36 50 0					1	16 0 0	1	6 36 0
Bohol	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0								
Cagayan	8	1,501 0 0	5	562 0 0	1	16 0 0					1	16 0 0
Capiz	5	42 21 46	3	42 0 0	2	21 46						
Cebu	11	40 80 27	6	20 94 32	1	2 99 20			3	15 66 75	1	1 20 0
Ilocos Norte	39	434 3 47	20	200 84 46	3	48 0 0			1	20 0 0	5	48 76 45
Ilocos Sur	35	377 15 92	15	141 45 86	5	57 67 64	1	16 0 0	3	34 86 28	7	85 96 92
Iloilo	5	77 51 88	4	61 61 88							1	15 90 0
Isabela	5	225 70 0	3	49 70 0								
Laguna	2	31 31 24										
Leyte	5	77 50 0	1	13 50 0	1	16 0 0			1	16 0 0	2	32 0 0
Mindoro	8	360 0 0	4	64 0 0	1	8 0 0					1	16 0 0
Moro	5	290 0 0	2	242 0 0					3	48 0 0		
Mountain	6	61 31 0	3	28 6 0	1	25 0					2	33 0 0
Negros Occidental	3	90 0 0	2	74 0 0							1	16 0 0
Negros Oriental	1	2 5 20										
Nueva Ecija	12	180 30 50	2	32 0 0					3	46 25 0	2	22 25 0
Palawan	2	18 18 40	1	2 18 40								
Pangasinan	31	169 79 79	25	120 70 13					2	22 8 75	4	27 0 91
Rizal	25	210 3 59	5	139 87 70			15	44 35				
Sorsogon	3	28 11 67	1	3 0 0	1	12 0 0					1	13 11 67
Surigao	2	17 0 0	2	17 0 0								
Tarlac	4	110 0 0	2	78 0 0	1	16 0 0						
Tayabas	27	1,537 84 47	17	269 84 47							2	26 0 0
Union	3	30 0 0	3	30 0 0								
Zambales	3	32 81 90	1	16 0 0							2	16 81 90
Total	264	6,107 24 63	132	2,255 23 22	17	177 13 30	16	16 44 35	17	218 86 78	33	376 38 85

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Province.	Sales accomplished.		Value of sales.	Amount received.		Balance due.	Purchase relinquished.				
	Number.	Area.		Principal.	Interest.		Number.	Area.	Value of sale.	Amount paid.	Balance.
Bataan	7	93 67 87	₱1,159.01	₱808.01	₱54.25	₱351.00					
Cagayan	1	907 0 0	10,884.00	2,721.00		8,163.00					
Ilocos Norte	10	116 42 56	1,205.49	354.43		851.06					
Ilocos Sur	4	41 19 22	1,004.92	266.50		738.42					
Isabela	2	176 0 0	2,080.00	520.00		1,560.00					
Laguna	2	31 31 24	471.24	471.24							
Mindoro	1	256 0 0	2,560.00	640.00		1,920.00	1	16 0 0	₱163.20	₱40.80	₱122.40
Negros Oriental	1	2 5 20	20.52	20.52							
Nueva Ecija	5	79 80 50	1,596.10	399.03		1,197.07					
Palawan	1	16 0 0	160.00	160.00							
Rizal	5	69 71 54	1,061.51	265.00		796.51					
Tarlac	1	16 0 0	480.00	120.00		360.00					
Tayabas	8	1,242 0 0	12,772.00	6,316.00	384.84	6,456.00					
Total	48	3,047 18 13	35,454.79	13,061.73	439.09	22,393.06	1	16 0 0	163.20	40.80	122.40

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LEASES.

(Chapter III, public land act.)

Thirty-three lease applications were received during the year, being a reduction of 23 from the previous year. During the year 7 leases have been executed, and the total annual rentals from same amount to ₱989.71. The total number of leases executed to date for public land is 8, with an annual rental of ₱1,053,71. Fourteen additional leases are ready for execution and undoubtedly will be completed shortly.

The question has been raised as to the right of a member of a corporation which has filed an application to lease public land to make an individual application. The ruling of this bureau was that there was nothing in the law prohibiting such a procedure, and such ruling has been upheld by the attorney-general.

The lease provisions of the public-land act have been extended to the Mountain Province, but no applications have been received from same.

Detailed statements showing the number and status of lease applications received during the year and the number and status of lease applications received since the promulgation of the public-land act follow:

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Detailed statement covering lease applications received under the provisions of Chapter III of public-land act No. 926 during the period from July 1, 1908, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

Province.	Applications received.		Pending correction.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Pending report from forestry bureau.		Pending advertisement.		Pending survey.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Bataan	1	128 0 0					1	128 0 0				
Cebu	1	2 99 20	1	2 99 20								
Moro	20	5,352 85 89	7	2,448 37 39	1	1,024 0 0	9	1,488 55 10	2	161 22 40	1	230 71 0
Nueva Ecija	2	2,048 0 0	1	1,024 0 0					1	1,024 0 0		
Palawan	6	560 0 0	3	355 0 0					3	205 0 0		
Pangasinan	1	4 0 0							1	4 0 0		
Sorsogon	1	87 0									1	87 0
Surigao	1	2 42	1	2 42								
Total	33	8,096 74 51	13	3,830 39 01	1	1,024 0 0	10	1,616 55 10	7	1,394 22 40	2	231 58 0

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Detailed statement covering lease applications received under the provisions of Chapter III of public-land act No. 926 during the period from July 26, 1904, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

Province.	Applications received.		Pending correction.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Pending report from forestry bureau.		Pending advertisement.		Contested.		Pending survey.		Surveyed.		Leases accomplished.		Annual rental.
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
Bataan	4	291 71 37			1	31 99 64	1	128 0 0									2	131 71 73	₱69.58
Cebu	2	12 99 20	1	2 99 20	1	10 0 0													
Ilocos Norte	1	16 0 0			1	16 0 0													
Mindoro	1	327 66 92													1	327 66 92			
Moro	76	27,895 18 16	12	2,732 5 25	9	2,717 8 92	11	1,596 50 10	17	3,873 54 64	1	16 0 0	10	5,134 57 73	13	9,692 13 83	3	890 49 81	445.25
Mountain	1	32 0 0			1	32 0 0													
Negros Occidental	2	720 0 0			2	720 0 0													
Nueva Ecija	5	4,745 38 3	1	1,024 0 0	1	1,020 0 0	1	700 0 0	1	1,024 0 0							1	977 38 3	488.69
Palawan	9	791 84 0	3	355 0 0					5	353 0 0							1	83 84 0	41.92
Pampanga	3	3,072 0 0			3	3,072 0 0													
Pangasinan	1	4 0 0							1	4 0 0									
Rizal	2	253 51 62			1	248 0 0											1	5 51 62	8.27
Sorsogon	1	87 0											1	87 0					
Surigao	1	2 42	1	2 42															
Tayabas	1	340 0 0											1	340 0 0					
Zambales	1	500 0 0			1	500 0 0													
Total	111	39,003 18 72	18	4,114 6 87	21	8,367 8 56	13	2,424 50 10	24	5,254 54 64	1	16 0 0	12	5,475 44 73	14	10,019 80 75	8	2,088 95 19	1,053.71

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FREE PATENTS.

(Chapter IV of the public-land act.)

The time for the presentation of applications for free patents expired on December 31, 1908. During the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced providing for the extension of this law to December 31, 1913. The bill, however, failed to pass the legislature, as the law had already been once extended and had been given wide publicity, and this further extension would involve a large expense to the government for the investigation and surveys of additional free patents. During the year 4,495 applications were filed, making a total at the close of the year of 15,877 applications received. Of this whole number only about one-third have been filed without the assistance of inspectors of this bureau. The investigation and survey of free patents has only been begun, but it is already apparent that many of the applications will have to be rejected, as the applicants do not come under the provisions of the law in regard to occupation and cultivation. In nearly all cases where the maximum of 16 hectares has been applied for, it has been found that the applicant has never had under cultivation more than 6 or 8 hectares, and in many cases even less. As the average area of all applications received is about 3 hectares, it is safe to say that the case will be rare where a free patent entry will exceed 3 hectares. It is probable that of the 15,877 applications about 14,000 will have to be investigated and about 12,000 surveyed.

A detailed statement relative to free patent applications follows:

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Detailed statement covering free patent applications received under the provisions of Chapter IV of the public land act No. 926, during the period from July 1, 1908, to and including December 31, 1908, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

Province.	Applications received.		Pending correction.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Contests filed.		Pending investigation and survey.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Agusan	1	12 50 0			1	12 50 0				
Albay	11	85 31 75	1	16 0 0	6	41 97 20			4	27 34 55
Ambos Camarines	16	175 85 95	3	17 3 30	6	66 94 15			7	91 88 50
Antique	11	141 39 59			1	16 0 0	2	32 0 0	8	93 39 59
Bataan	38	113 20 82	4	12 22 69	8	21 26 41			26	79 71 72
Benguet	541	1,179 91 13	294	480 73 77	5	5 90 0			242	693 27 36
Cagayan	714	428 93 58	515	292 66 20					199	136 27 33
Capiz	29	275 26 30	2	32 0 0	8	98 93 14			19	144 33 16
Cebu	13	68 27 69	4	26 12 0	4	25 31 60			5	16 84 9
Ilocos Norte	10	274 54 14			10	274 54 14				
Iloilo	227	1,536 68 23	7	75 0 0	82	449 83 95			138	1,011 84 28
Isabela	241	522 68 12	11	24 59 4	109	257 26 60			121	240 82 48
Laguna	1	16 0 0	1	16 0 0						
Lepanto-Bontoc	145	394 8 1	55	126 0 0	1	5 28 0			89	262 80 1
Leyte	79	590 87 75	9	48 89 50	27	251 91 14			43	290 7 11
Mindoro	31	223 50 36	4	28 26 0	3	15 11 88			24	180 12 48
Misamis	8	58 7 8			1	5 20 0			7	52 87 8
Moro	7	90 57 34			6	74 57 34			1	16 0 0
Negros Occidental	271	1,380 20 30	11	74 21 34	42	107 96 63	1	10 6	217	1,197 92 27
Negros Oriental	1,471	2,234 24 45	27	42 37 18	94	132 42 82			1,350	2,059 44 45
Nueva Ecija	5	92 66 20	1	37 50 0	3	46 70 20			1	8 46 0
Nueva Vizcaya	26	46 92 89							26	46 92 89
Palawan	105	139 72 46	1	25 0	1	29 55			103	139 17 91
Pangasinan	159	437 72 39	25	51 99 91	18	32 40 65			116	353 31 83
Rizal	155	539 24 25	47	191 98 0	15	35 84 56			93	311 41 69
Samar	2	17 70 0	1	1 70 0					1	16 0 0
Sorsogon	15	91 21 91			2	4 10 62			13	87 11 29
Surigao	1	10 0 0							1	10 0 0
Tarlac	23	135 75 9	2	19 53 30	12	66 17 7			9	50 4 72
Tayabas	36	230 86 56	1	4 20 25	6	38 24 79			29	188 41 52
Union	103	409 62 34	13	30 95 17	20	81 76 67			70	287 90 50
Total	4,495	11,953 56 63	1,039	1,659 22 65	491	2,168 49 11	3	32 10 6	2,962	8,093 74 81

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Detailed statement covering free patent applications received under the provisions of Chapter IV of the public land act No. 926, during the period from July 26, 1904, to and including December 31, 1908, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

Province.	Applications received.		Pending correction.		Rejected, canceled, or withdrawn.		Contests filed.		Pending investigation and survey.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Augusan	1	12 50 0			1	12 50 0				
Albay	49	230 78 92	6	47 8 33	22	117 49 3			21	66 21 56
Ambos Camarines	221	1,860 63 72	6	42 25 80	126	1,106 69 23			89	711 68 69
Antique	83	1,168 64 2	7	99 0 00	17	272 29 76	2	32 0 0	57	765 34 26
Bataan	56	226 43 28	5	15 47 85	14	79 97 70			37	130 97 73
Batangas	5	6 7 29	2	6 0 0					3	7 29
Benguet	1,435	4,285 15 80	325	569 3 77	36	146 27 64			1,074	3,569 84 39
Cagayan	731	500 4 73	515	292 66 20	12	35 15 16			204	172 23 37
Capiz	72	614 65 46	8	94 62 77	11	106 85 10	3	48 0 0	50	365 17 59
Cebu	24	157 28 39	4	26 12 0	7	54 29 67			13	76 86 72
Ilocos Norte	19	351 6 49			11	291 54 14			8	59 52 35
Ilocos Sur	50	186 45 95	1	31 36	32	114 45 73			17	71 68 86
Iloilo	376	2,772 53 55	13	118 10 36	112	700 19 57			251	1,954 23 62
Isabela	824	2,288 50 74	40	109 5 49	276	728 32 24	2	16 76 50	506	1,414 35 51
Laguna	61	109 29 17	1	16 0 0	24	57 88 90			36	35 40 27
Lepanto-Bontoc	157	450 10 63	55	126 0 0	5	16 28 97			97	307 81 66
Leyte	113	763 8 1	14	84 26 34	33	264 80 92			66	414 0 75
Mindoro	77	597 6 93	4	28 26 0	14	149 29 77			59	419 51 16
Misamis	30	96 85 62	3	3 54 81	16	26 50 49			11	66 80 32
Moro	8	91 27 54	1	70 20	6	74 57 34			1	16 0 0
Negros Occidental	794	4,428 1 34	37	280 64 14	139	782 73 40	1	10 6	617	3,364 53 74
Negros Oriental	1,489	2,290 93 84	27	42 37 18	105	162 27 82			1,357	2,086 28 84
Nueva Ecija	237	1,034 26 10	1	37 50 0	114	382 58 3			122	614 18 7
Nueva Vizcaya	2,599	3,903 2 43	104	314 19 20	49	62 90 69			2,446	3,525 92 54
Palawan	2,100	5,690 1 34	79	127 47 88	14	137 66 97	1	16 0 0	2,006	5,408 86 49
Pangasinan	423	1,461 20 75	42	187 70 54	60	238 57 34			321	1,034 92 87
Rizal	326	1,017 5 18	60	227 99 71	109	413 31 78	38	1 24 78	119	374 48 91
Samar	3	18 37 0	1	1 70 0					2	16 67 0
Sorsogon	1,532	7,769 12 28	7	48 72 46	32	206 83 45			1,493	7,513 56 37
Surigao	32	234 50 0	3	23 0 0	7	79 0 0			22	132 50 0
Tarlac	243	1,928 18 38	11	80 69 76	74	987 68 23	17	61 17 99	141	798 62 40
Tayabas	1,560	4,856 57 14	39	149 53 38	450	1,290 57 69			1,071	3,416 46 7
Union	113	453 66 49	13	39 95 17	21	86 26 67			79	327 44 65
Zambales	34	182 18 14	5	15 0 0	7	76 89 12			22	90 29 2
Total	15,877	52,015 56 65	1,439	3,255 0 70	1,956	9,262 72 55	64	175 29 33	12,418	39,322 54 7

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UNPERFECTED TITLES.

(Chapter VI, section 59, public-land act.)

During the year there were 491 notices received from the court of land registration in which applicants had requested the benefits of Chapter VI of the public-land act. The following statement shows the action taken by the director of lands on receipt of such notices:

Action by the director of lands and reason therefor.

	Cases.
No opposition entered	262
Opposition entered, as facts stated did not appear sufficient to warrant registration under the law	31
Opposition, as the land applied for was mineral land	2
Opposition, as the land applied for was saline land	2
Opposition, as the land applied for was part of the foreshore	1
Opposition entered, as the boundaries applied for did not appear to correspond with the boundaries as shown in the titles presented	6
Opposition entered, as the documents presented did not appear to be sufficient to establish title to the land applied for	11
Opposition entered, as the facts presented in the applications appeared to be sufficient to defeat registration under the law	4
Opposition entered, as the applicant claimed 6,000 hectares of uncultivated land without presenting any documents to substantiate claim	1
Opposition entered, as the land was of recent acquisition by the claimants and no facts were stated or documents presented to show titles of applicants' grantors	24
Opposition entered, as municipalities had applied for land which they were occupying (*see* Note A)	36
Opposition entered on ground that the surveys presented were not made in accordance with the provisions of act 1875 (*see* Note B)	111
Total (area included, 45,461.06.26 hectares)	491

NOTE A.—The supreme court of the Philippine Islands has held that municipalities may not acquire titles to public land by prescription, and in all these cases opposition was entered by this bureau with a request on the attorney-general to obtain title in the name of the insular government, after the obtaining of which title it was the intention of the director of lands to request reservation of the land for the use of the municipality under the provisions of section 71 of the public-land act.

NOTE B.—It was the understanding of this bureau that act 1875 was passed for the express purpose of rectifying the custom of permitting the presentation to the court of land registration of incorrect and erroneous surveys after July 1, 1908, but it appears that the court has held surveys contracted for or made prior to July 1, 1908, will still be accepted by the court even if erroneous.

Eliminating the 111 cases in which opposition was entered on the ground of nonconformity with surveys, opposition was made by this bureau in 118 out of 491 cases, or in about 24 per cent of the cases filed.

Mention was made in the last annual report regarding the complaints by property owners and their attorneys against government opposition in land cases. Complaints are still heard that the bureau of lands makes opposition in every case where it is attempted to register title under the provisions of the public-land act. This, however, is hardly true, but inasmuch as this bureau is charged by law with the disposition and control of public lands, and the supreme court has decided that a simple appearance on the part of the government is not sufficient to permit an appeal in a case where decision is rendered by a trial judge, it is necessary to protect the interests of the government, and opposition is entered in cases where there appears to be any doubt in the mind of the director of lands as to

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title of land. If applicants for public lands and their attorneys would comply with the provisions of section 26 of act 496, which provides that—

> The applicant shall file with the application a plan of the land, and all original muniments of title within his control mentioned in the schedule of documents, such original muniments to be produced before the examiner or the court at the hearing when required. When an application is dismissed or discontinued, the applicant may, with the consent of the court, withdraw such original muniments of title—

there would be less opposition than at present.

This section of the land-registration act is practically ignored by applicants and their attorneys. It is believed that in many cases affecting large areas of land the claimants have perfect titles, but nearly all claimants fail, probably intentionally, to comply with the above-quoted section of the law, for the reason that they fear opposition on the part of adverse claimants occupying portions of their lands, and therefore do not wish to present their titles until the day of hearing, fearing that some, if not all, of their documents may be destroyed or disappear prior to the date of hearing, or that a presentation of such documents at the filing of application would afford adverse claimants opportunity to manufacture evidence to defeat registration. Whenever the government opposes in these cases, as is usual when the documents are not available for examination, then a complaint is made that the director of lands is making unwarranted oppositions, without consideration of the fact that the fault is not with the bureau but with the applicant. This bureau is and always has been desirous that bona fide claimants for public lands secure the registration of their holdings, and in many cases after inspection oppositions have been withdrawn, but in view of the fact that many applicants apply for registration of title to large areas of land which they have never seen and never owned or occupied, it is necessary that a close watch be kept upon such cases in order that there may not be wholesale fraud practiced. The argument has been put forth that even if the government does lose large areas of land, it should not oppose registration, but inasmuch as the law prescribes exactly the terms upon which the applicants may obtain their titles under the provisions of the public-land act, it is the attitude of the director of lands to oppose the registration of land which does not come strictly within the provisions of the law.

(Chapter VI, section 61, public-land act.)

During the year this bureau has given considerable attention to those persons who are occupying large tracts of land, some having unperfected titles and others having no titles at all. While it is believed that this class of occupants of the public domain should be dealt with liberally and should be given the widest latitude in assisting them to perfect their titles, it is also believed to be in the interests of the government and those persons who desire to take up public land that the boundaries of such claims should become definitely fixed and known. Even in those cases where the claimants have some description of title obtained under the Spanish Government the boundaries are usually indefinite and are often not known to the claimants themselves. These conditions are similar to those which existed in the territory acquired by the United States by the Louisiana purchase,

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the annexation of Texas, the Gadsden purchase, etc. The Surveyor-General of the United States, who made an investigation in California, reported on this condition, in part, as follows:

> Very few, indeed, if any, of these grants were ever actually surveyed under the former governments. The grants generally, after specifying the length and breadth of the tract or its area as being at a particularly designated place, describe it by some general and vague reference to other grants, water courses, or mountain ranges.

In all of the newly acquired territory of the United States it was sought by every proper expedient to induce persons claiming lands by virtue of grant, concession, or any authority whatsoever to make known their claims to the Government in order that their lands might be distinguished from the public domain. In order to ascertain the conditions of these claims boards of commissioners were appointed, and one of the duties of such boards was to guard against unfounded or fraudulent claims and to confirm all bona fide claims derived from a legitimate authority, even when the title had not been completed. Conditions in the Philippine Islands are practically the same as those found by the surveyor-general who went to California. In many cases where imperfect titles exist boundary lines, if they are mentioned at all in the documents in the possession of the claimants, are vague and indefinite, and those persons who desire to take up public lands have absolutely nothing to guide them in determining the actual limits of old concessions or claims. In the Philippine Islands, in addition to the uncertainty of these grants, in many cases the documentary evidence which should be in the hands of the claimant, and a copy of which evidence should be on file in government offices, was destroyed during the insurrection. In some of the cases investigated the claimants have been induced to go into the land court without the necessity of invoking the provisions of section 61, but in several cases it has been necessary to invoke the provisions of the section mentioned, and the cases are now awaiting adjudication.

It is believed that the application of section 61 of the public-land act to entire districts, such as municipalities or barrios, would greatly expedite the registration of large areas of private lands in a manner at once acceptable and of benefit to the owners of the land and to the government. The procedure suggested is as follows:

That the bureau of lands make a parcel survey of a given district in a manner similar to the surveys made on friar estates; that applications then be prepared under the provisions of section 61 and presented to the court of land registration. All claimants to the land within the area applied for could then present their oppositions, and the court, after hearing same, could decree title to the respective parcels to the proper claimant. This adjudication in favor of such opponents appears to be permitted under the provisions of section 64 of the public land act. The advantages to the property owners of this method would be that the fees which would be required would be greatly reduced from the fees which are now required, and other advantages may be stated as follows:

1. In the preparation of plans which would be done by the bureau of lands at a cost of at least one-third less than the present cost of parcel surveys. The cost of opposition would be ₱0.50 each, and the cost of obtaining Torrens title would be ₱6 for each owner, plus the cost to the assurance fund (one-tenth of 1 per cent of the value of the properties). The cost to the government in such cases would not be considerable, amounting to ₱200 for each district case, plus the sheriff's fees (estimated at not to exceed ₱25): *Provided*, That the claimant to the land reimburse the government for the cost of the survey, which is a necessary part of this scheme.

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2. In the adaptability of the plans of the district for use in the assessment of the land tax.

3. For the use of the plans in case the area covered comes within an area to be irrigated under government supervision.

4. In the use of the plans by provincial and municipal authorities for the location of geographical features, boundaries of barrios, municipalities, and provinces.

5. For the use of the plans for the segregation of the public domain from private holdings, inasmuch as by the process of elimination the public land in any one district would become known.

This method of securing cadastral surveys of districts in the Philippine Islands could not be accomplished without the cooperation of the court of land registration, as it would be necessary for the court to hold sessions in the districts where land is located, for the judges to make inspections of the land and for the judges to assist in every possible way the reimbursement to the government for its outlay in making surveys.

It will probably be necessary, if such a scheme as proposed meets with your approval, for an increased number of surveyors to be employed by the bureau, although it would be expected that the cost of these surveys would be entirely recovered in the sale of plans to the property owners. Therefore, the actual cost to the government would not be an addition to the present expense; in fact, if such a proposition is extended throughout the islands in the populated districts, it will reduce the final cost to the government in the matter of surveys of public and private lands.

(Chapter VI, section 66, public-land act.)

Under this section of the public-land act there were referred to this bureau during the year 117 plans of land to be surveyed at the cost of the insular government, and there were made 289 surveys, including 514 parcels, aggregating 16,691 hectares. Further mention is made of these surveys under the heading "Surveying and drafting."

Under the provisions of this section of the public-land act, a condition has arisen which bids fair to prohibit the registration of title to land wherever adjoining lands have already been decreed by the court. This condition is but the natural sequence of permitting unqualified surveyors to make surveys, plans, and descriptions of land and the acceptance of such plans and descriptions by the court of land registration on which were based decrees prior to the passage of act 1875. Until the passage of said act, very little effective attempt was ever made to regulate the plans and descriptions presented to the court. The rules of the court as regards same were adopted from the rules of the land court of the State of Massachusetts, but it is believed that such rules have never been observed, as anyone, without regard to professional qualifications, could make surveys, prepare plans and descriptions which would be accepted by the court of land registration without regard to accuracy, and titles have been decreed based upon such plans and descriptions. To attempt an explanation of the incorrectness of such plans and descriptions would only be repeating what has constantly been brought to the attention of the authorities since 1903. It is sufficient to say that in all cases decreed by the court prior to the passage of act 1875, surveys of which were made by private surveyors of the Philippine Islands, it is believed that 80 per cent are so incorrect that

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no competent surveyor could relocate from the plans and descriptions the land as actually owned. In order to demonstrate more clearly the plans of five cases are herewith submitted which show (1) the land as decreed by the court upon the surveyed plans and descriptions of the unqualified private surveyors and (2) the land as it appears on the ground actually surveyed by a qualified surveyor of this bureau.

In each case the surveys have their starting point in common, and in each case it may be noted that the land decreed is not the land owned.

As a result of this condition of affairs the legislature endeavored to prevent further incorrect surveys by the passage of act 1875. Thereupon the private surveyors immediately endeavored to have the act repealed, believing it was especially enacted to injure their profession. As a matter of fact, this law was passed for the benefit of property owners, primarily, and for the government, which insures all Torrens titles. The act became effective July 1, 1908, but the court of land registration practically nullified its provisions by the issuance of a circular permitting the presentation of plans made by surveyors which were executed or contracted for prior to the taking effect of the act. It has been estimated that there are in existence between 3,000 and 4,000 such surveys, nearly all of which are erroneous, but which the court is accepting and issuing decrees which are based upon inaccurate surveys and descriptions, and thus it appears that the court has no desire to prevent a continuation of the conditions which existed prior to the passage of this act. This bureau, in order to help remedy this condition, offered to verify, free of charge, before presentation to the court, all plans which have been executed or contracted for prior to the date of the passage of act 1875. The court ignored this offer, and as a result hundreds of plans have been accepted by the court which are entirely worthless, and the applicants, instead of being benefited by the court's apparent lenient action, have not only been greatly delayed in securing their titles, but they may never secure same without a resurvey, and even if the titles have been issued, the certificates show erroneous descriptions, which at some time or other must be corrected, either at the expense of the applicant or the government. Furthermore, whenever a survey of adjoining property is made and one or more lines of the erroneously described parcel becomes a common line, the court declines to accept the accurate description of such common line and declines to reopen the cases already decreed, with the result that the applicant can not secure his decree. It is impossible for this bureau to change the bearings and distances of lines surveyed by competent men and make them conform to a previous survey which is known to be inaccurate and erroneous. In such cases there is no dispute whatever with regard to the boundaries of these lands on the ground. The only difficulty is that the description contained in the certificate of title, which is based on surveys and plans so erroneous that when run upon the ground the boundary lines will not follow the boundary of the land as it lies. This condition of affairs must not be allowed to continue, if it is hoped to settle the title of private lands in the Philippine Islands during the life of the next ten generations. It is probable that legislation will be necessary to untangle the state of affairs which has been occasioned by the acceptance of erroneous plans and descriptions by the court of land registration.

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It is probable that such legislation should cause a resurvey of all the cases heretofore decreed by the court at the expense of the insular government, and when said surveys have been completed and correct plans and descriptions obtained the court of land registration would advise the holders of certificates of titles of discrepancies in their plans and request said holders to file petitions to amend original certificates of title. All such petitions would need to be advertised in order that due process of law may be had in connection with said amendment of the description, and that all costs for these corrections in the court of land registration, the bureau of lands, the registrar of deeds, and the sheriff should be at the expense of the insular government and a proper charge to the assurance fund of the court of land registration. It is presumed that 95 per cent of persons holding certificates of title would willingly make application for amendment to correct, but the legislation should be so enacted as to compel others to accept the reregistration. It has been argued that such a course would tend to lower the standard of Torrens titles in the estimation of the public. This might be true, but the multiplication of errors, if the present condition is allowed to continue, will not only tend to lower the standard of Torrens titles in the estimation of the public, but will involve the government in tremendous expense, and it is my opinion that a perfect description in a Torrens title is far more advantageous to a landowner than a worthless description which may at any time cause him confusion and litigation, and there need be no fear of criticism if the government takes a firm stand in this matter and insists upon correcting the errors that have been made. An attempt was made during the last session of the legislature to secure legislation which would repeal the provisions of act 1875; in other words, to continue the ridiculous system which was in vogue prior to the passage of this act. The result of this attempt was the passage of act 1897, which, instead of favoring unqualified surveyors, has enacted into law the rules and regulations prepared by this bureau relating to surveys for presentation to the court of land registration. It appears that many who are opposing the strict regulations as regards surveys consider the proposition only from the standpoint of unauthorized surveyors and do not for a moment consider the thousands of property owners throughout the Philippines who are or will be affected at some future date by the erroneous descriptions of their properties. There can be no question but that the property owner should receive first consideration, the government second, and the surveyors who have been making all the complaint should be the last to be considered in relation to the surveying of lands for presentation to the court of land registration.

FORESHORE.

There has been so much uncertainty and confusion in the matter of handling applications to lease parts of the foreshore that no definite information as to the final action taken upon all such applications can be made by this bureau, and it is presumed that the same will be made by the executive bureau.

Fourteen applications have been received during the year, 3 have been rejected, 5 are pending correction, 5 have been referred to the secretary of commerce and police, and 1 has been referred to the executive secretary for the purpose of advertising.

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It is believed that definite executive instructions should issue as to whether the executive bureau or the bureau of lands should handle applications under this act, and all the necessary proceedings in obtaining lease should be attended to by either one bureau or the other. It appears to be clear, however, that the act intended that the director of lands should execute leases under section 2, and as this section also provides for the survey and the subdivision into lots and blocks, it was presumed that other investigations should be made by the bureau of lands. By analogy also it is presumed that leases provided for in section 5 of this act should be made in a similar manner, but the executive bureau, by its intervention and assumption of duties which it is believed properly belong to the bureau of lands, has made it impossible for this bureau to make a definite statement of what has been done in relation to leases of the foreshore.

The surveys made of reclaimed areas of the foreshore are mentioned in this report under the heading of "Surveys."

COAL CLAIMS.

Declarations of location of coal claims filed during the year indicate that no new fields have been discovered and that some of the old fields have been abandoned, probably temporarily.

Comparing the following statement with a similar statement for the previous years, it will be noted that there have been about the same number of locations made in each district for the two years. It is probable that while the locations are made in different names, the real parties in interest are the same.

Three patents have been issued during the year, aggregating 48 hectares, in Albay Province, island of Batan, the receipts for same being ₱4,800. There are many other locations in this district, and if development work succeeds on the patented claims, it is probable that other applications for patents will follow. Applications have not yet been received for the 18 claims surveyed on the island of Cebu.

Some new locations of coal claims have been made in the Province of Sorsogon, near the town of Bacon.

Act No. 1947 of the Philippines legislature ratified and confirmed several Spanish concessions in relation to coal claims, which must hereafter be worked according to the rules of the royal decree and amendments thereto, under which they were originally granted. Provisions are made that the owners of these claims must file a petition in the land court within two years for the registration of their titles, and that pending the decree of title there must be a guaranty on the part of the claimants to produce annually a minimum output or to invest annually a minimum sum of money in the development and improvement of the claims. This act relieves the uncertainty which has surrounded these particular concessions and will make it necessary for those who have held possession of these large coal claims either to proceed with the development or abandon same. If the mines are as rich as is claimed and the output is of the quantity that it is expected that the mines will produce, it should lend a stimulus to others in the same fields to proceed with the development of claims which have been located. Under this law there were 44 claims with an area of 540 hectares in Cebu, and 12 claims of 180 hectares

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in Sorsogon. There are other first-class Spanish concessions which were not included in act 1947, and it is believed that the concessioners will apply to the next legislature for confirmation of their concessions.

The following statements show the coal entries filed under the provisions of law for the fiscal year past, and also for the period from the enactment of the law to the close of the fiscal year:

Detailed statement covering coal entries filed under the provisions of the coal-land law, Act No. 1128, during the period from July 1, 1908, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

Province.	Entries filed.		Canceled or withdrawn.		Action pending.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
		Hectares.		*Hectares.*		*Hectares.*
Albay	41	2,368	.....	.....	41	2,368
Cebu	35	2,176	.....	.....	35	2,176
Mindoro	8	512	7	448	1	64
Sorsogon	18	1,084	.....	.....	18	1,084
Tayabas	8	512	.....	.....	8	512
Total	110	6,652	7	448	103	6,204

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Detailed statement covering coal entries filed under the provisions of the coal-land law, Act No. 1128, since its enactment, April 28, 1904, to and including June 30, 1909, showing the status of same June 30, 1909.

[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

Province.	Entries filed.		Canceled or withdrawn.		Action pending.		Patents issued.		Amount received.
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	
Albay	143	7,864 0 0	69	3,760 0 0	71	4,056 0 0	3	48 0 0	₱4,800.00
Cebu	184	11,632 0 0	114	7,216 0 0	68	4,288 0 0	2	128 0 0	12,800.00
Mindoro	53	2,259 65 0	31	1,981 3 20	21	1,344 0 0	1	34 61 80	3,461.80
Negros Occidental	2	112 0 0	2	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sorsogon	23	1,414 0 0	2	120 0 0	21	1,294 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Tayabas	50	2,944 0 0	35	1,984 0 0	15	960 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Zambales	1	9 0 0	1	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	456	27,334 65 0	254	15,182 3 20	196	11,942 0 0	6	210 61 80	21,061.80

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MINING CLAIMS OTHER THAN COAL.

Activity in relation to mining claims has continued during the past year and encouraging reports from several fields indicate increased activity in the future. The steady output of the mines in the province of Benguet, continued development in Masbate, and the new fields opened in Paracale have stimulated gold mining to a large extent. Oil fields have been opened in Tayabas Province and numbers of prospectors are on the ground.

During the year 14 patents for lode claims were issued, with receipts of ₱2,915.59. Five placer patents were issued, with receipts of ₱991.08. Eighteen other claims were perfected and payments made to the amount of ₱3,798, for which patents will issue as soon as they may be prepared. Ten additional lode claims have been surveyed and advertised and will soon be ready for patent. Other surveys are in progress.

In the matter of mineral patents a disagreement arose as to the method of issuing Torrens title after the receipt of the patent by the registrar of deeds, and several patents which were issued by this office in 1908 are still awaiting registration, owing to the dilatory action of the authorities supervising the registry of deeds, and the owners of these claims have made several complaints which were justifiable. However, it is understood that the matter has been finally disposed of and the Torrens titles should soon issue for these claims. In the Camarines District, in which is located the Paracale mines, 255 new locations have been made during the year. This is the same ground where for centuries the natives have been taking free gold from the veins, and where, not many years ago, foreign corporations endeavored to mine, but were not successful.

With the renewed activity in this district has come a request from the Paracale mining district that a mining recorder's office be established there. When it is considered that the journey from Paracale to the capital of the province means a loss of about two weeks' time, to say nothing of the heavy expense of such a journey, this request does not appear unreasonable, and it is the intention of this bureau to recommend the location of a mining recorder at or near Paracale. An inspector of this bureau will be sent to this field for the purpose of making recommendations on this subject and also to inspect the mining recorder's office of the province.

During the year there have been 168 locations of petroleum claims in the province of Tayabas. It has long been known to the natives that crude oil existed in this province, but little attempt has been made heretofore to develop the outcroppings. One well has been sunk, and it is understood from those interested that the oil obtained is of a very fine quality. While no great quantities of oil have been obtained, the large number of locations indicate that those who are interested are well satisfied that the commercial worth of the proposition will bear close investigation. Patent has been requested for one claim, which will probably issue within the next thirty days. An inspection of the mining recorder's office in this province is contemplated with a view of making recommendations for the regulation of this office in such a manner that it will be possible for the mining recorder to attend to the large number of claims which will probably

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be filed. The mining recorders' offices in Benguet and Masbate have been inspected, and while the office in Benguet Province was found to be in good shape that of the mining recorder in Masbate was in such shape that a special report was made thereon, and new books are being installed and a new mining recorder will be appointed. This bureau has had prepared forms of declaration for locations of lode and placer claims and is issuing same on request. These forms have filled a long-felt want and in addition to assisting locators is of general assistance to mining recorders in the uniformity of declarations of location presented.

The demand for the repeal of section 33 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, in relation to the holding of more than one mineral claim on the same lode or vein, was renewed during the year by the Benguet Miners' Association, but as the recommendations have already gone forward and President Taft has stated that he will lend his assistance to an amendment of this law, the possibilities of having the law amended are more hopeful. The amendment of the mining laws, however, should not stop with the repeal of section 33, above mentioned, but appeals should continue to be made to Congress for the modification of section 75, which provides that no member of a corporation engaged in mining shall be interested in any other corporation engaged in mining, and that no corporation organized for any purpose other than irrigation shall be interested in any corporation engaged in mining. It is believed the situation demands urgent action on the part of Congress to relieve the prohibitory measures which restrict such investments of capital in the Philippine Islands, and therefore retard the general welfare. This statute has received the disapproval of nearly all persons who are interested in the development of the Philippine Islands. It is an incentive for corporations or individuals to evade the law, and the demoralizing influence on the whole community of the evasion of or nonconformity to the law need not be dwelt upon at length, as it has been too often practically demonstrated to need comment.

The legislature in its last session ratified and confirmed several old Spanish gold-mining concessions, of which 48, including 288 hectares, are located at Paracale, Ambos Camarines, and 9 claims of 54 hectares at Placer, Sorsogon. This act relieves the uncertainty with relation to these claims and makes it possible for the holders of the claims to proceed with the development work, and they may now also acquire title in the court of land registration.

Unless the investigations of mining recorders' offices to be made during the coming year show vast improvements in the work performed, recommendations will be made that in provinces where any number of mineral claims are located mineral districts shall be established and mining recorders shall be appointed who are not only qualified for their work, but who will perform it in a satisfactory manner, as it is an injustice to locators when there is any uncertainty as to whether documents relative to mining claims have been properly recorded or not.

The following statements show the mining claims filed under the law during the last fiscal year and also the claims filed since the enactment of the mining laws:

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Detailed statement of mineral and mining claims filed under the provisions of acts of Congress of July 1, 1902, and February 6, 1905, and acts Nos. 624, 777, and 855 of the Philippine Commission, during the period from July 1, 1908, to and including June 30, 1909.

Province.	Lode claims.				Placer claims.								Total lode and placer claims.
	Gold.	Manganese.	Not stated.	Total lode claims.	Gold.	Petroleum.	Iron.	Copper.	Stone, building.	Asbestos.	Not stated.	Total placer claims.	
Albay	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Ambos Camarines	156	.....	.....	156	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	255
Benguet	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
Bulacan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3
Ilocos Norte	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Lepanto-Bontoc	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Mindoro	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Nueva Ecija	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Rizal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sorsogon (Masbate)	45	.....	.....	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	47
Surigao	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32
Tayabas	4	.....	.....	4	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	172
Zambales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Total	315	9	3	327	153	168	1	1	1	3	2	329	656

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Detailed statement of mineral and mining claims filed under the provisions of acts of Congress of July 1, 1902, and February 6, 1905, and acts Nos. 624, 777, and 855 of the Philippine Commission, during the period to June 30, 1909.

Province.	Lode claims.														Placer claims.														Total lode and placer claims.
	Asbestos.	Copper.	Copper, rubies, and silver.	Galena.	Gold.	Gold and copper.	Gold and silver.	Gold, silver, and copper.	Iron.	Iron and copper.	Manganese.	Silver and lead.	Not stated.	Total lode claims.	Gold.	Guano.	Copper.	Iron.	Kaolin.	Limestone.	Manganese.	Asbestos.	Marble.	Ochre.	Petroleum.	Stone, building.	Sulphur water.	Not stated.	Total placer claims.	
Albay															7													7	7
Ambos Camarines					402		1							403	231													231	634
Antique					3									3	2													2	5
Bataan																										1		1	1
Batangas	15				13									28		2			2									4	32
Benguet			1		902	1		1						905	91					1								92	997
Bulacan									16					16	2	8		13										25	41
Capiz															1								1					1	3
Cebu													12	12														12	24
Ilocos Norte	16										28			44							6			1				3	10	54
Ilocos Sur	1												2	3															3
Iloilo																1												1	1
Laguna																			20									20	20
Lepanto-Bontoc					179	67							27	273	24													24	297
Mindoro															38	6	1						1					46	46
Misamis		43			8									51															51
Moro															9													9	9
Negros Occidental																											2	2	2
Nueva Ecija															23													17	40	40
Pangasinan		21			3	47							16	87																87
Rizal		1			1				1	1			4	8	16	14		4		7						3		5	49	57
Sorsogon (Masbate)					537									537	55														55	592
Surigao		4			43			12						59	63													5	68	127
Tayabas		3		4	21		1			1		11		41	1	31				3					229				264	305
Union															1														1	1
Zambales					3									3								3							3	6
Total	32	72	1	4	2,115	115	2	13	17	2	28	11	61	2,473	564	62	1	17	22	11	6	3	2	1	229	4	2	45	969	3,442

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RESERVATIONS.

(Under the provisions of the public-land laws.)

Under the provisions of act No. 648, enacted March 3, 1903, and section 71 of act No. 926, there have been from time to time 173 reservations made of public land by executive order. Under the above-quoted provisions of law such land becomes unalienable, and is therefore withdrawn from settlement under the provisions of the public-land law. While many of these reservations have been made without regard to the area, the following statement shows the number of reservations made and the areas on those reservations where same are known:

[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

	Number.	Area.
United States Government	41	36,882 85 41
	11	(a)
	52	36,882 85 41
Insular government	47	57,300 86 23
	31	(a)
	78	57,300 86 23
Provincial	34	894 19 43
	1	(a)
	35	894 19 43
Municipal	8	25,903 65 11
Total	173	120,891 56 18

a Not given.

The following statement shows the purposes of the various reservations:

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Reservations made under the provisions of the public land laws.

[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

Purpose of reservation.	United States Government.		Insular government.		Provincial government.		Municipal government.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Agricultural experiment stations.			6 1	2,203 68 0 (a)				
Civil public					5 1	51 34 38 (a)	1	75 99
Coal	2	6,497 0 0						
Constabulary			8	29 35 87				
Customs			1	8 94 99				
Forest			1	480 0 0				
Highway			1 1	28 0 0 (a)				
Leper colony			1	39,627 0 0				
Light-house	3	10 0 0	21 28	165 39 46 (a)				
Market							1	20 0
Military	30 7	28,611 35 41 (a)						
Mineral springs			2	4 38 91				
Monument			2	1 9 0				
Municipal purposes							1	1 51 57
Naval	2 4	1,681 0 0 (a)						
Park purposes							2	70 82
Penal reservation			1	8,806 0 0				
Water power			1 1	5,900 0 0 (a)				
Water supply							1	25,900 0 0
Wireless telegraph	4	83 50 0						
Quarantine and marine hospital			1	10 0 0				
Quarry			1	37 0 0				
School					29	752 85 5	2	46 73
Total	41 11	36,882 85 41 (a)	47 31	57,300 86 23 (a)	34 1	804 19 43 (a)	8	25,903 65 11

a Not given.

TOWN SITES.

Chapter V, Public land act.

The Baguio town site has been the only one in which there have been any sales made, and in this town site there were 45 residence lots and 1 business lot disposed of during the year. Other town sites are in various stages of completion, as shown in the following statement. Two additional town sites have been authorized by the secretary of the interior during the year, one at Tarlac and one at Butuan. The Tarlac town site has been surveyed, but, owing to the fact that it was found that nearly the entire town site was private land, the work upon same was discontinued, pending the decision of the provincial authorities as to whether they desired further surveys, in view of the fact that it was private land.

In relation to the Sibul Springs town site, it may be stated that it was known that this town site was practically all private property, but the town site survey was necessary to rectify street lines and to open new streets, and it is expected that all proceedings in connection with this town site will be completed during the coming year.

The provincial authorities of Zamboanga are desirous of obtaining a town site survey of Zamboanga, the cost to be borne by the Province,

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and inasmuch as this survey will be of great advantage, not only to the provincial and municipal authorities but also to the landowners, a parcel survey will be undertaken.

A survey for a town site at Bontoc will be undertaken the first of the coming year.

Statement of town sites for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Name of town site.	Residence lots.	Business lots.	Total area of town site.
			Sq. meters.
Baguio			55,949,800
Lots sold	45	1	
Area.....square meters..	117,209	2,838	
Sales value	₱2,989.48	₱1,702.92	
Receipts	₱1,973.17	₱851.46	
Balance due	₱1,016.31	₱851.46	
Patents issued	53		
Total number of lots surveyed	63		
Area.....square meters..	119,917		

Statement of town sites to and including June 30, 1909.

Name of town site.	Residence lots.	Business lots.	Total area of town site.
			Sq. meters.
Baguio			55,949,800
Lots sold	226	60	
Area.....square meters..	2,258,787	34,252	
Sales value	₱46,186.24	₱2,702.24	
Receipts, principal, and interest (includes both residence and business lots)	₱40,714.45		
Balance due	₱7,993.18	₱851.46	
Patents issued	202	59	
Total number of lots surveyed	250	60	
Area.....square meters..	2,417,310	34,252	
Butuan [a]			[b]
Cotabato			408,749
Dansalan			645,902
Davao [a]			2,432,815
Jolo			779,726
Malabang			1,550,702
Olongapo			3,002,635
Parang			1,019,316
Sibul Springs			250,000
Tarlac [a]			573,694

[a] Reservation not yet approved by Commission.
[b] Area not computed.

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Statement of status of town sites.

Town site.	Authority Secretary of the Interior.	Surveyed.	Present area.	Boundary approved by commission.	Civil reservation number.	Subdivision approved by commission.	Remarks.
			Sq. meters.				
Baguio	Aug. 6, 1904	B. of E., 1904.	55,949,800	Dec. 28, 1904	0 and 30	May 15, 1906	Surveys continuous.
Sibul Springs		June, 1907	250,000	Aug. 14, 1907	27	Dec. 2, 1908	
Dansalan	June 24, 1907	November, 1907.	645,903	Dec. 2, 1908	69		
Malabang	Mar. 19, 1907	December, 1907, to February, 1908.	1,556,708	.....do.....	68	July 28, 1909	
Parang	July 26, 1906	February 14 to April 20, 1908.	1,019,316	Dec. 3, 1908	67		
Olongapo	May 6, 1907	April to May, 1908.	3,002,635	.....do.....	66		
Davao	July 23, 1907	June 12 to August 28, 1908.	2,432,815	July 24, 1909			
Jolo	Mar. 19, 1907	September to October, 1908.	779,726	June 14, 1909			
Cotabato	Sept. 23, 1908	June, 1908	408,740	Dec. 9, 1908	70	Aug. 9, 1909	
Tarlac	Aug. 7, 1908	September, 1908.	573,694				
Butuan	Oct. 12, 1908						
Bontoc	July 7, 1909						

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SURVEYING AND DRAFTING.

The organization of this subdivision of work of this bureau, outlined in the last annual report, has been maintained with the addition of inspecting surveyors. The volume of work has greatly increased and the force employed has been increased from 113 to 228 employees, as follows:

	From—	To—
Surveyors	60	78
Junior surveyors	None.	7
Computers	26	96
Draftsmen	18	31
Apprentice surveyors	9	15
Clerks	None.	1
Total	113	228

While the force employed has been doubled, that included in the classified service has only increased about 70 per cent, as it is yet impossible to employ computers who have qualified by civil service examination. Fifteen surveyors have been lost during the year by resignation, death, or dismissal, and it has therefore been necessary, as a rule, to employ men new in the work, which naturally decreases the efficiency.

Seventeen survey parties were in the field at the beginning of the year, while at the close of the year there were 34 parties in the field. Many of the parties consist of only one surveyor, while the parties at work on the friar estates in the past consisted of two or more surveyors. This change has enabled the bureau to cover a larger territory, and during the year surveys have been made in every province in the islands, with the exception of Nueva Vizcaya and Antique.

The surveying work on friar lands during the year has been confined chiefly to making subdivisions and relocations requested by tenants, and the location of the lines of railroad across these estates.

With the increase in the number of parties in the field and the use of inexperienced men has come the necessity for closer supervision, and therefore inspecting surveyors have been detailed to make inspections of surveying parties at their work in the field, as there are so many classes of surveys and the cost keeping incidental to surveying is so complex that unless inspection on the ground is made erroneous reports are rendered and irregular methods are adopted by surveyors, which increases expenses and causes confusion. In the inspections made during the year the irregularities, misinterpretation of instructions, and ill-advised methods of work have been corrected, and notable improvement has been apparent in the work of parties so inspected. In some cases the chiefs of parties have been relieved and assigned to subordinate positions, as when work is being simultaneously performed on several classes of surveys judgment must be exercised on the part of the surveyor to make proper and equitable charges and apportionment of time, labor, and incidental expense, and it has developed that some of the surveyors lack judgment to intelligently follow the regulations of the bureau.

The computing section of this division has been largely increased, but it appears impossible to get qualified men for this work, although

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many are being trained. Many persons who were practicing surveying under the Spanish administration, and who have been barred from such practice by the passage of act No. 1875, have been employed by this bureau in order to give them an insight into the current methods of surveying, with the hope that they will again enter their profession after being examined; and also there are employed many students, who take up this work as a means of assistance in pursuing their studies in other lines. Thus the force is bound to be more or less unstable until the completion of the friar-lands computations, when it is believed that those engaged in computation work and who have not the technical training therefor may be dropped.

The drafting section has shown steady improvement during the year, the force of draftsmen having gained experience, although the American personnel in charge of this section has entirely changed. The drafting section has now sufficient work to keep it engaged for a year without any further work being assigned to it, but as a portion of this work consists of the platting of free patent, municipal, and barrio plans, the same can be taken up when occasion arises, allowing the current work to be conducted without delay.

FRIAR-LAND SURVEYS.

The field work on friar-lands surveys has been confined to the location of the newly contracted right of way through the Laguna and Cavite provinces, and also subdivision and relocation of lots on several of the estates. This work involved extra computations and somewhat retarded final computations on some of the estates.

The following statement shows the status of computations on all friar estates, the plans and descriptions of which had not been completed at the date of the last annual report. This statement contemplates the completion of the computations on all estates prior to the close of the fiscal year 1910, although it is possible that some of the estates will be further delayed:

Estate.	Completed June 30, 1909.	Estimated date of completion.	Status June 30, 1909.	Probable date of completion.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*	
Banilad	75	October, 1908	98	July, 1909.
Biñan		February, 1909	49	September, 1909.
Calamba		October, 1909	0	October, 1909.
Imus		March, 1910	0	March, 1910.
Isabela	50	January, 1909	100	Completed.
Lolomboy	5	do	83	July, 1909.
Malinta	10	December, 1908	100	Completed.
Muntinlupa	30	November, 1908	100	Do.
Naic		May, 1909	19	November, 1909.
Piedad		May, 1910	7	October, 1909.
S. F. de Malabon		June, 1909	95	July, 1909.
S. C. de Malabon		December, 1909		February, 1910.
S. M. de Pandi		August, 1909	5	December, 1909.
Santa Rosa	90	September, 1908	100	Completed.
Tala		March, 1909	48	October, 1909.
Talisay-Minglanilla		June, 1910	7	January, 1910.

The following tabulated statement shows the area and cost of all public land and insular government surveys executed during the year by or under the supervision of the bureau of lands:

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[Areas are given in hectares, ares, and centares.]

	Pending.		Number surveys executed.	Number parcels surveyed.	Area.	Cost.	Average cost per lot.	Average area per lot.	Cost per hectare.
	Field.	Office.							
Unperfected title:									
Section 58	353	126	892	2,144	8,980 57 86	₱58,183.98	₱27.14	4 2	₱6.47
Section 66	80	17	289	514	16,691 50 69	47,931.10	93.20	32 5	2.87
Section 4, act 1875			1	1	64 82 35	346.21	346.21	64 8	5.34
Free patent			27	27	60 52 21	1,797.58	66.56	2 2	30.30
Section 61, act 926	9	1	3	6	1,576 50 1	1,145.04	190.83	262 7	.73
Foreshore			5	5	2 26 78	159.68	31.93	5	70.00
Executive order 41	1	1	33	64	843 55 92	4,729.06	73.89	13 2	5.60
Reservations:									
Insular	4	1	9	14	39 96 68	1,239.66	88.50	2 8	31.60
Provincial	1		10	10	2,102 81 44	2,493.39	249.34	210 3	1.19
Municipal			10	15	8 91 78	274.47	18.26	6	30.40
Town site:									
Boundary			3	3	363 24 68	1,744.67	581.55	121 8	4.77
Subdivision			6	883	642 76 97	15,399.74	17.44	7	23.96
Section 3, act 1875	5	3	54	73	446 11 15	3,594.80	49.23	6 1	8.07
Reclamation			1	78	87 45 66	3,929.61	50.40	1 1	44.90
Leases	2		12	12	8,128 71 79	5,197.15	433.10	677 3	.64
Placer claims	1		1	1	7 66 20	295.79	295.79	7 7	38.25
Lode claims	1		1	1	5 77 35	184.83	184.83	5 8	31.86
Homesteads	1		4	4	38 27 70	369.18	92.29	9 5	9.72
Total	458	149	1,361	3,855	40,090 47 22	149,015.94	38.65	10 4	3.72

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The foregoing statement shows a total of 1,361 surveys, consisting of 3,855 parcels, containing an aggregate area of 40,090 hectares, which were surveyed, computed, and plans completed during the year at a cost of ₱149,015.94, or at an average of ₱3.72 per hectare. While this is an apparent increase of ₱0.80 per hectare in the cost of surveying over the previous year, the actual figures show that the average area of each survey was reduced from 48.7 hectares to 10.4 hectares. This reduction in area per parcel survey means transportation to survey parties, which is a factor which materially increases the cost of surveys and is the reason of the increase in cost per hectare of surveys made during the present year. The foregoing statement also shows the status of pending surveys in this bureau, which shows 458 surveys in the hands of the surveyors in the field and 149 surveys in the office pending completion, or a total of 607 surveys.

As was stated in the last annual report, it is impracticable to make a comparison in the case of survey work without taking into account all the factors and to compare the average cost per hectare, per survey, or per parcel means almost nothing without taking into consideration the area, the distance and time of the surveyor in travel, the kind of land which was surveyed, and many other items which enter into the cost of a survey. The cost of surveys made under the provisions of section 66 of the public-land act at the expense of the government for the year was ₱47,931.10, while the cost of surveys made under the provisions of section 58 of the public-land act for which this bureau was or will be reimbursed was ₱58,183.98, and the bureau received on account of surveys of various kinds completed during the year ₱36,339.89, and the outstanding accounts show the following amounts due the bureau:

From bureaus	₱1,406.55
From provinces and municipalities	25,874.64
From firms or individuals	15,233.16
Total	42,514.35

Plans and descriptions of the properties surveyed for firms and individuals are retained by the bureau pending the receipt of the cost thereof.

SECTION 58 SURVEYS.

An increased interest is manifest throughout the provinces in the registration of title to property, but to popularize the demand the cost of surveys must show a material decrease in order that the poorer people may have their properties surveyed, and it is doubtful if any other reduction can be made in the cost of these surveys except as it becomes possible to survey large areas of contiguous properties in the manner mentioned heretofore in this report. A survey party of this bureau has succeeded in arousing interest in several towns in Batangas Province, and over 250 contiguous properties are now being surveyed.

SECTION 66 SURVEYS.

The enactment of act No. 1875 was intended to secure uniformity and accuracy of surveys executed by private surveyors for presentation to the court of land registration, thus avoiding the necessity of

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resurveys at the expense of the government under the provisions of section 66, after issue of decree. To this end the authorization of private surveyors has devolved upon this office, such authorization being granted as the result of civil-service examinations in surveying or civil engineering and the bureau of lands private surveyor examination, conducted by the bureau of civil service. During the year 22 private surveyors were appointed, 14 as a result of the bureau of lands examination and 8 from the civil-service examination. It is unfortunate, however, that nearly all of the appointees are in the government employ, or have been during the year. Two hundred and twenty-five plans presented by these surveyors during the year have been approved by this office, at an average cost to the bureau of ₱6 each. This cost would have been many times greater had act No. 1875 not been enacted.

An amendment to act No. 1875 (act No. 1937), effective May 20, 1909, was the result of the agitation of those surveyors who would not take the examination as provided for, and were thus unable to secure authority to practice surveying. As originally framed, this amendment was so worded that it practically removed all restrictions in the execution of surveys by private surveyors. As finally enacted, however, the provision relating to the authorization of private surveyors does not materially differ from the original act, except that surveyors holding academic diplomas issued by duly established schools, colleges, or universities and who practiced their profession in the Philippine Islands prior to June 1, 1909, shall be authorized by the director of lands to execute surveys for presentation to the court of land registration without examination, unless the director of lands has evidence that such surveyors have presented erroneous plans to the court of land registration. From the date of the passage of this act to June 30, 1909, 13 applications were received for authorization under this law, but such authorization has been granted in only one instance. Inasmuch as the provisions of act No. 1875, requiring that plans be submitted to the bureau of lands for approval and that surveying work be performed in accordance with instructions of the bureau of lands, were unchanged in the amendment, the evil effect of this amendment was largely avoided, but should future legislation remove this restriction the government will be assuming toward those whom it permits to execute erroneous surveys for presentation to the court of land registration the attitude of an indulgent parent toward a child permitted to maliciously injure another's property without rebuke—that is, if the government permits unqualified surveyors to present erroneous plans to the court of land registration, and the court of land registration decrees title to property based upon such plans and descriptions, then the property owners suffer for the benefit of the few surveyors (not to exceed 350) in the Philippine Islands who have failed to come forward and show themselves competent to make surveys, and there is no doubt but what titles issued based upon such surveys will have to be rectified at some future time at the expense of the government.

Another important feature of act No. 1875 and its amendment is that it saves the government a large expense in the resurvey of properties decreed by the court of land registration under the provisions of section 66 of act No. 926. On June 30 there were pending in this office 65 cases certified by the court for survey under the provisions of this

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section, aggregating 5,200 hectares, which it is estimated will cost the government ₱12,500. If these surveys had been made later under the provisions of act No. 1875 and its amendment there would be no necessity for a resurvey, and therefore a saving to the government of the amount mentioned above. It may be stated that in the above-mentioned 65 cases, plans and surveys were declared to have been executed by private surveyors, prior to the passage of act No. 1875, but were not presented to the court until after the passage thereof, and under the ruling of the court in its interpretation of act No. 1875, concurred in by the attorney-general and the secretary of finance and justice, this bureau is compelled to make these surveys at the expense of the government, but such surveys are now only being made upon the authority of the secretary of the interior, as to the mind of the writer it was the intention of the legislature in the passage of act No. 1875 to prohibit presentation to the court of land registration of any plans except those made by qualified surveyors.

ROAD SURVEYS AND MONUMENT LOCATIONS.

In connection with public-land and other surveys ordered during the year, there have been made 357 surveys of municipal and barrio roads and the establishment of location monuments in each municipality and important barrio. The survey of provincial roads between principal towns and barrios have been made by parties whenever changing station, and all roads to outlying barrios from the poblacion in which property surveys were executed. In the survey of provincial and municipal roads there have been definitely located all islands, bridges, existing monuments between municipalities and barrios, and permanent landmarks wherever found, which will eventually be platted on finished provincial road maps, thus affording many accurate points of departure for future reference. Substantial reference points have been established in each municipality surveyed, consisting of pairs of concrete monuments between which the azimuth and distance have been accurately determined. Important barrios have been similarly treated, although the reference monuments are smaller. Accurate plats of the poblacion of all municipalities and barrios in which location monuments have neen placed have been prepared, and reference monuments have been established in 357 municipalities and barrios at an average cost of ₱135.26 each, including the cost of the final plans. Ninety-one additional municipal and barrio surveys are pending completion in this office. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-five kilometers of provincial road were surveyed at a cost of ₱18.69 per kilometer. This work is being conducted by all the parties in the field and should be completed for all the provinces where roads exist during the coming year.

The following statements show the municipal and barrio street surveys and monument locations and the provincial road and railroad surveys executed during the year, with the cost thereof:

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Municipal and barrio street surveys and monument locations, fiscal year 1909.

Province.	Number of surveys.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Agusan	2	₱146.66	₱73.33
Albay	10	2,377.45	237.45
Ambos Camarines	11	2,312.32	210.21
Batangas	11	3,664.00	331.09
Bohol	13	1,970.98	151.61
Bulacan	20	1,512.54	75.63
Capiz	43	5,103.08	108.67
Cavite	4	914.56	228.64
Cebu	14	937.38	67.00
Ilocos Norte	11	499.17	45.37
Ilocos Sur	19	1,740.52	91.60
Iloilo	16	2,953.64	184.60
Laguna	1	68.23	68.23
Leyte	20	2,115.55	105.77
Mindoro	25	2,782.31	111.31
Misamis	29	1,992.79	68.35
Negros Occidental	2	198.49	99.25
Nueva Ecija	27	4,437.49	164.35
Palawan	3	310.31	103.43
Pampanga	23	3,067.59	133.37
Pangasinan	13	2,134.99	164.23
Rizal	13	3,501.15	269.32
Samar	9	568.49	63.16
Sorsogon	3	472.63	157.54
Tarlac	11	1,814.44	164.04
Tayabas	1	272.88	272.88
Zambales	3	420.32	140.11
Total	357	48,289.96	135.26

Provincial road and railroad surveys executed during the fiscal year 1909.

Province.	Field work.	Cost.	Cost per kilometer.	Final maps.	Final cost per kilometer.
	Kilometers.			*Kilometers.*	
Albay	166.0	₱2,779.12	₱16.70	.....	.....
Ambos Camarines	92.5	1,677.43	18.10	.....	.....
Batangas	135.5	3,935.01	29.04	.....	.....
Bulacan	385.0	9,350.00	.....	385.0	₱25.02
Bohol	21.5	212.75	9.90	.....	.....
Capiz (Romblon)	39.0	428.01	11.00	.....	.....
Cavite	77.0	1,367.30	17.76	.....	.....
Cebu	153.5	1,867.07	12.16	.....	.....
Iloilo	251.5	4,978.66	19.80	.....	.....
Ilocos Norte	14.5	82.88	5.72	.....	.....
Ilocos Sur	57.5	590.72	10.27	.....	.....
Leyte	181.5	6,377.85	35.13	.....	.....
Mindoro	54.0	1,465.32	27.10	.....	.....
Negros Occidental	118.0	1,748.99	14.82	.....	.....
Nueva Ecija	334.0	4,538.48	13.60	.....	.....
Palawan	116.0	1,391.00	12.00	.....	.....
Pampanga	255.5	2,696.39	10.55	.....	.....
Pangasinan	234.0	2,717.60	11.60	.....	.....
Rizal	254.5	4,917.29	19.32	.....	.....
Tarlac	200.0	5,831.66	29.16	.....	.....
Tayabas	34.0	413.82	12.17	.....	.....
Total	3,175.0	59,367.35	18.69	385.0	25.02

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SCHOOL FOR SURVEYORS.

Under the provisions of act No. 1491 a school for surveyors was organized July 1, 1906, and continued during said year with an enrollment of from 4 to 10 pupils. Early in 1907, 3 more pupils were certified by the director of education, but only 2 of all these pupils remained in the school until they received their diplomas and passed the junior surveyor examination. One was found to be entirely unfit for field duty and was transferred to the computing section, while the other is rendering satisfactory service as a junior surveyor.

The first year's work showed plainly that the studies necessary to prepare students for the position of junior surveyor could not be covered in one year, and it was also found that there were very few pupils in the public schools sufficiently advanced in their studies to meet the requirements of the law. Therefore, an amendment to the law was secured which permitted the certification of pupils who had completed two years only of the high-school course. The pupils then certified were to remain two years in the surveying school before being graduated. At the beginning of the following year, 1907, the school had an enrollment of 15 pupils, and during the year 8 more were certified. These were all admitted to the junior surveyor examination in July, 1908, and with one exception passed. It was then decided that during the school year 1907–8 a competitive examination should be given as a means of determining the elegibility of pupils in the public schools for certification to the surveying school, and such an examination was held in June, 1908. As a result 15 pupils were certified by the director of education and 2 others were admitted on probation. This completed the two classes, and each class received daily instruction in the theory and practice of surveying, and all seniors of the surveying class were members of the senior class in the high school, while the juniors were members of the junior class in the high school. At the close of school in March, 1909, the members of the senior class were graduated from the high school, and, with the exception of one, transferred to this bureau and were sent to the field, while the members of the junior class passed their school vacation on duty with field parties, and from reports of the various chiefs of parties, they have performed excellent work and will be admitted to the junior surveyor examination in August. During June, 1909, 21 pupils were certified by the director of education for appointments, and 18 were appointed, thus filling the vacancies existing under the law. Since the organization of the school the director of education has certified 51 pupils, who may be accounted for as follows:

Resigned	7
Discharged	1
Junior surveyors	7
Graduated but failed in junior surveyor examination	1
Present senior class	14
Present junior class	18
Declined appointment	3
	51

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It is believed that this surveying school is now getting the best class of pupils possible from the public schools. These pupils attend the high school for the morning session and in the afternoon they are employed on the computations on friar estates and doing other work of a similar nature for the bureau. It is believed that the value of the work done by these pupils, including the supervision and the teaching force necessary, exceeds the cost to the bureau. Judging from the reports of chiefs of parties in which these students have served, they are valuable in the field, and it is fair to anticipate that within a year we shall have several of these students rendering satisfactory service as transitmen at a rate of pay which is far below the average, although it will take a student at least five years before he is qualified to handle a transit independent of a chief of party.

WORK PROPOSED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1910.

During the coming year it is expected to complete the computations and lot descriptions on all friar estates and also to complete the survey of municipal properties and school sites throughout the islands. It is also believed that it will be possible to complete the municipal and barrio road surveys and all provincial road surveys and have completed plans thereof within the year. A survey of the Mariquina watershed reservation for the city of Manila will soon be brought to a close and a triangulation of the Paracale mining district has been undertaken and should be completed.

It is also intended to begin the cadastral survey of large areas in the provinces where there are large areas of cultivated land with a view to determining titles under the provisions of section 61 of act 926, mention of which has heretofore been made in this report. A force of surveyors will be maintained in Panay and Negros to execute a large number of surveys of private lands which are now pending under the provisions of sections 58 and 66, and details of surveyors for Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Surigao are expected to execute surveys already requested.

The survey of a town site in Bontoc, together with sites for schools and municipal buildings in the Mountain Province will soon be ordered and a survey party will be maintained in Benguet subprovince.

As the demand for section 58 surveys seems to be increasing, wherever the demand is greatest there will be stationed surveyors to do the work, although it is hoped that a large number of private surveyors will qualify during the year in order to relieve this bureau of the burden of undertaking surveys for presentation to the court of land registration. It is expected that shortly a request will come from the irrigation division of the bureau of public works for a cadastral survey of 25,000 hectares in Pangasinan Province and a cadastral survey of the territory included in the Patotan irrigation project in Panay. It is also expected that there will be considerable demand for municipal surveys, and it is hoped that it will be possible to begin surveys of the land contained in free patent applications, of which there are some 14,000 on file with this bureau.

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The following statement shows the total expense of the surveying and drafting charges for the fiscal year 1909, and also a statement of the receipts:

Statement of surveying and drafting expenditures, fiscal year 1909.

	Public lands.	Road surveys and monument locations.	San Lazaro estate.	Friar lands.	Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
Salaries and wages:						
Surveying	₱142,290.32	₱96,726.12	₱3,699.88	₱11,687.13	.....	₱254,403.45
Computing	41,127.06	2,911.61	.....	38,382.80	.....	82,421.47
Drafting	19,227.51	16,227.09	.....	3,799.22	.....	39,253.82
Supplies	15,004.87	2,997.94	.....	1,381.25	.....	19,384.06
Transportation	31,652.13	9,868.05	.....	2,873.14	.....	44,393.32
Miscellaneous	1,169.61	3,309.66	.....	92.13	.....	4,571.40
Furniture and fixtures	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱39,982.12	39,982.12
Printing	3,549.35	.....	.....	394.37	.....	3,943.72
Postage	556.28	360.43	.....	42.43	.....	959.14
Subsistence	25,687.07	22,763.90	.....	1,556.49	.....	50,007.46
Rents	3,010.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,010.91
Total	283,275.11	155,164.80	3,699.88	60,208.96	39,982.12	542,330.87

SAN LAZARO ESTATE.

During the year a great improvement has been made in the condition of the San Lazaro estate, as the city of Manila constructed surface drains through a number of streets on the estate. This was immediately followed by a series of surface drains through the blocks on the estate at an expense of ₱4,959.06 by this bureau in order to drain that portion of the estate which, up to this time, was in very bad condition, particularly during the rainy season. In addition to this work, which was done under the direction of the sanitary engineer of the bureau of health and a surveyor detailed from this bureau, an agreement was entered into with the city authorities for the filling of a large number of water holes on various parts of the estate. An allotment of ₱3,000 was secured from the secretary of the interior for this purpose, and up to the end of the fiscal year ₱2,137.80 have been expended, and it is proposed to continue this work until the portions of the estate too low for occupation are filled to such an extent that they may be drained. This expenditure makes three entire blocks available for residence purposes, and through an agreement with the director of health, approved by the secretary of the interior, lots on these blocks were granted rent free to July 1, 1909, to a large number of natives who had been compelled by the bureau of health to vacate the insanitary districts in which they were living. The total rent granted free amounts to ₱1,057, which will increase the contracted rent during the coming year. This method of securing tenants for the estate has practically utilized all vacant lots in the light-material district.

During the year a lot and block survey of the estate has been completed, and the estate is ready for presentation to the court of land registration with a view to securing Torrens title.

At the close of the year there were 1,943 occupied lots and 439 vacant lots on the estate, or a total of 2,382 lots, occupied by 1,283 tenants, of which 1,246 are tenants at will, 31 tenants with six-year

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leases, and 6 with leases exceeding six years. This shows an increase of 84 tenants during the year, but does not include those tenants who were allowed to occupy the estate, rent free, to July 1, 1909.

The total annual contracted rent for the estate at the close of the year was ₱49,003.14, a gain of ₱1,423 since the last annual report. The total collections for the year were ₱48,656.66, showing a decrease of ₱4,037.62 from the rents received during the previous fiscal year, which is due to the receipts from the previous fiscal year having included a half year's rent from that portion of the estate transferred to the Catholic Church.

Delinquent rents outstanding at the close of the year were ₱8,792.58, a decrease of ₱656.67 from the delinquent rent roll shown in the last annual report. It is not considered that any great amount of the delinquent rent is uncollectible, but on account of the peculiar financial circumstances of several of the larger tenants it has been considered inadvisable to institute suits for the recovery in order to balance the rent account, as many of the debtors will be able to meet their obligations during the coming year without difficulty. During the year there were filed 55 suits against delinquent tenants, as compared with 207 for the previous year, 27 of which suits were compromised, 3 executions enforced, and 25 cases are now pending in the court. On account of the executions mentioned and for the reason that certain lots were vacated by the occupants without making any payments, there was charged to loss from rents during the year ₱448.50, as against ₱1,564.83 for the previous year.

Permits were issued during the year for the construction of 16 houses of strong material and 118 houses of mixed material, and a considerable change for the better is noticeable from year to year in the construction of buildings on the estate.

It is believed that a more liberal policy with relation to the time for which leases are made on the San Lazaro estate would bring a large number of new tenants on that portion of the estate within the strong-material district, and leases for a period of at least twenty-five years would insure a number of new tenants who could well afford, and probably would erect, substantial buildings; but up to the present time this bureau has authority only to grant leases for six years. This subject will be covered in a special report.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures on account of the San Lazaro estate for the fiscal year 1909:

Receipts (rents received from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, collected by the bureau of internal revenue)	₱48,656.66
Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages, administrative	3,103.33
Transportation	141.78
Court costs	244.04
Miscellaneous (printing, postage, supplies, etc.)	727.33
Total administrative expense	4,216.48
Nonrecurrent expenses:	
Salaries and wages of surveying party preparing the estate for registration, obtaining levels, and laying out drains	2,453.48
Cost of construction of interior drains	4,959.06
Cost of filling low places on the estate	2,137.80
Total nonrecurrent expenses	9,550.34

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources for the year aggregated ₱671,847.86, an increase of ₱292,250.04 over the receipts for the previous fiscal year. The increase may be stated as follows:

Friar lands	₱253,206.81
Public lands	4,540.75
Receipts from operations	37,672.33
Account refunds to appropriation	867.77

While a reduction is shown in the receipts on account of San Lazaro estate of ₱4,037.62.

The receipts shown on account of San Lazaro estate and the sale of mineral lands are actually collected by the bureau of internal revenue.

Increased receipts are expected for the coming fiscal year under all the subdivisions mentioned, and the aggregate receipts should exceed ₱900,000, provided the friar lands receipts show no decrease on account of failure of the crops.

Receipts from operations have not been as large as expected, as it has been impossible at times to complete the work, and there are now outstanding on account of completed surveys the following amounts due the bureau:

From government bureaus	₱1,406.55
From provinces and municipalities	25,874.64
From firms and individuals	15,233.16
Total	42,514.35

The following statement shows the receipts and sources thereof from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, followed by a statement of the expenditures for the year:

BUREAU OF LANDS.

Statement of cash receipts, fiscal year 1909.

Friar lands, rentals and sales		₱534,122.55
Miscellaneous revenues:		
Sale public lands	₱3,863.71	
Lease public lands	1,053.71	
Lease foreshore lands	150.00	
Lease government lands	2,100.00	
Baguio town-site sales	7,345.32	
Sale coal lands	4,800.00	
Sale mineral lands[a]	7,704.67	
Miscellaneous sales	10.00	
		27,027.41
Receipts from operations:		
Surveys	36,339.89	
Subsistence furnished	1,028.06	
Court costs recovered	274.04	
Certified copies and blueprints	156.95	
Lost property	1,307.79	
Homestead fees	19,290.00	
Services rendered	1,268.80	
		59,665.53
San Lazaro estate, rentals[a]		48,656.66

[a] Administration by the bureau of lands. Collections actually made by the bureau of internal revenue.

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Refunds to appropriations:		
Services rendered	₱327.67	
Refunds of over-payments expense vouchers, overdrawn vacation leave, etc	619.59	
		₱947.26
Total collections		670,419.41

Statement of collections held in trust June 30, 1909.

Deposits account surveys	₱21,222.20
Deposits account homesteads	3,050.00
Deposits account advertising	155.76
Deposits account sales applications	183.44
Miscellaneous deposits	30.00
	24,641.40

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Statement of expenditures, fiscal year 1909.

	Salaries and wages.	Supplies.	Subsistence.	Transportation.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Per diems.	Printing.	Postage.	Advertising.	Rents.	Court costs.	Furniture, fixtures, and equipment.	Total.
General office												₱45,269.76	₱45,269.76
Public lands:													
Administration	₱55,025.98	₱4,021.93	₱1,645.43	₱3,716.14	₱3,666.55	₱1,805.60	₱1,445.90	₱3,264.93	₱481.02				75,073.48
Surveying and drafting	202,644.89	15,004.87	25,687.07	31,652.13	1,169.61		3,549.35	556.28		₱3,010.91			283,275.11
Road surveys and monument locations	115,864.82	2,997.94	22,763.90	9,868.05	3,309.66			360.43					155,164.80
Total	373,535.69	22,024.74	50,096.40	45,236.32	8,145.82	1,805.60	4,995.25	4,181.64	481.02	3,010.91		45,269.76	513,513.39
Friar lands:													
Administration	69,234.59	3,173.87	1,821.74	6,377.06	3,595.76	4,116.03	5,573.50	2,486.07		2,142.90			98,521.52
Surveying and drafting	53,869.15	1,381.25	1,556.49	2,873.14	92.13		394.37	42.43					60,208.96
Irrigation	15,226.66	365.10		1,797.54	8.33	991.80							18,389.43
Total	138,330.40	4,920.22	3,378.23	11,047.74	3,696.22	5,107.83	5,967.87	2,528.50		2,142.90			177,119.91
San Lazaro:													
Administration	3,103.33	278.86	46.90	1,033.18	5,152.31		73.74	134.58			₱244.04		10,066.94
Surveying and drafting	3,699.88												3,699.88
Total	6,803.21	278.86	46.90	1,033.18	5,152.31		73.74	134.58			244.04		13,766.82
Grand total	518,669.30	27,223.82	53,521.53	57,317.24	16,994.35	6,913.43	11,036.86	6,844.72	481.02	5,153.81	244.04	45,269.76	749,669.88

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Reconciliation with the auditor's accounts.

Bureau's books show total expenditure		₱749,669.88
Auditor's books show total expenditure		744,568.24
Difference		5,101.64
Fiscal year 1908 vouchers charged on the bureau's books in 1909		6,305.87
Auditor credits to bureau's expense item which is taken up by the bureau as receipt (*see* Refunds to appropriation)		958.37
Bureau charges item against expense, which has not yet reached auditor's office		40.00
Total charged by bureau not charged by auditor		7,304.24
Unpaid liabilities of 1909 charged by the auditor but not yet appearing on the bureau's books	₱1,920.60	
Voucher appears charged on the bureau's books in 1908 which did not reach the auditor's office until fiscal year 1909	282.00	
Total charged by auditor not charged by bureau		2,202.60
Difference		5,101.64

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the year, as shown by the records of the bureau, were ₱749,669.88, being an increase of ₱190,975.62 over the expenditures for the previous fiscal year. This increase may be segregated on account of the work done as follows:

Public lands	₱202,492.53
San Lazaro estate	3,562.93
Surveying and drafting	23,797.83
Road and monument location	146,706.92
General office	1,318.93

while the friar lands show less expenditures than for the previous year by ₱186,903.52, decrease in surveying expenses.

These increased expenditures, excepting the friar lands, are due to increased completed work in surveying and drafting and on public lands.

The appropriation for the year, according to act No. 1873, was ₱700,000, to which was added, in accordance with law, ₱59,665.53 from receipts from operations, making a total appropriation available for the use of the bureau of ₱759,665.53. Deducting the expenditures mentioned above and the outstanding liabilities at the close of the year of ₱1,920.60, leaves a balance of ₱9,995.65. These figures are somewhat different from the figures as shown by the auditor's report, which difference is explained in the statement of expenditures.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. SLEEPER,
Director of Lands.

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APPENDIX A.

CONDITIONS ON ESTATES.

BANILAD ESTATE.

Final plans and computations completed January 1, 1909. Estate classified and ready for sale. Sale postponed on account of the project of the military authorities to utilize part of the estate for a military post. That portion of the estate not included within the proposed military post was offered for sale in June and a large portion of the estate sold, but the records of the sales not included in the report for this year. Final plans of the estate have been referred to attorney for presentation to the court of land registration. It is believed that practically all of the Banilad estate will be disposed of by sale or permanent leasing during the coming year. The following statement shows the sale value at date of sale:

Purchased October 26, 1904; area, 1,925 hectares; purchase price		₱211,999.52
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱936.02	
Attorneys' fees to date of purchase	114.58	
		1,050.60
Cost of estate to date of purchase		213,050.12
Interest on purchase price, at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 26, 1904, to December 31, 1908		38,572.16
Cost of parcel surveys, plans, and descriptions of estate from October 26, 1904, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱15,466.52	
Supplies	2,147.08	
Transportation	346.08	
Miscellaneous	675.02	
Total cost of surveys		18,634.70
Cost of administration from October 26, 1904, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱4,343.68	
Supplies	162.21	
Transportation	172.30	
Printing	205.13	
Miscellaneous	1,681.98	
Total cost of administration		6,565.30
Attorneys' fees October 26, 1904, to December 31, 1908		401.04
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		1,200.00
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		948.38
Sale value of estate December 31, 1908		279,371.70

BINAGBAG ESTATE

This estate was offered for sale during the previous fiscal year. Very little accomplished during the year. About 30 per cent of the estate is vacant, although attempts have been made to induce occupants to purchase or re-lease. The sale value of this estate is high, and owing to its distance from the railway line it is unsalable. It is believed, however, that the former tenants will reoccupy the estate during the present year. The following statement shows the sale value of the estate at date of sale:

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Purchased October 24, 1904; area 294.75 hectares; purchase price		₱35,872.76
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱503.77	
Attorneys' fees to date of purchase	22.73	
		526.50
Cost of estate to date of purchase		36,399.26
Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1908		5,333.80
Cost of parcel surveys, plans, and descriptions of estate, October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱6,962.99	
Supplies	739.44	
Transportation	370.98	
Miscellaneous	85.34	
Total cost of surveys		8,158.75
Cost of administration from October 23, 1904, to March 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱492.01	
Supplies	23.84	
Transportation	61.43	
Printing	28.28	
Miscellaneous	392.67	
Total cost of administration		998.23
Attorneys' fees October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1908		80.39
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		100.00
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		100.00
Sale value of estate March 31, 1908		51,170.43

This estate was offered for sale March 31, 1908, on a basis of 20 annual installments, or for lease on a basis of 5 per cent of the sale value per annum for three years. Progress toward disposal is shown in the statement which shows the result of the attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year.

BIÑAN ESTATE.

All outstanding leases expired during the year and new leases are being written with corrected areas. Leasing has not been completed, although it is expected to have all occupied parcels on the estate leased within two months. Negotiations are about completed for the sale of the hacienda building to the municipality of Biñan for school purposes, and a large bodega for market purposes. The irrigation system has been giving fair results and with no expenditures except for maintenance. It is hoped to offer this estate for sale before the close of the coming year. It is probable that hereafter the rents will exceed expenses.

CALAMBA ESTATE.

A large percentage of the area on this estate remains unoccupied and unproductive. Efforts have been made to locate tenants on the sugar lands, with some success. New roads are necessary, and to some extent the municipal authorities have delayed progress in the leasing of this estate. All the old leases have expired and new ones are being received. The Manila Railway Company's line has been built across the estate during the year. The irrigation system has undergone extensive repairs, and old works abandoned many years

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ago have been reconstructed. This will increase the area of rice cultivation to a considerable extent and insure the leasing and eventual sale of such land. It is not probable that this estate will be offered for sale during the coming fiscal year. An annual deficit may be expected for some years of from ₱20,000 to ₱30,000.

DAMPOL ESTATE.

This estate, which was offered for sale during the previous fiscal year, has been finally entirely disposed of either by sale or lease. The following statement shows the results and the value of the estate at date of sale:

Purchased October 24, 1904; area, 928 hectares 93 ares; purchase price		₱150,647.56
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱1,279.32	
Attorneys' fees to date of purchase	90.92	
		1,370.24
Cost of estate to date of purchase		152,017.80
Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1908		22,080.80
Cost of parcel surveys, plans, and descriptions of estate, October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱5,087.67	
Supplies	687.39	
Transportation	236.01	
Miscellaneous	49.70	
Total cost of surveys		6,060.77
Cost of administration from October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱1,803.63	
Supplies	87.70	
Transportation	106.76	
Printing	102.36	
Miscellaneous	280.35	
Total cost of administration		2,380.80
Attorneys' fees, October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1908		321.58
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		500.00
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		1,000.00
Sale value of estate March 31, 1908		184,361.75

The progress toward disposal of this estate is shown in the statement which shows the result of the attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year.

GUIGUINTO ESTATE.

This estate was offered for sale in parcels at the beginning of the fiscal year on a basis of 20 annual installments or for lease on a basis of 5 per cent of the sale value per annum for three years. The following statement shows the value of the estate at date of sale:

Purchased October 26, 1904; area 945 hectares 68 ares 40 centares; purchase price		₱155,567.88
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱3,780.80	
Attorneys' fees to date of purchase	91.68	
		3,872.48
Cost of estate to date of purchase		159,440.36

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Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent compounded quarterly from October 26, 1904, to June 30, 1908		₱25,138.96
Cost of parcel surveys, plans, and descriptions of estate, October 26, 1904, to June 30, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱8,614.22	
Supplies	1,337.34	
Transportation	249.39	
Miscellaneous	166.07	
Total cost of surveys		10,367.02
Cost of administration from October 26, 1904, to June 30, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱2,300.42	
Supplies	133.16	
Transportation	172.86	
Printing	123.36	
Miscellaneous	679.23	
Total cost of administration		3,409.03
Attorneys' fees October 26, 1904, to March 31, 1907		320.83
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		600.00
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		1,000.00
Sale value of estate June 30, 1908		200,276.20

Of the 5 undisposed parcels, 1 parcel containing 3 hectares 91 ares 20 centares is claimed as private property and is pending decision in the court of land registration. The other 4 parcels are small rural lots which will probably be disposed of. The progress toward disposal of this estate is shown in the statement which shows the results of attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year.

IMUS ESTATE.

The leases on this estate expired and new leases were executed during the year. The area leased has been increased about 12 per cent and a slight increase has been made in the occupied area and it is believed that this ratio of increase will be continued as the land on this estate is particularly adaptable to cultivation, the unoccupied portions being sugar land on the southern end of the estate, which is difficult of access at present, but with the new roads which are now under consideration, it is anticipated that the occupied and cultivated area will rapidly increase. It is also probable that the administrative expense on this estate will be somewhat reduced and a further reduction in the deficit in the coming year is also probable, but it will be some years before the deficit is entirely eliminated. This estate is one of the largest and best that was purchased by the government, and the unit value of the land is high, but as there is a large number of small holdings, it will be salable. It will probably be impossible to offer the estate for sale before the fiscal year 1911, as the plans, descriptions, etc., will not have been prepared.

The irrigation system on this estate is an extensive one and furnishes irrigation for two crops on part of the estate.

The Manila and Dagupan Railroad line has been built across the northern portion of the estate.

Attempts are being made to induce sugar planters to occupy portions of the southern end of this estate, and there is probability of success.

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ISABELA ESTATE.

This estate has been prepared for sale, and the occupied area, which is very small, will probably be sold during the coming year.

For some years this estate must carry an annual deficit, as there is very little demand for land located as is this estate. This estate has been offered to several tobacco planters with a view of getting them interested, but owing to the lack of labor in the Cagayan Valley it seems to be a very difficult proposition. However, it is confidently expected that large tracts of this estate will be sold at no distant time.

The following statement shows the value of the estate at the date of sale:

Purchased October 24, 1904; area, 19,891 hectares; purchase price		₱319,716.02
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Attorneys' fees to date of purchase		166.71
Cost of estate to date of purchase		319,882.73
Interest on purchase price, compounded quarterly from October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908		73,340.71
Cost of parcel surveys, plans and descriptions of estate, October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱13,659.07	
Supplies	3,269.42	
Transportation	1,490.92	
Miscellaneous	191.01	
Total cost of surveys		18,610.42
Cost of administration from October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	6,531.56	
Supplies	218.86	
Transportation	894.26	
Printing	230.48	
Miscellaneous	974.00	
Total cost of administration		8,849.16
Attorneys' fees, October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908		589.54
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		757.03
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		1,485.81
Sale value of estate December 31, 1908		423,515.40

No sales have been made on this estate.

LOLOMBOY ESTATE.

It was expected to offer this estate for sale during the fiscal year, but owing to the delay in the preparation of plans and descriptions old leases have been allowed to continue, as it is the intention to begin the classification of this estate, preparatory to sale, in the early part of the coming year, and it is believed that a large part of this estate will be sold.

The irrigation system, although small, is giving satisfactory results.

MATAMO ESTATE.

This estate was offered for sale in the fiscal year 1908, but the occupant declined to purchase, and leased for a period of three years on a basis of 5 per cent per annum of the sale value. It is expected, however, that the lessee will purchase.

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MALINTA ESTATE.

This estate was offered for sale during the month of May and a large part sold, although it was impossible to record more than 1,000 sales certificates and 34 permanent leases during the year. It is believed that more than 95 per cent of this estate will be sold, although a portion of it is poor land and the price high.

The following statement shows the value of the estate at the date of sale. The final plans and descriptions of this estate are in the hands of the attorney for presentation to the court of land registration.

Statement of the sale value December 31, 1908.

Purchased October 24, 1904; area 3,574 hectares; purchase price		₱440,421.32
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱1,154.19	
Attorneys fees to date of purchase	242.49	
		1,396.68
Cost of estate to date of purchase		441,818.00
Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908		101,297.25
Cost of parcel surveys, plans and descriptions from October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1909:		
Salaries and wages	₱27,904.61	
Supplies	4,221.92	
Transportation	706.69	
Miscellaneous	1,065.33	
Total cost of surveys		33,898.55
Cost of administration from October 24, 1904, to March 31, 1909:		
Salaries and wages	₱10,133.39	
Supplies	508.31	
Transportation	619.46	
Printing	488.48	
Miscellaneous	2,071.81	
Total cost of administration		13,821.45
Attorneys fees, October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908		857.51
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		1,500.00
Attorneys fees and costs court of land registration		1,263.33
Sale value of estate March 31, 1908		594,456.09

The progress toward disposal of this estate is shown in the statement which shows the results of the attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year.

MUNTINLUPA ESTATE.

This estate was offered for sale in April, and more than one-half has already been sold. It is probable that about 70 per cent of this estate will be sold, the balance being unoccupied land and of poor quality. The Manila Railway Company's line has been completed across the estate during the past year, which will increase the value of this property, and it is understood that a government road is soon to be built across the estate, when it is hoped that the balance of the estate may be disposed of. Two hundred and fifty hectares of this estate have been reserved for the use of the bureau of agriculture as

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a stock farm, and it is now so occupied. The following statement shows the sale value of the estate at the date of sale:

Purchased October 24, 1904; area 2,827 hectares; purchase price		₱87,677.06
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱1,910.56	
Attorneys fees to date of purchase	53.05	
		1,963.61
Cost of estate to date of purchase		89,640.67
Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908		15,548.29
Cost of parcel surveys, plans, and descriptions of estate, October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱14,406.42	
Supplies	1,850.99	
Transportation	196.49	
Miscellaneous	241.60	
Total cost of surveys		16,695.50
Cost of administration from October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱1,909.60	
Supplies	155.47	
Transportation	162.72	
Printing	92.21	
Miscellaneous	393.34	
Total cost of administration		2,713.34
Attorneys fees, October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908		187.58
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		477.00
Attorneys fees and costs court of land registration		461.79
Sale value of estate December 31, 1908		125,724.17
Cost of maintenance irrigation October 24, 1904, to December 31, 1908		349.30
Total		126,073.47

The progress toward disposal of this estate is shown in the statement which shows the results of attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year.

NAIC ESTATE.

All leases have been renewed on this estate during the year with a resultant increase in the area leased of about 200 hectares. As all the occupied parcels on this estate are now leased it will be possible to close the office on this estate for at least a portion of the coming year, until such time as the estate is ready for sale. A large number of caiñgins have been made on this estate and it has been necessary to keep a ranger at work in order to prevent damage being done to the estate. It is believed that this estate may be offered for sale and perhaps over half of it sold to the present occupants.

PIEDAD.

The leases on this estate expired during the fiscal year and new leases were executed, and it is probable that a large portion of the unoccupied area will be leased upon terms and conditions which will eventually prove advantageous to the government. It is possible, but not probable, that this estate will be offered for sale during the coming fiscal year.

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SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABON.

The leases expiring on this estate were not renewed but were extended for a period of six months, during which time it is expected that the estate will be classified and ready for sale, the classification committee being at work upon the estate. Some increase in the area leased will be noticed, and it is expected to offer the estate for sale within a few months, when it is believed that at least one-half of the estate will be sold. The Manila Railway Company have completed their line to the northern boundary of this estate, which, when completed through the estate, will be of considerable benefit. The irrigation system is in a satisfactory condition and appears to be supplying the needs of the tenants.

ORION ESTATE.

This estate was offered for sale during the fiscal year 1908, which sale has been continued until there are now 30 undisposed parcels, with an area of 76 hectares 14 areas and 65 centares, and total sale value of ₱8,547.16. Four of these parcels are occupied by the Roman Catholic Church, and three are claimed as private property. Twenty-three parcels are unsalable, owing, primarily, to the lack of animals with which to cultivate, and, secondly, to the lack of irrigation, which may be furnished in the near future, as the subject is under consideration. The following statement shows the sale value of the estate at date of sale:

Purchased October 20, 1905; area 916 hectares, purchase price		₱98,050.33
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱868.09	
Attorneys' fees to date of purchase	129.19	
		997.28
Cost of estate to date of purchase		99,047.61
Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 20, 1905, to March 31, 1908		10,031.82
Cost of parcel surveys, plans, and descriptions of estate, October 20, 1905, to March 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱7,133.58	
Supplies	710.20	
Transportation	136.07	
Miscellaneous	159.56	
Total cost of surveys		8,139.41
Cost of administration from October 20, 1905, to March 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱3,142.34	
Supplies	104.90	
Transportation	143.42	
Printing	66.00	
Miscellaneous	462.95	
Total cost of administration		3,919.61
Attorneys' fees October 20, 1905, to March 31, 1908		111.44
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		300.00
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		500.00
Sale value of estate March 31, 1908		122,049.89

The progress toward disposal of this estate is shown in the statement which shows the results of attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year.

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SAN JOSE DE MINDORO.

This estate is not under cultivation, and up to the latter part of the year was occupied for the pasturage of cattle, the owners of which have now vacated the estate, so that no revenue is being collected. A number of inquiries have been made during the year by persons desiring to invest in large tracts of land in the islands. All possible information has been furnished, but no negotiations have been concluded looking to the purchase of this estate. As the estate now stands, there is a deficit of ₱23,902.50, which must be carried by the government, and it is believed that until corporations are authorized to buy large tracts of land for agricultural purposes it will be almost impossible to dispose of this estate. The following statement shows the value of the estate to January 4, 1909:

Purchased October 4, 1904; area, 23,266 hectares; purchase price		₱597,564.14
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Attorney's fees to date of purchase		299.57
Cost of estate to date of purchase		597,863.71
Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 4, 1904, to January 4, 1909		101,653.83
Cost of parcel surveys, plans, and descriptions from October 4, 1904, to January 4, 1909:		
Salaries and wages	₱9,056.74	
Supplies	1,284.00	
Transportation	548.97	
Miscellaneous	29.06	
Total cost of surveys		10,918.77
Cost of administration from October 4, 1904, to January 4, 1909:		
Salaries and wages	₱4,566.61	
Supplies	219.63	
Transportation	106.16	
Printing	371.26	
Miscellaneous	450.01	
Total cost of administration		5,713.67
Attorneys' fees, October 4, 1904, to January 4, 1909		1,178.56
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		1,500.00
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		601.46
Sale value of estate, January 4, 1909		719,430.00

SAN MARCOS.

This estate was sold during the fiscal year 1908, and the installments due to date have been promptly paid, with interest, and it is believed that the purchasers will experience no difficulty in making subsequent payments.

SANTA CRUZ DE MALABON.

All outstanding leases were canceled during the year and new leases executed, with the result of an increase of 12 per cent in the area leased, and still further leases are expected. The irrigation system on this estate is giving satisfactory results, although some repairs will be necessary in the near future. It is not expected to offer the estate for sale during the coming fiscal year owing to the lack of detailed information, descriptions, and plans.

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SANTA MARIA DE PANDI.

All the old leases on this estate were canceled during the year and new leases are now being executed based upon actual areas, and reclassification has been made on the parcels on this estate in order that the proper rents may be paid, the rent schedules revised to conform more nearly to rents of similar classes of land on other estates. The new leases have not been completed, and it is expected that the leased area will be increased to equal 80 per cent of the total area of the estate. There are approximately 5,000 parcels of land on this estate. The roads are in bad condition and many of the parcels are difficult of access except in the dry season. It is believed, however, that this estate will be on a self-sustaining basis before the close of the coming year.

SANTA ROSA ESTATE.

This estate was offered for sale during the month of March, and practically the entire occupied area has been sold or leased.

During the sale of this estate an unfortunate occurrence took place, by which three of the agriculturists who were occupants of the estate were murdered by a band of malcontents, led by a fanatic. This occurrence retarded the sale of the estate, as it frightened other occupants, including the laborers, from occupying the land. It is hoped, however, that this will only be temporary, although some of the former occupants have relinquished their lands.

This estate has considerable sugar land, and efforts are being made to extend the sugar cultivation, with some success. The sugar crop during the past year was poor, owing to typhoons followed by drought. The coming crop, however, appears to be in splendid condition, and it is hoped that a good crop will result.

The bureau of agriculture, which formerly was doing plowing for the agriculturists, has withdrawn its plow, owing to the lack of cooperation on the part of the planters.

The irrigation system on this estate needs extensive repairs and reconstruction, which will be undertaken during the coming fiscal year.

The following statement shows the sale value of the estate at date of sale:

Purchased, October 19, 1905; area, 5,470 hectares; purchase price		₱910,234.72
Expenses incident to purchase:		
Preliminary surveys	₱3,251.71	
Attorneys' fees to date of purchase	1,216.05	
		4,467.76
Cost of estate to date of purchase		914,702.48
Estimated purchase value of irrigation works and land pertaining thereto		12,000.00
		902,702.48
Interest on purchase price at 4 per cent, compounded quarterly from October 19, 1905, to December 31, 1908		122,622.76

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Cost of parcel surveys, plans and descriptions of estate, October 19, 1905, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱33,355.78	
Supplies	4,826.28	
Transportation	1,294.42	
Miscellaneous	434.14	
Total cost of surveys		₱39,910.62
Cost of administration from October 19, 1905, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱16,810.42	
Supplies	1,595.99	
Transportation	891.74	
Printing	819.58	
Miscellaneous	1,695.03	
Total cost of administration		21,812.76
Cost of maintenance of irrigation from October 19, 1905, to December 31, 1908:		
Salaries and wages	₱2,729.40	
Supplies	532.24	
Transportation	110.31	
Miscellaneous	306.14	
Total cost maintenance of irrigation		3,678.09
Attorneys' fees, October 19, 1905, to December 31, 1908		1,052.70
Salaries and traveling expenses incident to sale		2,000.00
Attorneys' fees and costs in court of land registration		2,004.88
Sale value of estate December 31, 1908		1,095,784.29
Improvements: Purchase price of irrigation system, dams, canals, etc	₱12,000.00	
Interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly from October 19, 1905, to December 31, 1908	1,630.06	
Value of irrigation system December 31, 1908		13,630.06

The land pertaining to this estate was offered for sale December 31, 1908, on a basis of 20 annual installments, or for lease on a basis of 5 per cent of the sale value per annum for three years. The progress toward the disposal of this estate is shown in the statement which shows the results of the attempt to dispose of the estates by sale or permanent lease during the year.

TALA.

New leases were executed on this estate during the year, based on corrected areas, until at the close of the year there was 77 per cent of the estate leased as against 10 per cent at the close of the last fiscal year. The balance of the estate, for which a preliminary contract was made during the previous year, will soon be leased and occupied, so that practically all of the estate will be accounted for, and it is expected to place the estate on sale within a very few months. The work of classifying will be begun at the beginning of the coming year.

TALISAY-MINGLANILLA.

The local conditions on this estate have been most unsatisfactory during the past year, as a large percentage of the occupants have persistently ignored all efforts of the government to secure signatures to leases, but during the year the title to this property has been registered in the court of land registration, thereby disposing of the claims

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of the occupants, and a writ of possession directed to the sheriff of Cebu has been secured and is being used for dispossession of occupants who decline to lease. There are some two thousand of these and the work is necessarily slow, but is proceeding satisfactorily and up to the close of the year only four ejected tenants have made reentry upon the premises formerly occupied and action will be immediately taken against such tenants. Only a few of the ejected tenants have made application for leases for the purpose of again occupying their lands, and it is believed that a large number of parcels of this estate will be unoccupied unless the former tenants return. A part of the estate is excellent land and undoubtedly can be disposed of, but there is a large portion of mountainous land of slight value which for years will probably remain vacant.

An increase in the area leased of 10 per cent is shown on the report, but this is far from satisfactory, as it is believed that about 70 per cent of the area of the estate is occupied. It is hoped, however, that with the aid of the local authorities leases may be obtained for between 40 and 50 per cent of this estate during the coming year.

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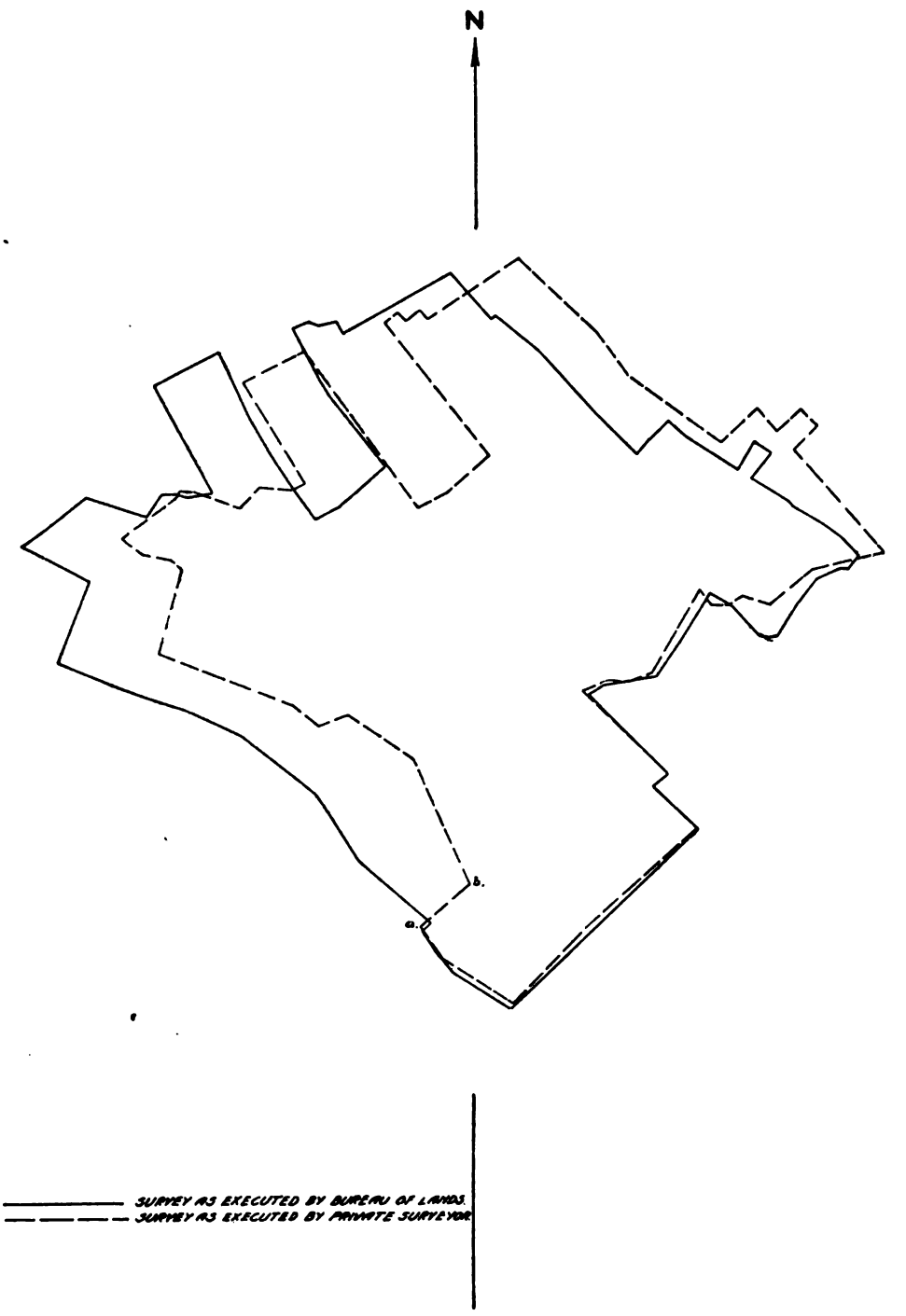

Both dotted and heavy lines are referred to the true meridian. The dotted line incloses the land decreed to the applicant and the heavy line incloses that occupied and claimed by him.
This property is well marked by fences. The line *a–b* of the private survey may have been adopted to close the survey.

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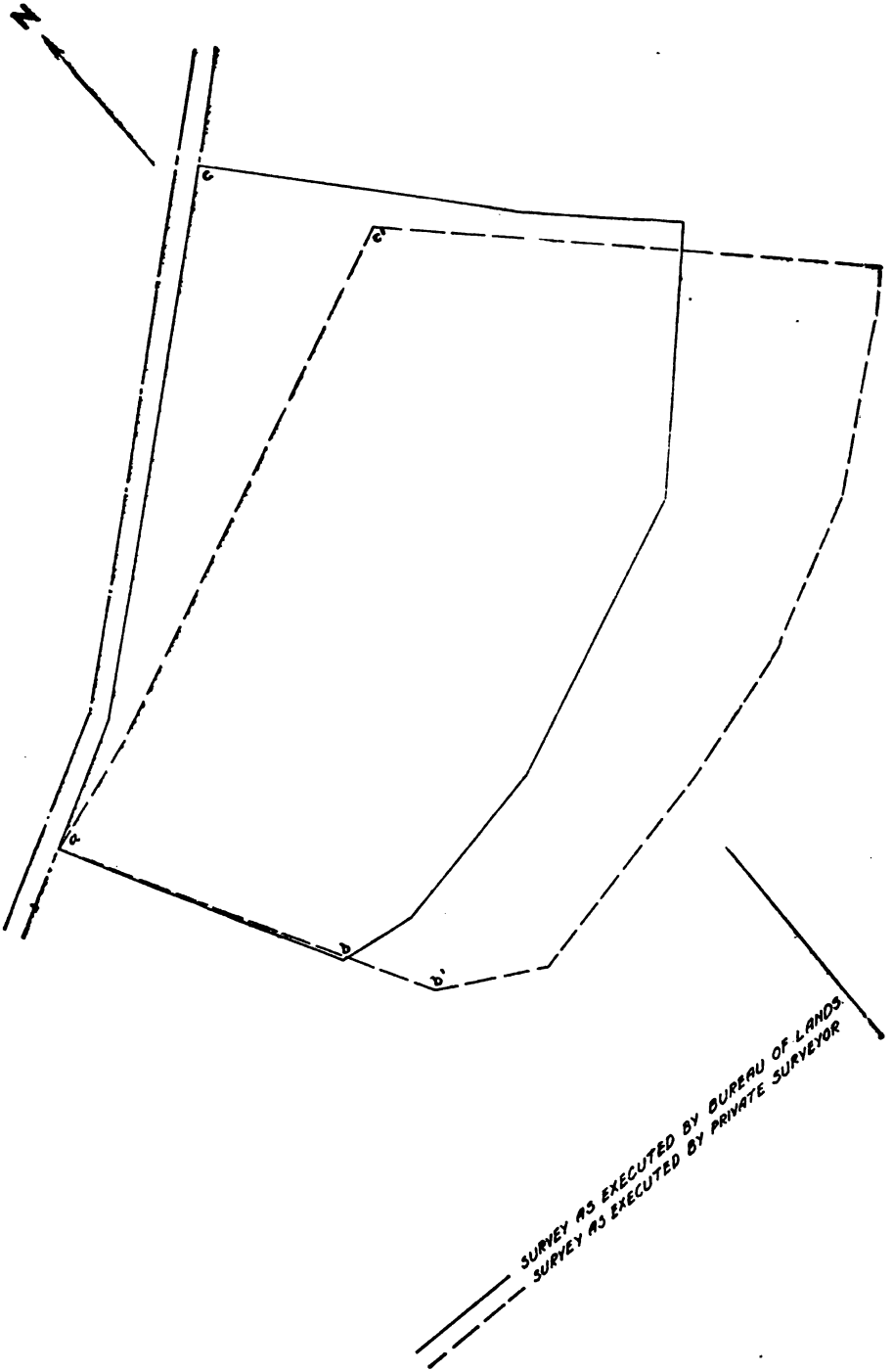

Both dotted and heavy lines are referred to the true meridian, the former inclosing the land decreed to the applicant and the latter inclosing that actually claimed and occupied and marked by well defined boundaries. The heavy line indicates the true position of the road on the northern boundary of the property.

Both surveys are plotted from the common point *a*. The length of side *a*–*b'* was probably adopted by the private surveyor to close the figure, and not directly measured. Had the points *c* and *c'* been taken for a common origin in platting, as they are common in fact, the decreed position of a considerable portion of the property would be north of the existing road.

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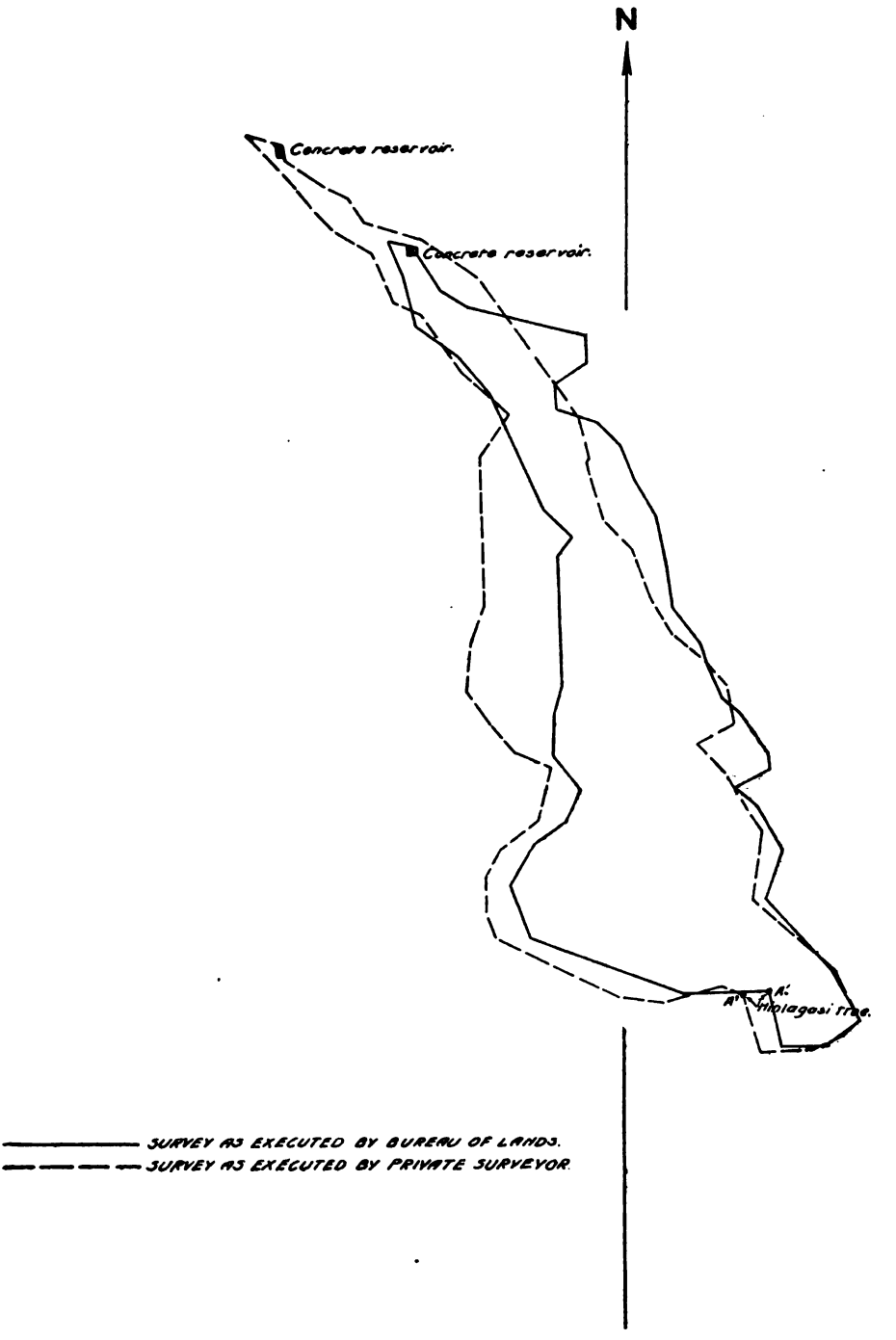

Both heavy and dotted lines are referred to the true meridian. There is no doubt that the same points were taken practically throughout both surveys. The eastern boundary was found by the Bureau of Lands surveyor to be marked by trees scribed with crosses. Within the northern apex of each survey is shown a concrete reservoir and corners *A* and *A'* are identical, being marked by a Hinlagasi tree.

Area, private survey, 9 Ha. 20 A. 46 C.
Area, B. L. survey, 8 Ha. 18 A. 50 C.

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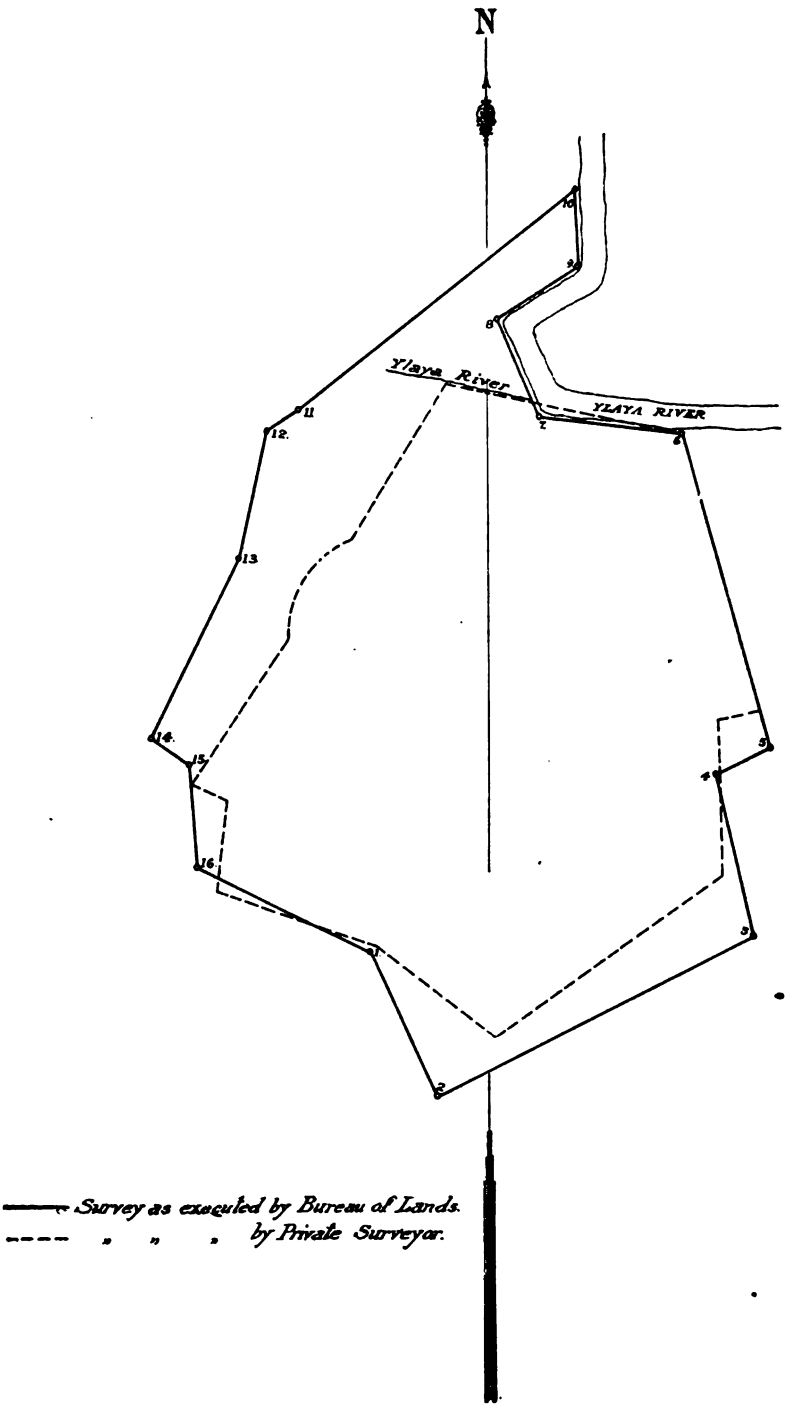

All points taken are same in both surveys, except that 8 and 9 are not shown in private survey. All lines are marked by stone walls or hedges and were pointed out to the Bureau of Lands surveyor by the owner, who prepared the sketch from which a private surveyor made the plan presented to the court, and from which considerably less property was decreed than was actually possessed. The private surveyor who made the plan and figured the area never saw the land and did not sign the plan, that being signed by the farmer owning the land.

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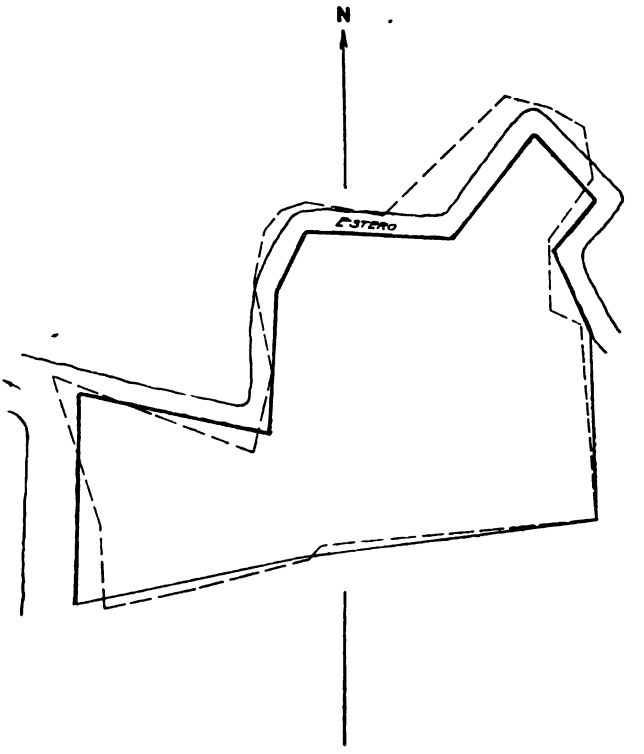

——————— SURVEY AS EXECUTED BY BUREAU OF LANDS.
— — — — — SURVEY AS EXECUTED BY PRIVATE SURVEYOR.

Both dotted and heavy lines are referred to the true meridian. The dotted line incloses the land decreed to the applicant from private survey. The heavy line incloses that actually claimed and occupied and was agreed to by the private surveyor making the original survey who was present at the Bureau of Lands survey.

Another decreed property on the north extends to the north bank of the estero, and thus includes a portion of the parcel decreed in this case.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 916.

CERTAIN INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO A LETTER WRITTEN FROM THE INSULAR BUREAU OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO THE LAW FIRM OF STRONG & CADWALADER, OF NEW YORK CITY.

MAY 16, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1910.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to acknowledge receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives dated May 14, 1910:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives the following information:

A true copy of the letter written from the Insular Bureau in the War Department on or about September fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, to the law firm of Strong and Cadwalader, of New York City, relative to the friar lands in the Philippine Islands and the laws pertaining thereto, and the original letter of reply of the firm of Strong and Cadwalader to the foregoing letter from the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

In reply I beg to inform you that no letter was written from the Insular Bureau of the War Department on or about September 4, 1909, to the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, of New York City, relating to the friar lands of the Philippine Islands. However, I beg to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed by Major McIntyre, an assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to Mr. John Henry Hammond, of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, which, though it does not relate to the friar lands, I believe to be the letter desired.

I also inclose Mr. Hammond's reply.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 4, 1909.

MY DEAR MR. HAMMOND: As I promised you yesterday, I am inclosing herewith copies of—

An opinion of Governor Magoon, of May 10, 1904, when, as law officer of the Insular Bureau, he passed on the question "Do the existing laws of the Philippine Islands limit the number of acres of farming land which a corporation may acquire when the land at the time of acquisition is subject to private ownership?"

An opinion of the acting attorney-general of the Philippine Islands, of July 19, 1907, in the matter of the Philippine Plantation Company.

An opinion of the attorney-general of the Philippine Islands, of October 30, 1907, in the matter of the holding of mining claims by a corporation or association in the Philippine Islands.

In glancing hurriedly, as we did, over Magoon's opinion of 1904, I think we failed to fully observe the strictness or exactness with which he confined himself to the specific question propounded. I now see that his opinion does not seriously conflict with the opinion of the attorney-general in 1907, as he limits himself to the question as to whether the corporation can acquire the land, and does not go into the question as to the use to which the land is to be put or as to the charter of the particular corporation. I think that when this is thoroughly understood Magoon's opinion is not open to question. The question would arise only if this land should be secured by a corporation the charter of which authorized it "to engage in agriculture," which seems to have been the case of the corporation the attorney-general had in mind in his opinion of July 19, 1907.

Referring now to section 75 of the act of July 1, 1902, that is, the Philippine act, I would invite your attention to section 3 of the act of May 1, 1900, being a joint resolution to provide for the administration of civil affairs in Porto Rico, etc., which provides with reference to Porto Rico, as follows:

> No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate or be permitted to hold or own real estate except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created, and every corporation hereafter authorized to engage in agriculture shall by its charter be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 500 acres of land; and this provision shall be held to prevent any member of a corporation engaged in agriculture from being in anywise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture. Corporations, however, may loan funds upon real estate security, and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of real estate so obtained within five years after obtaining title. Corporations not organized in Porto Rico, and doing business therein, shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable.

This, you see, is even more restrictive than the Philippine act, in that an agricultural corporation is limited to the ownership and control of not to exceed 500 acres of land.

It seems to me that we would make a mistake, now that this question is about to arise seriously in the Philippine Islands, to wholly neglect the precedents that may have been established in the construction of this act in Porto Rico. Major Shelton, one of the officers of the bureau, was in Porto Rico about the time of the passage of the recent tariff bill, and I cabled him to look up this feature of the matter in Porto Rico, and when he returns, which will be in a few days, he may have this specific information.

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However, it is very generally known that, notwithstanding the very restrictive nature of the section above referred to, the sugar industry of Porto Rico has been developed as fully as though there were no such provision.

You understand that the opinions which I am sending have never received the formal approval of the Secretary of War, except the one by Governor Magoon, which was approved by the Acting Secretary.

Very truly, yours,

FRANK MCINTYRE,
Major, Eighth U. S. Infantry,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Mr. JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
Strong & Cadwalader,
40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *September 7, 1909.*

MY DEAR MAJOR MCINTYRE: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind favor of the 4th instant, with inclosures, as stated.

I note that Governor Magoon's opinion appears to be strictly confined to the specific question which was propounded.

I note also that precedents appear to have been established in Porto Rico which may have an important bearing upon the construction of the Philippine statutes.

With many thanks for your courtesy and for the information supplied,

I remain, respectfully, yours,

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND.

Maj. FRANK MCINTYRE,
Eighth U. S. Infantry,
Acting Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge and comply with your request for a report on the following question: Do the existing laws of the Philippine Islands limit the number of acres of farming land which a corporation may acquire, when the land at the time of the acquisition is subject to private ownership?

I am of opinion that said question should be answered in the negative.

In support of said opinion, attention is called to the following:

Article VIII of the treaty of peace with Spain (Paris, 1898) provides as follows:

> And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession * * * can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

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This provision of the treaty simply declares the well-established rule of international law that a transfer of sovereignty does not affect the rights appurtenant to private ownership of property. Under this rule of international law and under the provision of the treaty, a private proprietor in the Philippine Islands is at liberty to convey title without regard to the number of acres, and such right may be exercised without such limitation where the grantee is a corporation.

The laws of the Philippine Islands place no limit upon the number of acres of farming land to which a corporation may acquire and retain title, where the land is subject to private ownership at the time of the transfer of title to the corporation.

The act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes" (32 Stat., pt. 1, p. 691), provides as follows:

SEC. 15. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and empowered, on such terms as it may prescribe, by general legislation, to provide for the granting or sale and conveyance to actual occupants and settlers and other citizens of said islands such parts and portions of the public domain, other than timber and mineral lands, of the United States in said islands as it may deem wise, not exceeding sixteen hectares to any one person and for the sale and conveyance of not more than one thousand and twenty-four hectares to any corporation or association of persons: *Provided*, That the grant or sale of such lands, whether the purchase price be paid at once or in partial payments, shall be conditioned upon actual and continued occupancy, improvement, and cultivation of the premises sold for a period of not less than five years, during which time the purchaser or grantee can not alienate or encumber said land or the title thereto; but such restriction shall not apply to transfers of rights and title of inheritance under the laws for the distribution of the estates of decedents.

This provision relates to the "parts and portions of the public domain other than timber and mineral lands," and does not affect land subject to private ownership.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. MAGOON,
Law Officer Bureau of Insular Affairs.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

MANILA, *July 19, 1907.*

SIR: In response to your request of July 16, 1907, I have the honor to submit the following opinion:

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Philippine Plantation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona and authorized by its articles of incorporation to engage in agriculture in the Philippine Islands, has applied to the secretary of commerce and police for a license to do business in the Philippine Islands, under the provisions of sections 68–73, inclusive, of act 1459. Said corporation claims title to approximately 43,000 acres of land in the Cagayan Valley, on the island of Luzon, and proposes to grow tobacco and other agricultural products on said land. The corporation has widely published information to the effect that it owns said tract of land and will derive immense profits from the agricultural development of the same, principally in growing

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tobacco. Said corporation does not deny that its main business will be the agricultural development of the said 43,000 acres of land.

QUESTIONS.

1. Under the above statement of facts, would the secretary of commerce and police be justified, under the law, in refusing to grant a license to said corporation to do business in the Philippine Islands?

2. In case of refusal to grant such license, may the said corporation maintain a suit for the writ of mandamus and compel the issuance of an order for a license to said corporation to do business in the Philippine Islands?

OPINION.

Section 75 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, commonly known as the "Philippines bill," provides that no corporation shall be permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created.

Section 75 further provides that every corporation authorized to engage in agriculture shall, by its charter, be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 1,024 hectares of land; and that all corporations not organized in the Philippine Islands, but doing business therein, shall be bound by the above restrictions.

Section 15 of said act of Congress limits the sale of public land to a corporation to 1,024 hectares. This section has absolutely no bearing on the question at issue; neither is there anything in either sections 15, 75, or any other section of said act of Congress, that would indicate that the restrictions contained in section 75 apply solely to public lands and was not intended as a restriction upon private ownership.

Section 75 is incorporated in said act of Congress under the title of "Franchises" and applies to corporations and their right to engage in business and hold lands within the Philippine Islands. The question of public lands is treated in said act of Congress in sections 12 to 62, inclusive; and section 75 of said act, by its terms, applies to all lands in the Philippine Islands, however acquired by a corporation doing business therein.

Section 13 of act 1459 of the Philippine Commission, commonly known as "The corporation law," provides that no corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate or be permitted to hold or own real estate, except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created; and every corporation authorized to engage in agriculture is by such law restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 1,024 hectares of land.

The restrictions contained in section 75 of said act of Congress and in section 13 of the corporation law absolutely and unequivocally restrict corporations authorized to engage in agriculture in the Philippine Islands to the ownership and control of not to exceed 1,024 hectares of land.

The Philippines Plantation Company confessedly is organized to engage in agriculture in the Philippine Islands and claims title to 43,000 acres of land in the Cagayan Valley within the Philippine Islands. It is admitted by such corporation that said tract of 43,000 acres is to be devoted by the said corporation to agriculture and the raising of agricultural products. It is my opinion that the use of said

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tract of land by said corporation in excess of 1,024 hectares is a direct violation of the prohibitions contained in section 75 of said act of Congress and section 13 of the corporation law.

Section 68 of the corporation law provides that no foreign corporation or corporations formed, organized, or existing under any laws other than those of the Philippine Islands shall be permitted to transact business in the Philippine Islands until after it shall have obtained a license for that purpose from the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the executive bureau, upon order of the secretary of finance and justice in case of banks, savings and loan banks, trust corporations, and banking institutions of all kinds, and upon order of the secretary of commerce and police in case of all foreign corporations.

Said section 68 further provides that no order for a license shall be issued by either of said secretaries except upon a statement, under oath, of the managing agent of the corporation, showing to the satisfaction of the proper secretary that the corporation is solvent and in sound financial condition; and such secretary, before ordering that a license be issued, in the case of any particular corporation, may require further evidence of the solvency and fair dealing of the corporation if in his judgment such further information is essential.

It being apparent from the facts of this matter that the said corporation is openly violating the restrictions of the said act of Congress and the corporation law, and is illegally conducting the business for which it seeks a license, the secretary of commerce and police would be justified in refusing such license, because of such prima facie showing of unfair dealing.

Section 68 of the corporation law confers a discretionary power upon the secretary of commerce and police to issue or refuse an order for license to a corporation of the class of this applicant. A discretionary power having been so conferred upon the secretary of commerce and police, mandamus will not lie to compel such official to issue an order for license.

I am therefore of the opinion that a corporation organized to engage in agriculture in the Philippine Islands is restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 1,024 hectares of land, and that such restriction equally applies to foreign corporations authorized by their charters to engage in agriculture in the Philippine Islands and are seeking a license to carry on such business under the provisions of section 68 of the corporation law.

I am also of the opinion that if the secretary of commerce and police is satisfied that such a corporation is violating said restrictions, and has acquired and is using for such agricultural purposes a tract of land in the Philippine Islands exceeding in area 1,024 hectares, he may, in his discretion, refuse to issue an order for a license under the provisions of section 68 of the corporation law; and, further, I am of the opinion that the act of the secretary of commerce and police in refusing to grant such order for a license would be within his discretionary powers, and that mandamus will not lie to compel him to issue such an order.

Very respectfully,

———— ————,
Acting Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, P. I.

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BUREAU OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Manila, October 30, 1907.

SIR: Pursuant to your indorsement upon the attached papers, I have the honor to submit an opinion upon the following question:

Does section 33 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, known as the Philippine bill, prohibit the acquisition by purchase or otherwise of more than one mine or mining claim on the same vein or lode?

Said section 33 reads as follows:

> That no holder shall be entitled to hold in his, its, or their name or in the name of any other person, corporation, or association more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode.

Said section must be interpreted in connection with the other provisions of the act on the subject of mineral lands. From section 22 to section 36, inclusive, this act deals with the matter of the location of "mining claims upon land containing veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits." The location of a mining claim is the act of appropriating a parcel of land containing precious metal in its soil or rock, according to certain established rules. It usually consists in placing on the ground, in a conspicuous position, a notice setting forth the name of the locator, the fact that it is thus taken or located, with the requisite description of the extent and boundaries of the parcel, according to the provisions of the law. (Smelting Company *v.* Kemp, 104 U. S., p. 649.)

It will be observed from section 22 of said act of Congress, as amended by an act of Congress approved February 6, 1905, that any qualified person desiring to locate a mineral claim shall, subject to the provisions of said act with respect to the land which may be used for mining, enter upon the same and locate a plat of ground measuring, where possible, but not exceeding, 300 meters in length by 300 meters in breadth, in as nearly as possible a rectangular form; and it further appears from sections 22 to 36, inclusive, that the terms "mineral claim" and "claim" are used to designate the parcel of mineral land located as therein described. For instance, section 23 provides that a "mineral claim" shall be marked by two posts, placed as nearly as possible on the line of the lode or vein, and the posts shall be numbered 1 and 2, and the distance between posts numbered 1 and 2 shall not exceed 300 meters, the line between posts numbered 1 and 2 to be known as the "location line." Section 24 provides that when a "claim" has been located the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts numbered 1 and 2 so that it can be distinctly seen. Section 27 provides that the holder of a "mineral claim" shall be entitled to all minerals which may lie within his "claim," but shall not be entitled to mine outside the boundary lines of his "claim" continued vertically downward.

Section 28 provides that no "mineral claim" of the full size shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit made by the applicant, or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts; that the legal notices and posts have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the "claim" proposed to be recorded; and that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person. Section 29 provides that no "mineral claim" which, at the date of its

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record, is known by the locator to be less than a full-sized "mineral claim" shall be recorded without the word "fraction" being added to the name of the "claim," etc. Section 31 provides that every person locating a "mineral claim" shall record the same with the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder of the district within which the same is situate, within thirty days after the location thereof.

Section 32 provides that in case of any dispute as to the location of any "mineral claim" the title to the "claim" shall be recognized according to the priority of such location, subject to any question as to the validity of the record itself and subject to the holder having complied with all the terms and conditions of said act. Then comes section 33, which provides that no holder shall be entitled to hold in his, its, or their name or in the name of any other person, corporation, or association more than one "mineral claim" on the same vein or lode; and section 34 provides that the holder may at any time abandon any "mineral claim" by giving notice in writing of such intention to abandon to the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder, and that from the date of record of such notice his interest in such "claim" shall cease.

Therefore it appears that in said section 33 the term "mineral claim" is used to designate the parcel of mineral land located as provided in the preceding sections of said act, not exceeding the measurement prescribed in section 22 thereof; and that the word "holder," as used in said section and in the preceding sections, refers to any person, corporation, or association having possession of the claim by virtue of a location and the record thereof in the manner provided in the sections preceding said section 33, and that said section has no reference to the owner of mineral lands under title conveyed by a person who holds by virtue of a patent from the Government.

This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that nothing is provided in said act with reference to obtaining patents to "land claimed and located for valuable mineral deposits" until the beginning of section 37, and is further supported by the fact that after the provisions for perfecting title to "land claimed and located for valuable mineral deposits," by obtaining a patent therefor from the government, it is expressly provided at the end of section 39 that—

> Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of a title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

It was the manifest intention of the Congress in said act to restrict the number of locations that could be made by one person or association of persons upon the same vein or lode, in order to secure equality of privilege and opportunity to all persons desiring to locate mineral claims, and to prevent any person or association of persons from monopolizing the mineral resources of a region by making an unlimited number of locations on the same vein or lode.

The locator of unoccupied mineral lands who complies with the requirements of the law as to location, recording, and development work thereby becomes entitled to the exclusive possession and enjoyment thereof and has the right to explore and extract minerals therefrom. He also has the right under the law to purchase from the government the legal title to such public lands by paying $5 per acre therefor, which right to purchase he may exercise or not, at his

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pleasure. In the acquisition of the legal title to public lands the last step is the issuance of a patent to the purchaser. The patent is the conveyance by which the government passes its title to portions of the public domain. For the transfer of that title the law has made numerous provisions, designating the persons who may acquire it and the terms of its acquisition. The patent, when duly issued in pursuance of law, conveys a fee simple title to the lands, and in the absence of express provision of law such title is clear of any incumbrance or restriction and carries with it the right to the use of the surface as well as the right to extract the minerals therefrom.

As stated by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Smelting Company *v.* Kemp (104 U. S., pp. 640–641):

> The execution and record of the patent are the final acts of the officers of the Government for the transfer of its title, and, as they can be lawfully performed only after certain steps have been taken, that instrument, duly signed, countersigned, and sealed, not merely operates to pass the title, but is in the nature of an official declaration by that branch of the Government to which the alienation of the public lands, under the law, is intrusted that all the requirements preliminary to its issue have been complied with

The general rule is, in the absence of a prohibitory statute, that every interest in lands is the subject of sale and transfer, and no words allowing it are necessary. The law favors the free alienation of property, and restrictions thereon will not be held to exist unless they are clearly and unmistakably imposed.

It will be noted that in section 13 of said Philippine bill, upon the subject of homestead entries on agricultural public lands, the Congress provided that a single homestead entry shall not exceed 16 hectares in extent. No restriction was placed upon the alienation of lands acquired by homestead entry, but the Philippine Commission, in section 3 of act No. 926, provided that no certificate shall be given or patent issued for the land applied for until the expiration of five years from the date of the filing of the application, and that the person filing such application shall prove by two credible witnesses that he has resided upon and cultivated the land for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the application, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated or encumbered, and that he shall be entitled to a patent.

Section 15 of the Philippine bill provides that the government of the Philippine Islands may provide for the granting or sale and conveyance to actual occupants and settlers and other citizens of said islands of such parts and portions of the public domain other than timber and mineral lands as it may deem wise, not exceeding 16 hectares to any one person, and also provides for the sale and conveyance of not more than 1,024 hectares to any corporation or association of persons, with a proviso, however, that the granting or sale of such lands shall be conditioned upon actual and continued occupancy, improvement, and cultivation of the premises sold for a period of not less than five years, during which time the purchaser or grantee can not alienate or encumber said land or the title thereto.

For reasons which it deemed wise the Congress saw fit to place this restriction upon the alienation of the title to agricultural lands sold and conveyed by the Government to actual settlers and occupants and other citizens of the islands; but after such period of five years from the date of application and entry there is no restriction or prohibition

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whatever as to the alienation of such lands. While it is true that it appears to have been the purpose of Congress to prevent any person, corporation, or association from locating or holding under location rights more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode, the Congress did not see fit or deem it wise to place any restriction upon the alienation of the location rights to any such mineral claims or upon the alienation of the title to mineral lands under patent from the Government; on the contrary, in section 39, it is specially provided that nothing in said act contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of a title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

In this connection it should also be observed that in section 75 of said act it is provided that every corporation authorized to engage in agriculture shall by its charter be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 1,024 hectares of land; in sections 41 to 44, inclusive, on the subject of lands available for building stone, petroleum, and placer mining claims, the restriction is as to the number of hectares that any one person or association of persons may locate upon and obtain patent for, there being no limitation upon the right of the person or association of persons locating upon such lands to dispose of the same or to purchase additional lands of the same character from a patentee; and in the case of coal lands, mentioned in sections 53 to 59, inclusive, there is no restriction upon the alienation of a title acquired pursuant to the provisions thereof, but only a provision restricting a person or an association of persons to one entry not exceeding 64 hectares to an individual person or 128 hectares to an association of persons.

In view of the fact that there are clear and express restrictions in all cases where it was deemed wise or necessary by Congress to impose them, it is reasonable to assume that had the Congress intended that the holder or owner of one mine or mineral claim on a vein or lode should not be permitted to acquire by purchase from a patentee other mines or mineral properties on the same vein or lode, it would have so provided in express terms as in the other cases.

In said section 33, above quoted, the Congress has provided, so far as was deemed necessary, against the accumulation of location rights or titles in one person's hands. No restriction is directly imposed upon the sale of location titles, but in limiting the holder by location or under location title to one claim on the same vein or lode the effect is to prevent the acquisition by any person, corporation, or association of the location rights to more than one claim on the same vein or lode. This prohibition imposes a restriction injurious to the interests of the locator and in many instances is destructive of the value of his claim until he can perfect his title by obtaining a patent.

In the United States there is no restriction upon the right to purchase location titles to mining claims, and in the case of Smelting Company *v.* Kemp, supra, one of the questions at issue was whether or not a patent was necessary for each location when a number of adjoining locations had been acquired by purchase before issuance of patents; in the argument it was urged by one side that a patent for each location was required to prevent a monopoly of mining ground, to prevent the public domain from being "monopolized by specu-

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lators." In disposing of this point the Supreme Court said, in part, the following:

> The law limiting the extent of mining lands which an individual may locate has provided, so far as it was deemed wise, against an accumulation of them in one person's hands. It could not have prohibited the sale of the location of an individual without imposing a restriction injurious to his interests, and in many instances destructive of the whole value of his claim. Everyone at all familiar with our mineral regions knows that the great majority of claims, whether on lodes or placers, can be worked advantageously only by a combination among the miners, or by a consolidation of their claims through incorporated companies. Water is essential for the working of mines, and in many instances can be obtained only from great distances by means of canals, flumes, and aqueducts, requiring for their construction enormous expenditures of money entirely beyond the means of a single individual. Often, too, for the development of claims streams must be turned from their beds, dams built, shafts sunk at great depth, and flumes constructed to carry away the débris of the mine. Indeed, successful mining, whether on lode claims or placer claims, can seldom be prosecuted without an amount of capital beyond the means of the individual miner.

It has been the declared policy of the Government of the United States to favor the development of mines of gold, silver, and other metals, and every facility has been afforded for that purpose, but it has exacted faithful compliance with the conditions required. (United States *v.* Iron and Silver Mining Company, 128 U. S., p. 675.) In the absence of an expressed intention to the contrary, it must be assumed that the Congress intends to pursue the same policy with reference to the development of the mineral resources of these islands, and that every interest in mining properties in the Philippine Islands may be the subject of sale and transfer, unless expressly prohibited by law.

While it is clear from section 33 of the Philippine bill that it was the intention of the Congress to prevent the accumulation of location rights on the same vein or lode in the hands of one person or association of persons, there is nothing whatever in said act to show that it was the intention of the Congress to impose a restriction upon the accumulation in the hands of one person, corporation, or association of mining properties under titles conveyed by patents from the Government; and, since such a restriction would be almost wholly destructive of the value of the individual mines or so-called mining claims, it must be held that the Congress meant just what it said in providing that nothing in said act shall be construed to prevent the alienation of a title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

I am therefore of the opinion that in the purchase of titles held under patents from the Government to mines or mineral lands on the same vein or lode, a person, corporation, or association is only limited by the number of mines on the vein or lode or by the amount of funds available for the acquisition of such mines or mineral lands.

Very respectfully,

——— ———, *Attorney-General.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
Acting Secretary of Finance and Justice.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 918.

SALE OF CERTAIN ESTATES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTIMG

A LETTER FROM GENERAL EDWARDS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL FORBES, IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE ON MAY 14, 1910.

MAY 16, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1910.

Mr. SPEAKER: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives, dated May 14, 1910:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives with a true copy of the letter mentioned in the cablegram of General Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to Governor-General Forbes, at Manila, October twenty-second, nineteen hundred and nine, as having been written by General Edwards to Governor-General Forbes on September twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and nine, requesting detailed description of such estates as were to be sold as unoccupied land, but which letter does not appear with the information transmitted to the House with General Edwards's letter of April eleventh, nineteen hundred and nine, and published in the Congressional Record of April fourteenth, nineteen hundred and nine.

In reply, I beg to transmit a true copy of a letter of General Edwards to Governor-General Forbes, of September 27, 1909.

It will be observed that the request referred to in the resolution as having been made in the letter was rather incidental, the letter itself referring more particularly to the form of financial statement rendered by the bureau of lands with reference to the friar estates.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 27, 1909.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt, through the executive bureau and the Secretary of the Interior, of the special report of the director of lands, dated August 6, 1909, giving a comparison of the expenditures and receipts of the friar estate, as well as the cost of administration for the last fiscal year, as compared with the one of the year previous.

I was very glad to get this, as the subject of the proper handling of these estates is one of the greatest interest to the department, the opinion here being that on the good or bad management of these estates depends the question as to whether the government has made a poor or fairly good investment in purchasing them independently of the political question involved.

It, of course, is well known that this is the largest single investment which the Philippine government has made, and I think it should receive consideration commensurate with that fact. I am sorry to say that this report does not indicate that it has received this consideration; in fact, I should hesitate to submit this report to the Secretary of War, as I should like to, as a fair statement of the condition of this very large investment.

The report purports to compare the receipts and expenditures of these properties for the fiscal year 1909 with the fiscal year 1908, and yet the item reported in the fiscal year 1908, amounting to ₱260,037.14, being the noncurrent expenses connected with the estate, is omitted from the report, nor is it indicated therein what the so-called noncurrent expenses for the fiscal year 1909 were. In an indorsement of September 14, 1908, of the chief of the bureau of lands the noncurrent expenses for the fiscal year 1909 were estimated at ₱80,000.

It is also noted that the receipts from the sale of lands are used in balancing the current expenses. Of course such an arrangement as this in the accounting for the management of property is wholly inadmissible. The report would indicate that in 1909 over 5 per cent of the property was disposed of; yet that and the entire income from rentals for that year was insufficient to meet the fixed charges and cost of administration. In other words, it would be a saving for the government to give away the entire property if this is to be a sample of the annual statements. It is noted further in the first estate given on the list—that is, Banilad—it is reported that none of the estate has been sold, and yet an item under the head of "Receipts for the fiscal year from sales" is given ₱15,420, and this ₱15,420 seems to be used throughout the report, although there is no indication as to where it came from. The statement for this year is very discouraging.

It is assumed that some of these matters will be cleared up by the annual report when received, but the matter is of so much importance that it is believed to be better to clear up this report as soon as possible, lest some such errors may creep into the annual report.

A representative of a New York law firm, one of the best in New York, has visited this office in connection with the purchase of the San Jose estate in Mindora. He seems to have been advised from Manila that an effort was being made to sell this estate. We had to advise him that we had no intimation that the estate was on the market. What is the status of the matter? Is any effort being made to sell

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the San Jose estate or any of the other estates which are in large part unoccupied, as, for example, the Isabela estate and the Calamba estate?

It is believed here that with the new tariff the natural increase in value of some of these properties should make this friar-land investment look a good deal better than it has heretofore, although persons well advised of conditions in the Philippine Islands and the value of this property have not all by any means been of the opinion that this investment could be justified only on political grounds, but have believed that with careful management the property would bring in to the government a financial return equal to the outlay. I hope that you will cause to be made a careful report on the financial outlook from this investment. It would certainly seem advisable to cut down the very heavy expenses of administration.

It is requested that full descriptions of such estates as are to be sold as unoccupied land be sent to the bureau. In this connection please see my letter of May 16, 1908, and the reply thereto.

Very sincerely,

C. R. EDWARDS.

Hon. W. CAMERON FORBES,
Acting Governor-General of the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 919.

WRECK OF BATTLE SHIP MAINE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS RELATIVE TO THE RAISING OR REMOVAL OF THE WRECK OF THE BATTLE SHIP MAINE FROM HABANA HARBOR.

MAY 17, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WAR DAPARTMENT,
Washington, May 16, 1910.

SIR: In connection with the act approved May 9, 1910, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers to provide for the raising or removal of the wreck of the battle ship *Maine* from Habana Harbor, and appropriating $100,000 for the work, I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated May 14, 1910, reporting that the work contemplated can not be carried out by the sum appropriated by the act, and that on account of rapid deterioration it would be highly inadvisable to start the work and then wait for further appropriations.

In this connection your attention is invited to the following extract from a letter addressed, under date of March 4, 1910, to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Navy:

> Numbers of suggestions have been made to the department for raising the *Maine*, but many of those received were manifestly impracticable, and no determination has been made as to the feasibility of any arrangement proposed. It is, however, regarded as probable that the best and cheapest plan, having in view the recovery of the human remains, would be to construct a cofferdam around the entire wreck and pump out the water within such inclosure. It is, of course, possible that conditions at present unknown might render this mode of procedure impossible, but,

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assuming its practicability, the forward part of the wreck, which is probably so shattered that it could not be raised as a whole in any case, could be removed piecemeal and the rear part bulkheaded off and floated away. The cost of the work by this method could, it would seem, hardly be less than $500,000, and if special difficulties should be encountered might very well exceed that sum considerably.

It is regarded as likely that no responsible bidder would undertake the raising of the *Maine* upon any basis other than per diem compensation for work actually done, thus leaving the success of the project unassured within any definite limit of cost.

During the period when Cuba was under the military government of the United States proposals were invited for the removal of the wreck, and five persons or firms submitted offers, varying in amount from $735,000 to $80,000. All these were rejected, as none stated the specific manner in which the work was to be done. Proposals were again invited, and opened February 1, 1901. At this time 13 offers were received, varying in amount from $867,000 to $49,000. Contract was awarded to Chamberlain & Co., of Chicago, but these contractors never took definite steps toward the performance of their task, and on the 5th of February, 1902, they were notified by the military governor of Cuba that the contract was null and void because the time for the fulfillment thereof had long passed and because the authorities had been informed by the contractors that they were unable to fulfill the obligation.

It appears that the military governor reported that it would require about $500,000 to do the work, and this amount is not far from the average of the proposals received in each of the two instances mentioned above.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, May 14, 1910.

SIR: 1. Replying to your inquiry of the 12th instant in the matter of the $100,000 appropriated for raising the battle ship *Maine* from the harbor of Habana, I have the honor to report that the work contemplated can not be carried out for the sum appropriated by the act, and that that amount can not be economically and effectively expended in initial work.

2. It seems probable that the best plan for carrying out the provisions of the act will be to construct a cofferdam around the wreck and pump it out, thus permitting the removal of the human remains and a thorough examination of the hull. No estimate for such a structure has been made, but it is certain that it will cost considerably more than $100,000. Until the cofferdam is completed and the hull exposed to view, no estimate, even of the most approximate nature, can be formed of what it will cost to patch the hull of the wreck sufficiently to float it, or to remove the wreck piecemeal if it can not be floated.

3. In my opinion no work of construction should be undertaken unless it can be prosecuted continuously to a conclusion, and as it is impracticable to estimate in advance what it will cost to raise or remove the wreck, I recommend that legislation be enacted authorizing such expenditures as may be necessary, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. On account of rapid deterioration it would be highly inadvisable to start the work and then await further appropriations.

4. It is believed that the amount required for carrying out the provisions of the act will not be less than $500,000 and may be more.

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The only useful purpose that may be served by the appropriation of $100,000 carried by the act, unless further expenditures are authorized, is to utilize a part of it in making a detailed survey and examination of the site and the preparation of plans for the prosecution of the work.

5. In this connection attention is respectfully invited to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Foss, chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, in accompanying document.

Very respectfully,

W. L. MARSHALL,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 920.

UNITED STATES v. CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, ETC.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A RECORD OF THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS IN THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE CHOCTAW NATION AND THE CHICKASAW NATION AND THE CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

MAY 17, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, May 13, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, the record of a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims in cause No. 23115, The United States, complainant, *v.* The Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation and the Chickasaw freedmen, defendants.

Jurisdiction was conferred upon the Court of Claims in this case by section 36 of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 649), ratifying and confirming an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which provided for a determination of the rights of the Chickasaw freedmen in the lands of the Chickasaw Nation.

The decree of the Court of Claims in said cause of April 27, 1903, was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States February 23, 1904. (193 U. S., 115.) A supplemental decree of the Court of Claims of January 24, 1910, ordered that the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation recover from the United States the sum of $606,936.08 for lands allotted to the Chickasaw freedmen, and on May 9, 1910, the Court of Claims amended said supplemental decree by adding thereto at the end thereof the following:

The amount of said judgment, to be distributed *per capita* as aforesaid among the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens, exclusive of freedmen and the descendants of freedmen born since the treaty of April 28, 1866, shall be subject to a reduction of $130.16

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for each Chickasaw freedman or descendant as aforesaid found to be improperly enrolled as such, or who shall fail for any reason to receive an allotment or equivalent thereto in money, such reduction not to exceed in all the sum of $13,000.

An appropriation is necessary to pay the judgment awarded by the court in the sum of $606,936.08, subject to a reduction of not to exceed $13,000, as provided in the amended decree of the court of May 9, 1910.

Copies of the opinion and decree of the Court of Claims of April 27, 1903, and of the decrees of January 24, 1910, and May 9, 1910, accompany this communication.

Respectfully, FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Court of Claims. No. 23115. The United States, complainant, *v.* The Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation and the Chickasaw freedmen, defendants.]

I, John Randolph, assistant clerk Court of Claims, hereby certify that the annexed printed pages is a true copy of the opinion of the court and of the decree of the court entered April 27, 1903, in the above-entitled cause.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Washington City this 4th day of May, A. D. 1910.

[SEAL.] JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims, No. 23115. Decided April 27, 1903. The United States, complainant, *v.* The Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation and the Chickasaw freedmen, defendants.]

WRIGHT, J., delivered the opinion of the court.

This is a bill of interpleader in equity by the United States, complainant, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the Chickasaw freedmen, defendants.

For a number of years prior to the year 1866 there resided within the territory of the Chickasaw Nation a number of persons of African descent who were held in slavery in said nation.

The treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, concluded April 23, 1866, and proclaimed July 10, 1866, provided *inter alia* as follows:

"ARTICLE II. The Choctaws and Chickasaws hereby covenant and agree that henceforth neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted in accordance with laws applicable to all members of the particular nation, shall ever exist in said nations.

"ARTICLE III. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, in consideration of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, hereby cede to the United States the territory west of the 98 west longitude known as the leased district, provided that the said sum shall be invested and held by the United States, at an interest not less than five per cent, in trust for the said nations, until the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively, shall have made such laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to give all the persons of African descent, resident in the said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, heretofore held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by or belonging to said nations, respectively; and also to give to such persons who were residents, as aforesaid, and their descendants, forty acres each of the land of said nations on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said land, after the Choctaws and Chickasaws and Kansas Indians have made their selections as herein provided; and immediately upon the enactment of such laws, rules, and regulations the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter, less such sum, at the rate of one hundred dollars per capita, as shall be sufficient to pay such persons of African descent before referred to as within ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regulations shall elect to remove and actually remove from the said nations, respectively. And should said laws, rules, and regulations not be made by the legislatures

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of the said nations, respectively, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, then the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall cease to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and be held for the use and benefit of such of said persons of African descent as the United States shall remove from the said Territory in such manner as the United States shall deem proper, the United States agreeing, within ninety days from the expiration of the said two years, to remove from said nations all such persons of African descent as may be willing to remove; those remaining or returning after having been removed from said nations to have no benefit of said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or any part thereof, but shall be upon the same footing as other citizens of the United States in the said nations."

The legislature of the Chickasaw Nation has taken action at various times in regard to the said Chickasaw freedmen, as follows:

On November 9, 1866, the Chickasaw legislature passed an act declaring it to be the unanimous desire of the legislature that the United States hold the share of the Chickasaw Nation in the $300,000 stipulated for the cession of the "leased district" for the benefit of the Chickasaw freedmen and remove them beyond the limits of the Chickasaw Nation, according to the third article of the treaty of 1866.

In 1868 similar action was taken by the Chickasaw legislature asking for the removal, by the United States, of the Chickasaw freedmen from the Chickasaw country.

The act of January 10, 1873, provided as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation*, That all the negroes belonging to the Chickasaws at the time of the adoption of the treaty of Fort Smith, and living in the Chickasaw Nation at the date thereof, and their descendants, are hereby declared to be adopted in conformity with the third article of the treaty of 1866 between the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the United States: *Provided, however*, That the proportional part of the three hundred thousand dollars, specified in the third article of the said treaty, with the accrued interest thereon, shall be paid to the Chickasaw Nation for its sole use and benefit: *And provided further*, The said adopted negroes of the Chickasaw Nation shall not participate in any part of the said proportional part of the said three hundred thousand dollars, nor be entitled to any benefit from the principal and interest on our invested funds or claims arising therefrom, nor to any part of our common domain, or the profits arising therefrom (except the forty acres per capita provided for in the third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six), nor to any privilege or rights not authorized by treaty stipulations: *And provided further*, That the said adopted negroes, upon the approval of this act, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Chickasaw Nation and to trial and punishment for offenses against them in every case just as if the said negroes were Chickasaws.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the proper authority of the United States; and all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

That act was transmitted by the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, by letter of the same date, to the President of the United States, and was submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on February 10, 1873, with recommendation for appropriate legislation for extending the time for the execution of the third article of the treaty. The papers were referred to the Committee on Freedmen Affairs, but no action thereon was had at that time.

The act approved October 18 provided, *inter alia*, as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation*, That four commissioners, one from each county of the Chickasaw Nation, shall be elected by joint vote of the senate and house of reprerentatives of the present session of the legislature to visit the capital of the Choctaw Nation during the next regular session of the general council of said nation, with instructions to confer with commissioners on the part of the Choctaw Nation and agree upon some plan whereby the freedmen, former slaves of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and their descendants, shall be removed from and kept out of the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country."

The act approved October 17, 1876 or 1877, provided, *inter alia*, as follows:

"SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions contained in article 3 of the said treaty, giving the Chickasaw legislature the choice of receiving and appropriating the three hundred thousand dollars therein named, for the use and benefit, or passing such laws, rules, and regulations as will give all persons of African descent certain rights and privileges, be, and it is hereby, declared to be the unanimous consent of the Chickasaw legislature that the United States shall keep and hold said sum of three hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the said negroes, and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation is hereby requested to notify the Government of the United

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States that it is the wish of the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation that the Government of the United States remove the said negroes beyond the limits of the Chickasaw Nation, according to the requirements of the third article of the treaty of April 28, 1866."

The act of October 22, 1885, provided, *inter alia*, as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation*, That the Chickasaw people hereby refuse to accept or adopt the freedmen as citizens of the Cherokee Nation upon any terms or conditions whatever, and respectfully request the governor of our nation to notify the department at Washington of the action of the legislature in the premises.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint two competent and discreet men, of good judgment and business qualifications, to visit Washington City, D. C., during the next session of Congress, and memoralize that body to provide a means of removal of the freedmen from the Chickasaw Nation to the country known as Ok-la-ho-ma, in the Indian Territory, or to make some suitable disposition of the freedmen question, so that they be not forced upon us as equal citizens of the Chickasaw Nation."

The resolution of October 4, 1887, provided, *inter alia*, as follows:

"And whereas the Chickasaw people have kindly and friendly feeling toward the freedmen, their former slaves, and wishing them to receive full valuation of the places they live upon for their support, as provided for in section 4 of the treaty of 1866, do hereby agree that they shall have two years from the passage of this act to sell their improvements in the Chickasaw Nation to the best advantage, that no loss may accrue to them: Therefore,

"*Be it resolved by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation*, That the nation shall refund to the United States the sum of $55,000, to be used in removing the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation to their new home, as provided under the third and fourth articles of the treaty of 1866, made between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians." (See Sen. Ex. Doc. 166, Fiftieth Congress, first session.)

The act of Congress of August 15, 1894, section 18 (28 Stats., 336), provides as follows:

"That the approval of Congress is hereby given to 'An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation,' and so forth, passed by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation and approved by the governor thereof January 10, 1873, particularly as set forth in a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting to Congress a copy of the aforesaid act contained in House Executive Document Numbered Two hundred and seven, forty-second Congress, third session."

The agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, dated April 23, 1897, and ratified and confirmed by the act of June 28, 1898, section 29 (30 Stats., 505), provides, *inter alia*, as follows:

"That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes, so as to give to each member of these tribes, so far as possible, a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

"The lands allotted to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen are to be deducted from the portion to be allotted under this agreement to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes so as to reduce the allotment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the value of the same.

"That the said Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen who may be entitled to allotments of 40 acres each shall be entitled each to land equal in value to 40 acres of the average land of the two nations."

These provisions, relative to the freedmen, are previously qualified as to their holdings of such lands by this clause in the statute, "to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by act of Congress."

The agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, made the 21st day of March, 1902, ratified and confirmed by the act of July 1, 1902, chapter 1362, provides as follows:

"11. There shall be allotted to each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment as herein provided, land equal in value to three hundred and twenty acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to each Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman, as soon as practicable after the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of his enrollment, land equal in value to forty acres of the average allottable land of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to conform, as nearly as may be, to the areas and boundaries established by the government survey, which land may be selected by each allottee so as to include his improvements. For the pur-

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pose of making allotments and designing homesteads hereunder, the forty-acre or quarter-quarter subdivisions established by the government survey may be dealt with as if further subdivided into four equal parts in the usual manner, thus making the smallest legal subdivision ten acres, or a quarter of a quarter of a quarter of a section.

"13. The allotment of each Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman shall be inalienable during the lifetime of the allottee, not exceeding twenty-one years from the date of certificate or allotment.

"15. Lands allotted to members and freedmen shall not be affected or encumbered by any deed, debt, or obligation of any character contracted prior to the time at which said land may be alienated under this act, nor shall said lands be sold except as herein provided."

The same agreement provides as follows:

"36. Authority is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to determine the existing controversy respecting the relations of the Chickasaw freedmen to the Chickasaw Nation and the rights of such freedmen in the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and under any and all laws subsequently enacted by the Chickasaw legislature or by Congress.

"37. To that end the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby directed, on behalf of the United States, to file in said Court of Claims within sixty days after this agreement becomes effective, a bill of interpleader against the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the Chickasaw freedmen, setting forth the existing controversy between the Chickasaw Nation and the Chickasaw freedmen, and praying that the defendants thereto be required to interplead and settle their respective rights in such suit."

"SECTION 40. In the meantime the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall make a roll of the Chickasaw freedmen and their decendants, as provided in the Atoka agreement, and shall make allotments to them as provided in this agreement, which said allotments shall be held by the said Chickasaw freedmen, not as temporary allotments, but as final allotments, and in the event that it shall be finally determined in said suit that the Chickasaw freedmen are not, independently of this agreement, entitled to allotments in the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, the Court of Claims shall render a decree in favor of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations according to their respective interests, and against the United States, for the value of the lands so allotted to the Chickasaw freedmen as ascertained by the appraisal thereof made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of allotment, which decree shall take the place of the said lands and shall be in full satisfaction of all claims by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations against the United States or the said freedmen on account of the taking of the said lands for allotment to said freedmen: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to affect or change the existing status or rights of the two tribes as between themselves respecting the lands taken for allotment to freedmen, or the money, if any, recovered as compensation therefor, as aforesaid."

The said agreement between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws was ratified and confirmed by the act of July 1, 1902, as aforesaid, and was ratified in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 73 and 74 of said agreement, by elections held on September 25, 1902, and was effective on and after that date.

The defendants answered the bill, and the hearing by the court was upon the bill and answers. The facts of the bill having been, in effect, admitted by the answers, no finding of facts appear to be necessary, other than as recited in the decree to be entered herein.

The facts, treaties, and legislation upon which the proceedings are based are shown in the preceding statement, according to the averments of the bill of complaint filed herein, and which the court has found to be true.

It only remains for the court to declare the proper legal conclusions and to state our reasons for the same. By the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, and from the date of its proclaimed ratification, December 18, 1865, the existence of slavery was impossible within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, and by the force of that instrument the slaves of the Chickasaw Nation became free, and thereafter possessed the same rights incident to all other freedmen relative to life, liberty, and property. These former slaves did not become members of the nation, nor entitled to share in the property held in common by members thereof. The treaty of July 10, 1866, we think, recognized this principle, and by its terms provided a means whereby the freedmen might, by consent of the tribe and the voluntary action of the former slaves, become members and be entitled to rights in the property of the nation; namely, first, by the enacting by the nation of laws, rules, and regulations for that purpose, and, second, the acceptance thereof by the

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freedmen, to be manifested by the act of remaining with the nation ninety days after the adoption of such laws, rules, and regulations; or, alternately stated, by not electing to remove and actually removing from the nation within such ninety days.

The treaty permitted such action on the part of the nation to be made within two years from the ratification of the treaty, which was not done, but later, January 10, 1873, such action was taken, to take effect only after its approval by the proper authority of the United States, and which was properly submitted to Congress for that purpose, and for the further purpose of an extension of time in which to execute the provisions of such treaty. Congress took no action until August 15, 1894, when it approved the act of the Chickasaw Nation to adopt the negroes, but not before the Chickasaw legislature had, in effect, repealed its act of adoption, and thereby, and otherwise, withdrew it from the further consideration of Congress. When Congress professed to act upon the proposition of the Chickasaw Nation to adopt its former slaves there was nothing upon which that act could take effect, for that proposition had been withdrawn and the act was ineffective and without force. The question of the power of Congress of its own motion to create the freedmen members of the nation is not before us, for Congress did not assume the exercise of such authority.

There is apparent reason to say that by the agreement and act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 506), the previous act of Congress, by which the act of adoption was approved, was ratified by the Chickasaw Nation, wherein it is provided that the commission shall make a correct roll of the freedmen entitled to any rights under the treaty in question, and that 40 acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each of them, and such lands so allotted to the freedmen to be deducted, so as to reduce the allotment to the Indians by the value of the same. This allotment to the freedmen is, however, qualified by the further provision that the lands so allotted shall be held and used by the freedmen until their rights under the treaty shall be determined, in such manner as shall thereafter be provided by Congress. This provision could not refer to anything but the then existing and now present controversy, and was a direct recognition by Congress of the denial of the rights of the freedmen to the lands then proposed to be allotted to them, and an express saving of the rights of the Chickasaw defendant to insist upon its present contention in that respect; and by the act of March, 1902, Congress did provide for the determination of the rights of the freedmen under the treaty, as portended in the act of June 28, 1898. It follows, therefore, that the rights of the parties under article three of the treaty of July 10, 1866, remain unaffected by subsequent legislation, either of the Chickasaw Nation or Congress, and the relations of the Chickasaw freedmen to the Chickasaw Nation, and the rights of such freedmen in the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the third article of the treaty in question are to be determined and declared according to its terms.

By that article of the treaty the Indian nations, for $300,000, cede to the United States the territory called the leased district, the money to be invested and held by the United States, at interest not less than 5 per cent, in trust for the nations until (1) they shall have made such laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to give their former slaves and their descendants the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the nations, except annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by, or belonging to, the nations, and (2) to give to each of them 40 acres of the land of said nations on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said lands, after the Indians have made their selections. Immediately upon such adoption of the freedmen the $300,000 should be paid to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in proportion of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter, less such sum, at the rate of $100 per capita, as shall be sufficient to pay such of the former slaves who within ninety days after their adoption shall elect to, and actually remove from, the nations. Should such adoption not be made by the nations within two years from the ratification of the treaty, the money shall cease to be held in trust for the Indians, and thereafter be held for the use and benefit of such of the former slaves as shall remove from the territory in such manner as the United States shall deem proper, the latter agreeing, within ninety days from the expiration of said two years, to remove from the nations all negroes as might be willing to remove, those remaining or returning to have no benefit of the money but to be upon the same footing as other citizens of the United States in said nations. The provisions of article four of the treaty, set forth in the bill, relative to certain concessions to the freedmen, in so far as they enlarge the rights of citizens of the United States in the nation, were intended as temporary, to exist only while the provisions of article three remained *in fieri*.

The Chickasaws have not, as has already been stated, adopted the freedmen into their nation. The negroes have remained in the nation. It does not appear they, or any of them, were willing to remove from the nation, and the United States, not

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having obligated itself to do so, was under no duty to remove them without their consent. We must presume the freedmen voluntarily remained, and still so remain in the nations. Their status is, therefore, plainly defined by the treaty itself. Their relation to the Chickasaw Nation is, as the treaty expresses, the same as citizens of the United States in the nation, and that being true, they have no right or interest, under the terms of the treaty, independently of the agreement of March 21, 1902, in any of the property held in common by the members of the nation. Neither are those of the freedmen who remain within the nation entitled to any part of the funds in the control of the United States.

The decree of the court will be entered in conformity to the views we have expressed, to the effect that the Chickasaw freedmen are not entitled, independently of the agreement of March 21, 1902, to allotments in the lands of the Chickasaw Nation.

DECREE OF THE COURT.

This cause coming on to be heard upon the bill of complaint of the complainant and the several answers of the respective defendants, and the court having heard the arguments of counsel of the respective parties interested herein, and thereafter having taken the said cause under advisement, and upon due consideration thereof, being now fully advised in the premises, and of and concerning the matters in controversy, doth find that the third article of the treaty of July 10, 1866, between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations doth and hath remained wholly unaffected by any and all laws subsequently thereto enacted by the Chickasaw legislature or by Congress, independently of the agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations made March 2, 1902, ratified and confirmed by Congress July 1, 1902; that the Chickasaw Nation has not made, put in force, or given effect to any laws, rules, or regulations necessary to give all or any persons of African descent, resident in the said nation at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, theretofore held in slavery in said nation, all or any the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nation, nor to give to such persons who were so residents as aforesaid 40 acres each of the land of said nation on the same terms, or otherwise, as the Choctaws and Chickasaws. And the court further finds that the said persons of African descent did not, nor any of them, elect to remove or remove, nor were they or any of them willing to remove from said nation, but they did and do now remain therein; that the United States did not agree to remove the said African persons, nor any of them, save only upon the condition that they were willing to be removed from said nation.

The court further finds that by the said act of electing to and remaining in the said nation the said persons of African descent forfeited all benefit to the money in said third article of said treaty mentioned, and thereafter they became in said nation upon the same footing as other citizens of the United States in said nation, and were entitled only to the rights and privileges of such citizens, and were not entitled to the 40 acres of land mentioned and described in the said third article of the said treaty of July 10, 1866.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, decreed, and declared by the court that, under and by virtue of the third article of the said treaty of July 10, 1866, independently of the agreement made March 2, 1902, and ratified and confirmed July 1, 1902, the relations of the said Chickasaw freedmen to the Chickasaw Nation are that of citizens of the United States residing in the said nation, and that the said Chickasaw freedmen, under the said article of the said treaty, independently of the agreement and act aforesaid of 1902, have no rights in the lands of the Chickasaw Nation, nor are they, or any of them, under said article, entitled to allotments in the lands of the said Chickasaw Nation.

And it is further ordered that upon the coming in of the roll and appraisal to be made by the Dawes Commission, as referred to in the said statute, the defendants, the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have leave to apply for an additional decree to be entered at the foot of this decree determining the amount which shall be paid and allowed by the United States to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as directed by said statute; and that the complainant, the United States, be at the same time heard in regard to such amount for which judgment shall be rendered against the United States.

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[Court of Claims. No. 23115. The United States, complainant, v. The Choctow Nation, The Chickasaw Nation, and The Chickasaw freedmen, defendents.]

This cause coming on to be heard upon the application of the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation for an additional decree to be entered at the foot of the decree heretofore entered in this cause, April 27, 1903, determining the amount to be paid and allowed by the United States to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, as directed by the statute under which these proceedings were brought, and it having been duly certified to this court that the records of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, show that the names of 4,663 persons appear on the final approved roll of Chickasaw freedmen, each of whom is entitled to receive land equal in value to 40 acres of the average allottable lands of the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation, and that the value of each such allotment has been fixed at $130.16, making, in the aggregate, a total appraised value of the Chickasaw freedmen allotments in the sum of six hundred and six thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and eight cents ($606,936.08), and the complainant herein, the United States, having been heard in respect to the amount of judgment to be entered herein against the United States, upon due consideration thereof the court, being now fully advised in the premises, it is hereby adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation have and recover of and from the United States the said sum of six hundred and six thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars and eight cents ($606,936.08), and that appropriate judgment be entered herein accordingly, and that the amount of said judgment be distributed *per capita* among the citizens of said two nations, respectively, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 24, 1910.
A true copy.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Court of Claims this 24th day of January, 1910.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Attest:
STANTON J. PEELLE,
Chief Justice.

[Court of Claims of the United States. No. 23115. The United States v. The Choctaw Nation, The Chickasaw Nation, and The Chickasaw freedmen.]

Upon motion of the United States, by the Attorney-General, counsel for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations consenting, it is by the court this 9th day of May, A. D. 1910, adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the certain judgment and decree in this court heretofore entered herein on January 24, 1910, be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the following:

"The amount of said judgment, to be distributed *per capita* as aforesaid among the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens, exclusive of freedmen and the descendants of freedmen born since the treaty of April 28, 1866, shall be subject to a reduction of $130.16 for each Chickasaw freedman or descendant as aforesaid found to be improperly enrolled as such, or who shall fail for any reason to receive an allotment or equivalent thereto in money, such reduction not to exceed in all the sum of $13,000."

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 9, 1901.
A true copy.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Court of Claims this 10th day of May, 1910.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Attest:
STANTON J. PEELLE,
Chief Justice.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 922.

ALLOTMENT OF PASTURE RESERVE LANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE ALLOTMENT OF CERTAIN PASTURE RESERVE LANDS.

MAY 19, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 18, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor to inclose herewith a draft of a bill amending section 24 of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., pp. 444–456), with the recommendation that it be enacted.

Section 24 of the act of May 29, 1908, authorizes allotments of 160 acres to each child of Indian parentage born since June 5, 1906, whose father or mother was a duly enrolled member of the Kiowa, Comanche, or Apache tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

Reports from the General Land Office show that there are 26,442 acres in the "pasture reserve" available for allotment. On May 29, 1908, there were 214 children living who were entitled to allotments and others have been born since. It is estimated that the lands available will suffice to give each child now in being about 110 acres of land. It becomes necessary, therefore, to request that the act be amended so as to authorize the allotment of these lands in such manner as to give to each child entitled his proportionate share. The inclosed bill, if enacted, will grant the necessary authority.

It has been deemed advisable to include in the proposed bill a provision authorizing the disposition of certain lands formerly reserved, but now no longer needed for school and agency purposes by the Indian Service.

In connection with the proposed bill you are advised that H. R. 23422, Sixty-first Congress, second session, provides for the disposal of the land described in section 3 of the bill submitted herewith. The first-named bill has already been reported upon by the department

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in Report No. 927, Union Calendar 178, Sixty-first Congress, second session, and if it is enacted section 3 should be stricken from the inclosed draft.

Very respectfully, R. A. BALLINGER,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AN ACT To amend section twenty-four of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-four of the act of May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and forty-four), be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 24. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an allotment of one hundred and sixty acres to be made under the provisions of the act of June fifth, nineteen hundred and six, to each child of Indian parentage born since that date, who has not heretofore been allotted, and whose father or mother was a duly enrolled member of either the Kiowa, Comanche, or Apache tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, and entitled to allotment under the provisions of the act of June sixth, nineteen hundred; said allotments to be made from the tracts of land remaining unsold in the 'pasture reserves' in the former Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation: *Provided*, That if there is not sufficient land remaining unsold in said tracts to give an allotment of one hundred and sixty acres to each child entitled, said allotments shall be made in such areas as the existing acreage will permit, each child entitled to be given his proportionate share, as nearly as practicable. If any lands remain after the allotments are completed, they shall be disposed of, at not less than one dollar per acre, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized also to sell, under such regulations as he may prescribe, the following tracts of land formerly reserved for school and agency purposes, the same being no longer required for the purpose for which they were reserved: The southeast quarter of section twenty, township six north, range fifteen west; the east half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two, township seven north, range twelve west; the southwest quarter of section five, township four north, range nine west; lots one, two, three, and four, and the south one-half of the fractional south one-half of section seventeen, township two north, range eleven west, exclusive of the land occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-two, township two north, range eleven west; all land in the west half of the southeast quarter, and all land in the southwest quarter of section fourteen, township seven north, range ten west, lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's right of way.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appraise and sell, under such regulations as he may prescribe, all land in section twenty-nine, township two north, range eleven west, lying between the right of way of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company: *Provided, however*, That the city of Lawton, Oklahoma, shall be given a preference right for a period of ninety days after the approval of the appraisement of this land, to purchase the tract, which shall be sold for not less than the appraised value thereof: *Provided*, That a right of way for a road to be located about one-quarter of a mile south of the section line between sections twenty and twenty-nine in said township shall be reserved for use of the public and the Fort Sill Boarding School. Three thousand dollars of the amount derived from the sale of this tract shall be used in the construction of additional buildings needed at the Fort Sill Indian School.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 938.

RESERVATION OF CERTAIN LANDS FROM ENTRY, ETC.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

A DRAFT OF A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO RESERVE CERTAIN LANDS FROM ENTRY AND SETTLEMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

JUNE 1, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 31, 1910.

SIR: By direction of the President I have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of a bill withdrawing from entry and settlement certain lands on the Winnibigoshish Reservation, Minn., and reserving the same as a permanent village site for the Winnibigoshish band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, also a copy of Superintendent Frater's letter recommending that the village site be reserved.

On November 17, 1909, the superintendent submitted a petition of 97 Winnibigoshish Indians, asking that the south half of said section 16 be set aside and reserved as an Indian village site. The records of the Indian Office, however, showed that lot 5 and the southwest quarter of southwest quarter had been allotted and patented to William Fairbanks, allottee No. 957, and that lots 6 and 7 had been allotted and patented to May-maush-kow-aush, allottee No. 960. It was therefore advisable that a different location be selected. The application was accordingly changed to cover that part of the north half of the section lying east of Bowstring River, as described in the bill.

The records of the Indian Office show that the tracts last selected are unallotted, and the superintendent reports that the timber has been cut and removed therefrom. There is a substantial bridge

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across the Bowstring River, opposite the tract, built by a lumberman, which will afford the Indians an outlet to the west and southwest. The superintendent reports also that there is a log schoolhouse on lot 6 of section 4 of this township, only a little more than a mile distant from the proposed village site, where a school has been maintained by the state authorities for the benefit of both white and Indian children, the Indian children outnumbering the white children more than 3 to 1.

It seems exceedingly desirable that the tracts should be reserved for an Indian village site, and I urgently recommend that the necessary legislation be enacted at this session of Congress.

Very respectfully,

R. A. BALLINGER, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reserve certain lands from entry and settlement, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to withdraw from entry and settlement the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots numbered one and two in section sixteen, township one hundred and forty-seven north, range twenty-six west, in the State of Minnesota, and to reserve said land as a permanent village site for the Winnibigoshish band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY,
Onigum, Minn., May 14, 1910.

SIR: In reply to office letter of May 10, "Land allotment, 14111–1910, J. D. C. Petition for townsite," will say that I regret to find that the lands petitioned for for a townsite in section 16, township 147, range 26, can not be set aside for townsite purposes in the absence of specific legislation therefor, and I respectfully recommend to the department that the matter be presented to Congress, and that special authority be secured to grant the lands described in my letter of February 15, namely, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lots 1 and 2 of section 16, township 147, range 26, 268.75 acres. I also recommended that the Secretary of the Interior, if he has the authority, be requested to withdraw that part of section 16 from any possible homestead entry, either by squatters or otherwise, and that the same be withheld from settlement until a special act of Congress can be had setting it aside for the purposes of an Indian village for the Winnibigoshish band of Chippewas. You have their petition and all the letters connected with their attempt to secure this as a townsite. I am sure that Congressman Miller of the Eighth District, in which this is located, with the aid of Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, would be able to secure the passage of this special act, and I hope at this session of Congress.

Kindly take the matter up, or, if the department will authorize me to do so, I will take the matter up with Senator Clapp and urge him to secure the passage of the necessary legislation, if I may be permitted to do so. Kindly advise me by wire, in order that it may be done at once.

I respectfully urge promptness in this matter, for the reason that there is a general understanding that the ceded lands are to be thrown open for settlement June 20, and white men are squatting on all the available lands that are worth homesteading, as I am of the opinion that by June 20 everything on which a squatter can locate will be taken. At least, that seems to be the opinion here now, and there is no doubt but that there will be a great rush for these lands. My own opinion is that there will be very little left of any value on which any Indian can transfer himself should he decide to do so. I really do not think that the Indians within the national forest have cared to change, for the reason that there was no special inducements offered them, and even where they did make changes with a view of taking

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an equal amount of timber, they found that the lands outside on which had been left 5 per cent of timber, and which they supposed would about compensate them for the timber they left in the national forest, had been cut and sold. This had the effect of practically stopping any attempt on the part of the Indians to make exchanges. No consideration whatever appears to have been given the Indians, and they view it in that light.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN F. FRATER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 954.

RESOLUTION OF GRATITUDE BY CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF BRAZIL.

LETTER

FROM

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

THE THANKS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF BRAZIL FOR ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF THE LATE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

JUNE 8, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

JUNE 7, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, with a translation, a copy of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil expressive of that chamber's gratitude for the action taken by the United States on the occasion of the death of the late Brazilian ambassador, Joaquim Nabuco.

The original resolution has been transmitted to the Senate.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, for Mr. Knox:

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Ao illustre Congresso Federal dos Estados Unidos:

A Camara dos Deputados da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, por deliberação unanime desta data, resolve apresentar ao Congresso Federal da Republica dos Estados Unidos os protestos de cordial agradecimento pela carinhosa e desvellada attitude dessa grande nação ante a morte do nosso glorioso patricio Joaquim Nabuco.

Saudações cordiaes.

Camara dos Deputados, 30 de Abril de 1910.

SABINO BORRESSO,
Presidente da Camara dos Deputados.

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[Translation.]

The honorable Congress of the United States:

The Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, by unanimous resolution of this date, has decided to present to the Congress of the United States expressions of cordial gratitude for the affectionate and solicitous attitude of that great nation on the occasion of the death of our glorious compatriot, Joaquim Nabuco.

Cordial greetings.

Chamber of Deputies, April 30, 1910.

_____,

President of the Chamber of Deputies.

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61st Congress, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Document No. 956

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING THROUGH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY REPORTS RELATIVE TO RECENT TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS MADE NECESSARY BY THE TARIFF ACT OF AUGUST 5, 1909

JUNE 9, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1910

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TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

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To the House of Representatives:

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 20, 1910, relative to the recent tariff negotiations between the Government of the United States and foreign governments made necessary by the tariff act of August 5, 1909, I transmit herewith reports by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 9, 1910.

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TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 6, 1910.

The PRESIDENT: The undersigned, Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on April 28, 1910, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, "to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all correspondence, papers, and treaties received by the Department of State and the Treasury Department relating to the granting to foreign governments, their colonies and dependencies, of the minimum tariff as provided for in section 2 of an act approved August 5, 1909, 'To provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes;' and also copies of all correspondence transmitted by the Government of the United States to foreign countries relating to said subject-matter; and to inform the House what foreign countries, their colonies or dependencies, have been accorded the minimum tariff rates of the United States as provided for in section 2 above referred to; and to inform the House what discriminations were made by the several foreign countries, their colonies or dependencies, who have been accorded the privileges of the minimum tariff rates before they were accorded the privilege of the minimum tariff, and what concessions were made by said foreign countries to the United States to obtain said minimum tariff rates," has the honor to report as follows:

In order to ascertain authoritatively the provisions and operation of the tariff laws and practices of foreign governments affecting the commerce of the United States, the Department of State, in October, 1909, issued general instructions to the diplomatic officers and certain consular officers of the United States, directing them to report fully in regard to tariff treatment and to transmit copies of the laws and regulations, with special reference to differential or discriminatory treatment, and also to forward copies of the tariff and sanitary laws and regulations of the respective governments concerned. A copy of this circular instruction is inclosed herewith (inclosure No. 1).

In response to this instruction the Department of State received detailed and comprehensive reports from its foreign agents, covering all foreign countries and colonial possessions. The nature of these replies, dealing as they do with questions affecting diplomatic intercourse between this Government and other governments, renders it incompatible with the public interest to transmit them at this time.

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A number of these reports to the department disclosed conditions of differential treatment against the United States and its products, amounting in some cases to undue discrimination and in others constituting discrimination which, while not undue within the meaning of the law, nevertheless adversely affected the commerce of the United States and therefore called for adjustment. In still other instances it was found that the tariff rates imposed upon certain products distinctively American were so much in excess of the duties imposed on similar competing products of other countries as to constitute obstacles to the extension of American commerce and thus became proper subjects for consideration. The Department of State initiated negotiations with foreign governments in all these cases for the purpose of obtaining the removal or amelioration of the burdensome conditions existing.

The results may be summarized, by countries, as follows:

GERMANY.

The German Government withheld from numerous classes of imports from the United States the benefit of its conventional or minimum tariff rates. These conventional rates represented reductions of duty made by Germany as concessions to various governments of Europe in return for equivalent concessions made by them in reciprocity treaties, the mutual benefits of which were given wide application through the operation of the most favored nation clause as construed by European governments. The Department of State had found it impossible, previous to the passage of the Act of August 5, 1909, to obtain for American commerce complete equality of tariff treatment in Germany.

The scope of the tariff negotiations covered the discussion of all the various questions that have for some years past embarrassed the exporters of both nations. The commerce between the two countries is so extensive that these questions presented complex phases difficult of settlement. The negotiations resulted in Germany granting to the United States her full conventional tariff rates in return for the minimum tariff of the United States, this being an exchange of minimum for minimum. The United States was thus placed on exactly the same terms as all other countries to which Germany had granted her conventional tariff in pursuance of treaty stipulations.

This tariff equalization has been put into operation by the German Government in the law of February 5, 1910, translation of which is transmitted herewith (inclosure No. 2).

Under the regulations of the German customs administration the production of certificates showing the microscopic inspection in the United States of American pork products had been required upon importation. In view of the thorough and complete inspection of these products now made under the United States inspection law of June 30, 1906, the Department of State held that their healthfulness was so fully established before their exportation that the results of this inspection should be accepted in foreign countries in lieu of the microscopic inspection which formerly existed in the United States. The reasonableness of this position was finally recognized by the German Government, and since April 15, 1910, the pork products of the United States have been admitted into Germany when accom-

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panied only by the certificates of federal inspection under the provisions of the United States inspection law. Official notification of the action of the German Government was conveyed in the note of the German ambassador of April 22, 1910, a translation of which is herewith inclosed (inclosure No. 3).

Various features of customs administration on the part of both countries that had been restrictive of trade were, during the progress of the negotiations, adjusted satisfactorily.

A copy of the existing customs tariff of the German Customs Union is inclosed herewith (inclosure No. 4), showing the tariff numbers, marked by an asterisk, in respect to which Germany formerly applied differential tariff treatment to the products of the United States, all of which discrimination has now been removed.

FRANCE.

The tariff conditions affecting American commerce in France, particularly as regards finished products of manufacture, had been unfavorable. Under the commercial agreements of 1898 and 1908 providing for limited reciprocity, the benefit of the minimum rates on 25 numbers of the French tariff had been granted to the United States. This left numerous and important classes of American products subject to the discriminatory rates of the general or maximum tariff. All leading commercial nations competing with the United States in the markets of France had the benefit of the complete French minimum tariff. During the interval between November 1, 1909, and March 31, 1910, the French Government applied its complete maximum tariff rates to all dutiable importations from the United States.

The basis of settlement with France upon which the minimum tariff of the United States was granted to that country was that France granted her minimum tariff rates to the United States on about 80 numbers of the tariff where two rates existed. These cover manufactured articles most important in the export trade of the United States, including agricultural and various forms of implements, tools, and machinery, on which this Government had long sought equality of tariff treatment. In addition assurances were given as to the maintenance of many general tariff rates in the French schedules, the understanding being that if certain rates are lowered the United States shall be accorded such reduction. The French rates on all edible oils were equalized, thus removing discrimination against cotton-seed oil, which for edible purposes is a distinctively American product. Sulphur of American production was placed on a tariff equality with that imported from other countries.

Assurances were given by France that the Government would continue to waive the requirement of the production of certificates showing microscopic inspection in the United States of American pork products imported into France, as is done in the case of imports from other countries. Certain features of the administration of the customs laws and the pure-food laws of both countries, which had been restrictive of and burdensome to trade in important particulars, were adjusted finally and satisfactorily as part of the negotiations.

A translation of the decree of the French Government of March 29, 1910, carrying into effect the law of March 22 fixing tariff concessions made by France to the United States in the tariff settlement, is inclosed herewith (inclosure No. 5).

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Government of Austria-Hungary has, in exchange for the minimum tariff of the United States, granted its complete conventional tariff rates to the products of the United States imported into Austria-Hungary. The same Government has, as a result of the tariff negotiations, dispensed with its former requirement that the pork products of the United States shall be accompanied on importation into Austria-Hungary by certificates showing their microscopic inspection in the United States. These meat products are now admitted into Austria-Hungary when accompanied only by the usual federal certificates of inspection in accordance with the provisions of the United States inspection law. Notification of this action of the Austro-Hungarian Government was conveyed in the dispatch of May 10, 1910, from the American ambassador at Vienna, a copy of which is inclosed herewith (inclosure No. 6).

As a further result of the negotiations, the Government of Austria-Hungary has agreed to take the necessary legislative steps looking to the reduction of the present discriminating duty on cotton-seed oil and its equalization with the lower duties of competing vegetable oils.

ITALY.

Italy has granted her complete conventional tariff rates to imports from the United States and has made certain administrative changes favorable to American commerce, including the classification of gum lumber in such manner as to permit its admission free of duty and the less rigorous application of the sanitary regulations governing the admission of American pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations.

GREECE.

As a direct outcome of the tariff negotiations, the Government of Greece has restored the former rates on imports of cotton-seed oil and lubricating oils, which rates are 50 per cent lower than those that prevailed when the negotiations were begun.

BELGIUM.

In the course of the tariff negotiations resulting in a continuance on the basis of the Belgian minimum tariff the attention of the Belgian Government was called to the fact that there was an apparent discrimination on its part against the crude and lubricating mineral oils of the United States, inasmuch as the specifications for supplies for the state railways of Belgium had, in late years, specified Russian mineral oils. At the request of this Government the Government of Belgium has agreed to give a fair trial to the American product on the locomotives in use on the state railways of that country.

BALKAN STATES.

As between the United States and the Balkan states, there is a comparatively small interchange. Aside from cotton-seed oil and agricultural implements, the purchases from the United States have been insignificant. With respect to cotton-seed oil, the prospect is that its consumption would be largely increased in the Balkan

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states under a tariff treatment equal to that extended to competing edible oils. The negotiations looking to equalization of duty rates on edible oils have met with signal success in the case of Servia, whose legislative body refused to accede to the demand made by its manufacturers of cotton-seed oil from imported seed for a duty of 50 francs per 100 kilograms upon oil. The duty rate on cotton-seed oil has been fixed at 20 francs per 100 kilograms, this being a reduction of 5 francs from the previous rate, thus giving to cotton-seed oil the same rate as made on imported competing products of other seeds for edible purposes. Recent reports from the American minister at Bucharest give assurances of favorable consideration to cotton-seed oil on the part of the governments of Roumania and Bulgaria, whose regulations heretofore have been practically prohibitive of imports of this product. In the case of Bulgaria and Roumania the negotiations are still pending.

BRAZIL.

Prior to the beginning of tariff negotiations with Brazil the government of that country had been granting a preferential reduction of 20 per cent in favor of 11 classes of American products, limited to one year but subject to renewal upon approval of the Brazilian Congress. These articles were as follows: Paints, wheat flour, pianos, condensed milk, scales, watches, clocks, manufactures of rubber, typewriters, windmills, and refrigerators. Through the representations of the department the above list has been increased, so as to include the following additional classes, namely, cement, corsets, dried fruits, and school furniture and desks. Subsequently the Brazilian Congress passed an act granting authority to the Executive at his option to further increase the preferential list. Thus the way is now opened for representations to the Brazilian Executive as the needs of commerce may develop for requesting the application of the preferential to additional commodities

CANADA.

The question requiring adjustment with the Dominion of Canada grew out of the Franco-Canadian treaty which was put in force between the two countries February 1, 1910. The Canadian tariff consists of three schedules—general, intermediate, and British preferential. The British preferential rates are extended only to the United Kingdom and to various British colonies. The intermediate rates are the minimum rates as to all other countries. Under the terms of the Franco-Canadian treaty France was given a series of intermediate rates and in addition a small list of special rates applying to peculiarly French products. By the operation of the favored-nation treatment the treaty rates were extended automatically to several countries besides France, some of whose products competed with the products of the United States in the Canadian market. This question was adjusted satisfactorily by the extension on the part of Canada of the intermediate rates of the Canadian tariff to various exports of the United States. The list of commodities to which intermediate rates were conceded is given in the correspondence which is herewith inclosed (inclosure No. 7).

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PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED.

In the application of the provisions of section 2 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, 134 proclamations applying the minimum tariff of the United States were issued prior to April 1, 1910. The form employed for these proclamations is inclosed herewith (inclosure No. 8). The full list of the countries for which proclamations were issued is also inclosed (inclosure No. 9).

Respectfully submitted. P. C. KNOX.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1. Circular of Department of State of October 18, 1909.
2. Law passed by German Reichstag, February 5, 1910.
3. Communication from German ambassador relative to American meat products.
4. Translation of customs tariff, German Customs Union.
5. Tariff decree of the French Government, March 29, 1910, relative to tariff treatment of products of the United States.
6. Dispatch of American ambassador at Vienna relative to admission of American pork products into Austria-Hungary.
7. Canadian tariff concessions.
8. Form of minimum tariff proclamation.
9. List of proclamations.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CIRCULAR OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF OCTOBER 18, 1909.

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 18, 1909.

To the American Diplomatic Officers
and Certain Consular Officers.

GENTLEMEN: Your most careful consideration is called to the provisions of section 2 of the new tariff act of the United States, approved August 5, 1909, wherein the conditions which shall govern, from and after March 31, 1910, the application of the maximum and minimum tariffs, respectively, to imports into the United States from foreign countries, are defined as follows:

That from and after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, except as otherwise specially provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States, or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of section one of this Act, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; which rates shall constitute the maximum tariff of the United States: *Provided*, That whenever, after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied, in view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, that the government of any foreign country imposes no terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured, or other product of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country pays no export bounty or imposes no export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign

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country accords to the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent, thereupon and thereafter, upon proclamation to this effect by the President of the United States, all articles when imported into the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), from such foreign country shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be admitted under the terms of the minimum tariff of the United States as prescribed by section one of this Act. The proclamation issued by the President under the authority hereby conferred and the application of the minimum tariff thereupon may; in accordance with the facts as found by the President, extend to the whole of any foreign country, or may be confined to or exclude from its effect any dependency, colony, or other political subdivision having authority to adopt and enforce tariff legislation, or to impose restrictions or regulations, or to grant concessions upon the exportation or importation of articles which are, or may be, imported into the United States. Whenever the President shall be satisfied that the conditions which led to the issuance of the proclamation hereinbefore authorized no longer exist, he shall issue a proclamation to this effect, and ninety days thereafter the provisions of the maximum tariff shall be applied to the importation of articles from such country. Whenever the provisions of the maximum tariff of the United States shall be applicable to articles imported from any foreign country they shall be applicable to the products of such country, whether imported directly from the country of production or otherwise. To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required.

To assist him in carrying out the provisions of the foregoing section of the new tariff law, the President of the United States has appointed a Tariff Board composed of Prof. Henry C. Emery, Mr. James B. Reynolds, and Mr. Alvin C. Sanders. For the information of this board, as well as for the use of the department, you are instructed to prepare and transmit, at the earliest practicable date (which shall not, in any case, be later than one month following the receipt of this instruction) a report, in duplicate, in answer to the following requirements:

I. CUSTOMS TARIFF TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

1. Procure and transmit two copies of the latest official edition of the customs tariff of the government to which you are accredited, together with all supplements issued thereto up to date, and two copies of the customs administrative law.

2. Procure and transmit two copies each of all commercial treaties, conventions, and agreements in force between the country and foreign countries. A published compilation of these commercial arrangements will suffice, provided those which are actually in force are clearly indicated.

3. State how far, and in what way, if at all, the laws or regulations above referred to work in a manner to discriminate unduly against the United States or its products.

Explain the discriminatory effect of surtaxes on imports, where such exist, as relates to imports from the United States and those from other countries. Specify instances of apparent tariff discrimination as applied between raw materials imported from the United States to the finished products thereof manufactured in the United States, when the latter are known to be competing in international trade with similar finished products of manufactures of the country to which you are accredited, or of other countries of which you have knowledge.

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4. If discriminatory or differential treatment against American products actually exists state fully any special considerations which, in your opinion, tend to justify the same; for example, tariff preferences between the mother country and colonies or between reciprocating colonies, and special frontier privileges. The colonial tariff policy of countries with colonial possessions should be briefly but clearly explained.

II. OTHER DISCRIMINATING CHARGES OR REGULATIONS AFFECTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

1. Procure and transmit two copies each of all laws or regulations other than customs tariff laws or regulations which involve discriminatory or differential treatment of American products. Under this head would come the so-called consumption duties imposed in certain countries and differential freight rates on state railways or canals in favor of national goods.

III. SANITARY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Procure and transmit two copies each of all laws and regulations governing the importation and sale in the country of foreign food products and animals, particularly those relating to the entry, slaughter, or transit of foreign cattle; inspection and sale of foreign meats and other food products; importation of living plants, etc.

2. Mention every case of discrimination against American cattle, meat, flour, and other food products, plants, etc., which, in your opinion, exists under the above-mentioned laws and regulations of the country. State whether you are aware of any justification in fact for the existence of these prohibitions or restrictions against the American products and make any needful explanation of the operation and effect of the laws or regulations in question.

IV. PAYMENT OF EXPORT BOUNTIES.

1. Procure and transmit two copies each of all laws or regulations providing for the payment by the government of the country or colony of any bounty or grant in the nature of a bounty in favor of articles of merchandise exported to foreign countries.

2. Describe the operation of the bounty system created by the above-mentioned laws and state whether it involves any undue discrimination against the United States or the products thereof.

V. EXPORT DUTIES OR PROHIBITIONS.

1. Procure and transmit two copies each of all laws providing for the imposition of export duties or prohibiting the exportation of any article of merchandise to foreign countries. If these export duties or prohibitions are contained in the customs tariff called for above, it will suffice to give the page references.

2. Do these export duties or prohibitions apply equally to the United States and all other countries? Explain their commercial effect.

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VI. CHANGES IN FOREIGN LAWS OR REGULATIONS AFFECTING IMPORTS.

1. Report in regard to the process by which any modification of the laws or regulations of any kind touching imports into the respective country to which you are accredited can be made, and the length of time which would necessarily be involved in such a change. Reference is made especially to the question whether such change can be made by executive order, by the consent of a federal council, or only by actual legislation.

2. Report immediately any changes which may hereafter be made in the tariffs or regulations above referred to or any proposed changes in the same.

VII. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The head of each mission of the United States will be expected to make a complete report for the country to which he is accredited. The consular officer stationed in each colonial possession of a foreign power will be expected to make a similar report covering his consular district only.

It will not be sufficient to refer to past reports or to documents previously transmitted; but the department will expect complete and prompt compliance on the part of each officer with every feature of the present instruction.

The several inclosures and accompaniments with the report herein called for should be clearly marked, in order to permit of their immediate identification, in case, as frequently happens, they shall become separated from the report.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Inclosure No. 2.—Translation.]

LAW PASSED BY GERMAN REICHSTAG, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
Washington, February 5, 1910.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: The German Reichstag to-day passed on its third reading the following bill:

The Bundesrath is given authority to extend proportionately to products of the United States of America on their importation into the German customs territory the rates of duty set forth in the existing commercial treaties. This authority shall remain in force as long as the products of the German Empire and of the counties and parts of territory in Customs Union with it shall not be subjected in the United States of America to duties higher than those in the first part of the American tariff act of August 5, 1909. Should the United States of America fail to observe, in their customs treatment, the principles laid down in the note to article 2 of the commercial agreement of April 22–May 2, 1907, under the letters B–F, or should the United States of America by means of laws, treaties with third countries, or in any other way modify to the detriment of Germany the present conditions concerning the exchange of merchandise between the German Empire and the United States, then the Bundesrath will, in its discretion, withdraw, in whole or in part, the favors granted to the products of the United States.

This law shall go into effect on the day of its promulgation.

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I have the honor to beg that your excellency will see to it that the President's proclamation granting the minimum tariff to Germany after April 1 of this year be published as soon as possible.

Expressing to your excellency my great delight at this happy outcome of our negotiations, as well as my heartfelt thanks for the friendly and accommodating sentiments, I embrace this opportunity to renew the assurance of my most distinguished high consideration.

J. BERNSTORFF.

[Inclosure No. 3.—Translation.]

COMMUNICATION FROM GERMAN AMBASSADOR RELATIVE TO AMERICAN MEAT PRODUCTS.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1910.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: By order of my Government I have the honor to inform your excellency that the German authorities concerned have been instructed no longer to require, on and from April 15, certificates of inspection for trichinæ to accompany pork products imported from the United States and to accept as sufficient as provided by section 1 of the imperial decree of September 3, 1891 (Reichsgesetzblatt, p. 385), certificates of inspection of pork meats in the union issued under the American meat-inspection law of June 30, 1906.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my most distinguished high consideration.

J. BERNSTORFF.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION.[a]

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

In the present publication of the German tariff the following rates are given:

1. The rates of duty under the "general" or "autonomous" tariff adopted by the German Reichstag December 25, 1902, and in effect since March 1, 1906. These rates apply to countries not entitled to most-favored-nation treatment nor having any commercial treaties with Germany which secure them lower rates.

2. The conventional rates of duty resulting from the commercial treaties with Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, Servia, Sweden, Greece, and Bulgaria. These rates are applied (*a*) to imports from countries which have concluded commercial treaties with Germany guaranteeing the application of conventional duties to their products when imported into Germany; (*b*) to imports from countries entitled to most-favored-nation treatment.

Modifications of and additions to the text in the general tariff, resulting from the commercial treaties, are printed in **heavy type**. The absence of a rate in the "conventional" column indicates that no provision has been made in any of the treaties mentioned above with reference to that particular tariff number, and that in the absence of further provisions to that effect the "general" rate will apply to all coun-

[a] The German Customs Union includes, besides the territory of the German Empire proper, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the two Austrian communes of Jungholz and Mittelberg. The free ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, and Geestemunde, the island of Helgoland, and a few frontier districts in Baden (Zollausschlüsse) are not included in the Union.

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tries. Such a rate may be changed at any time by the German Government, while the rates appearing in the "conventional" column can not be increased while the treaties remain in force. Most of these treaties will not expire until December 31, 1917.

Under the commercial arrangement between Germany and the United States, which went into effect February 8, 1910, all imports from the United States are subject to duty under the conventional tariff.

Currency, Weights, and Measures.

CURRENCY.

The monetary unit of the German Empire is the gold mark, equal to $0.238 United States currency. One mark has 100 pfennigs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system constitutes the official standard. The following table contains the principal units of that system with the United States equivalents:

Metric weights and measures, with equivalents.

Units.	Equivalents.	Units.	Equivalents.
Weights.		*Liquid measures*—Cont'd.	
Milligram ($\frac{1}{1000}$ gram)	0.0154 grain.	Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter)	0.338 fluid ounce.
Centigram ($\frac{1}{100}$ gram)	0.1543 grain.	Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter)	0.845 gill.
Decigram ($\frac{1}{10}$ gram)	1.5432 grains.	Liter	1.0567 quarts.
Gram	15.432 grains.	Decaliter (10 liters)	2.6417 gallons.
Decagram (10 grams)	0.3527 ounce.	Hectoliter (100 liters)	26.417 gallons.
Hectogram (100 grams)	3.5274 ounces.	Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	264.17 gallons.
Kilogram (1,000 grams)	2.2046 pounds.	*Measures of length.*	
Myriagram (10,000 grams)	22.046 pounds.		
Quintal (100,000 grams)	220.46 pounds.	Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ meter)	0.0394 inch.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams).	2.204.6 pounds.	Centimeter ($\frac{1}{100}$ meter)	0.3937 inch.
		Decimeter $\frac{1}{10}$ meter)	3.937 inches.
Dry measures.		Meter	39.37 inches.
		Decameter (10 meters)	393.7 inches.
Milliliter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter)	0.061 cubic inch.	Hectometer (100 meters)	328 feet 1 inch.
Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter)	0.6102 cubic inch.	Kilometer (1,000 meters)	0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter)	6.1022 cubic inches.	Myriameter (10,000 meters)	6.2137 miles.
Liter	0. 908 quart.		
Decaliter (10 liters)	9.08 quarts.	*Surface measures.*	
Hectoliter (100 liters)	2.838 bushels.		
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	1.308 cubic yards.	Centare (1 square meter)	1,550 square inches.
		Are (100 square meters)	119.6 square yards.
Liquid measures.		Hectare (10,000 square meters).	2.471 acres.
Milliliter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter)	0.0388 fluid ounce.		

Customs Tariff Law of December 25, 1902.

Section 1. With the exception of imports from certain countries, which form the subject of special provisions, goods imported into the German customs territory shall pay the duties finally adopted by the sixteenth commission and laid before the Reichstag on October 6, 1902. In the case of the following tariff numbers, however, the duties are to be as follows: No. 808, 4.50 marks; No. 809, 7.50 marks; No. 810, 12 marks; No. 816, 8 and 12 marks; No. 825, 8 marks; No. 905, 4 marks; and No. 906, 15, 12, 10, 9, 7, 5.50, 4.50, and 3 marks.

The duties on the following cereals shall not be reduced by treaty or agreement below the following: Rye, 5 marks per 100 kilos; wheat, 8 marks; spelt, 5.50 marks; malting barley, 4 marks; oats, 5 marks.

Exemptions from and reductions of duty agreed to by treaty shall apply to products of German territories not included in the customs territory, except in so far as the Bundesrath shall prescribe otherwise. These decisions shall be communicated to the Reichstag forthwith or at its next session, if not then assembled, and shall be canceled in case the Reichstag does not sanction them.

Exemptions from and reductions of duty granted by treaty may be applied to products of German colonies and protectorates by order of the Bundesrath.

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INFORMATION AS TO RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

SEC. 2. An office shall be opened in every tax district, whose duty shall be to supply, on application, information as to rates of customs duty at which any merchandise or articles are admitted to the German customs territory.

GROSS AND NET WEIGHT.

SEC. 3. The duties based on weight are levied on gross weight in the following cases:
(*a*) When the tariff so expressly provides.
(*b*) On goods paying an import duty not exceeding 6 marks per 100 kilograms.
In other cases the duties will be levied on net weight.
In ascertaining the net weight of liquids, the weight of the receptacles directly containing them (casks, bottles, stoneware vessels, etc.) will not be deducted.
The Bundesrath will determine what proportion of gross weight may be deducted by way of tare in estimating the net weight.
On the importation of goods, receptacles commonly employed in trade are to be admitted free of duty.
In the case of goods dutiable on gross weight but imported without packing or in receptacles not commonly employed in trade, and in the case of liquids imported in immediate receptacles not commonly employed in the trade, the Bundesrath may order that the weight of the receptacles commonly used in the trade be added to the net weight of such goods or to the actual weight of said liquids.

SPECIFIED CUSTOM-HOUSES FOR ENTRY OF CERTAIN MERCHANDISE.

SEC. 4. The Bundesrath is authorized to prescribe that the entry of merchandise, customs examination of which offers special difficulties, be only effected in certain specified custom-houses, unless the interested parties are willing to pay the highest duties stipulated in the tariff as applicable to such goods or undertake to pay the expenses connected with the conveyance of the goods or samples thereof to the proper custom-house.

GOODS ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

SEC. 5. The following goods are exempt from duty:[a]
(*a*) Articles imported by mail in packages weighing 250 grams or less, gross weight.
(*b*) Merchandise subject to duty according to weight when imported in quantities of less than 50 grams. The Bundesrath will determine to what extent fractions of a kilogram may, in other cases, be disregarded in determining the weight of the merchandise.
Duties amounting to less than 5 pfennig will not be levied, and higher duties will be levied only in so far as they are divisible by 5, excess pfennig being disregarded.
The Bundesrath may, in case of abuse of these provisions, enact limitations affecting any specified goods or frontier sections.
SEC. 6. The following articles remain exempt from duty:
1. Agricultural and animal products coming from farms beyond the frontier which are managed from houses and farms within the frontier; also forest products when the forest land beyond the frontier has formed part of property within the frontier since at least July 15, 1879.
2. Fish, seals, whales, and other sea animals caught by German fishermen, and by crews of German vessels, as well as products derived from such fish and animals.
Shellfish caught along foreign coasts are excluded from the exemption.
The Bundesrath will issue the necessary regulations for supervision.
3. Clothing and body linen which have been used and which are not imported for sale or for industrial purposes.
4. Used articles belonging to immigrants and intended for their own use; used machines for industrial or agricultural purposes shall, however, be admitted in exceptional cases only and subject to a special permit.
Under a special permit, new articles making up trousseau and engagement or wedding presents intended for foreigners or for natives who have resided abroad for more than two years, and who, upon their marriage with a native of Germany, remove their residence to Germany. From this exemption are to be excluded foodstuffs and consumable goods, unmanufactured yarns and spun wares, as well as all other products requiring to be worked up; also raw materials of all kinds and animals.

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[a] The Bundesrath is authorized to curtail the exemption from duty in the case of cut tobaccos, cigarettes cigarette-paper casings, and cigarette paper. (Cigarette Tax Law, June 3, 1906, section 1, Reichsgesetzblatt, p. 631.)

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The chancellor of the Empire may, with the assent of the Bundesrath, order that the benefit of subsections 1 and 2 be wholly or partly refused to subjects or citizens of a state which does not grant reciprocal treatment.

5. Used effects proved to have been inherited, subject to a special permit.

6. Serviceable articles of all kinds, whether new or not, imported by travelers, carriers, shipmasters and crews, for their own personal use or for the exercise of their profession during the journey, as well as other articles of the kind which precede or follow such persons; also live animals employed by traveling actors either for the exercise of their profession or for exhibition purposes.

Also trunks, bags, and other used traveling requisites reentering from a foreign country, if they served for the transport of passengers' effects abroad.

7. Articles of consumption imported by travelers, including carriers, for their own personal use on the journey, as well as stores for masters of ships and their crews, but in the latter case only in a quantity not exceeding two days' requirements.[a]

8. Vehicles of all kinds, including their accessories and furnishings utilized for bringing in persons and goods over the frontier, and imported solely for the purpose or reimported from abroad after having been used for a like transport outward; also vehicles introduced for the purpose of conveying persons or goods abroad.

Horses and other animals (including their harness and blankets), used for riding, draft, or carrying purposes and which for such purpose only cross the frontier, or come back from abroad after having been used as aforesaid on going out; also horses and other animals used for conducting abroad persons, vehicles, or goods.

Vehicles of all kinds as well as horses or other animals belonging to travelers even if at the time of importation they should not be employed as means of transport, subject to proof being furnished that they were previously the property of such persons and are required for their further use.

Vehicles or animals which in the foregoing cases permanently remain in the country become liable to duty.

Fodder required for feeding on the journey, and imported with the animals referred to in subsections 2 and 3, in a quantity corresponding to the number of animals and probable length of the journey not to exceed two days.

The Bundesrath will enact special provisions in reference to the treatment of railway cars used for conveying passengers.

9. Wrappers, coverings, and other wrapping material, including rollers, tubes (wood or cardboard), and similar articles imported for use in exporting goods, or such wares coming back from abroad if proved to have been used for such purpose. In the former case, evidence of their exportation within a prescribed term will be required and, if thought necessary, payment of the duties guaranteed; these formalities may, however, be dispensed with if the wrapping materials have peen previously used and no doubt exists that they are actually intended to be used in the exportation of merchandise.

10. Sample cards and samples in cuttings or patterns which are only fit to be used as such, except samples of alimentary or consumable articles, but including specimens and samples of coffee, cocoa, sugar, raw tobacco, and dried fruits imported by mail and weighing up to 350 grams.

11. Works of art imported for art exhibitions or for public art institutions or collections; also such other articles as are intended for public institutions or collections for educational or exhibition purposes.

12. Materials necessary for building, repairing, or equipping sea or river vessels with the exception of cabin and kitchen requisites. This privilege does not apply to pleasure boats for river or lake navigation which are subject to such special regulations as shall be issued by the Bundesrath.

13. Shields, flags, and other articles sent by foreign Governments to their representatives in Germany for the purpose of the service, provided the respective countries grant reciprocal treatment.

14. Coffins containing corpses and urns containing ashes of cremated bodies, including wreaths and other like articles for ornamenting said coffins and urns or the means of transport thereof.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF WASTE AND DAMAGED GOODS.

SEC. 7. Waste materials not enumerated in the tariff, also damaged and unserviceable articles, shall be treated as the raw materials of which they are made, provided they are unfit for any other use, or are rendered unserviceable by appropriate means taken under regulations of the customs authorities.

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[a] See footnote (a) p. —.

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Dutiable waste materials and damaged goods imported as fertilizers are admitted free of duty, provided their application for any other purpose appears impossible, or if they have been rendered unfit for any other use, by proper means taken under regulation of the customs authorities. Other damaged goods are free of duty if destroyed under supervision of the authorities.

DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF RAILWAY MATERIALS.

SEC. 8. If by international conventions, railroad connections are built, or are to be established, between the German Empire and a neighboring State, with a frontier and connecting station on German territory to be used in common, the Bundesrath is authorized to grant the duty-free importation for:

1. Materials necessary for building and putting in working order the connecting station and line between the station and the customs frontier, in so far as the purchase of such materials is incumbent upon the foreign authorities or companies.

2. All articles necessary for the operation of the foreign railroad enterprise, including the maintenance of the railroad station and the line running to the junction, and for the official use of the foreign customs officers.

3. Supplies and articles of officials and employees of the foreign railroad administration, and of employees of other branches of the foreign administration who serve within the limits of the German customs union.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN TO BE REQUIRED.

SEC. 9. On the importation of goods subject to differential duties according to the country of origin, the importer shall declare, and if so required shall prove, the country of origin of the goods. The Bundesrath will enact the rules to be complied with in regard to the terms and form of declaration as well as to the furnishing of proof. If the importer fails to fulfill the above conditions the goods shall be treated on the less-favored footing, without prejudice to any fines and other penalties he may have incurred.

SURTAX ON GOODS FROM STATES DISCRIMINATING AGAINST GERMAN SHIPS OR PRODUCTS.

SEC. 10. Dutiable goods proceeding from states that treat German ships or products less favorably than those of other nations may, in addition to the duties provided for in the tariff, be subject to a surtax not exceeding twice the amount of the tariff rate imposed on such goods or even to a surtax equivalent to the total value of the goods themselves. Goods free of duty according to the tariff may, under those conditions, be taxed with a duty not exceeding 50 per cent ad valorem.

In like manner, and save treaty stipulations to the contrary, foreign goods may be subjected to the same duties and customs formalities as are applied to German goods in the country of origin.

The measures provided for in this section shall be put in force by imperial ordinance after being approved by the Bundesrath.

Any provisions enacted in the matter shall be communicated to the Reichstag forthwith, or, if not assembled, at its next session. They shall become null and void if not assented to by the Reichstag.

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORTS OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

SEC. 11. 1. In the exportation from the German customs territory of rye, wheat, spelt, barley, oats, buckwheat, legumes, colza, and rape seeds in a quantity of at least 500 kilograms, a warrant (import certificate) shall be granted upon application to the carrier, authorizing the owner to import duty-free a quantity of the same products corresponding to the amount of duty represented by the said warrant within a period (which in no case can exceed six months) to be fixed by the Bundesrath.

Clearance for export involving the issue of import warrants, must be effected through the custom-houses designated by the chief fiscal authorities of the respective States.

Transit warehouses not placed under customs lock shall be authorized for the above-mentioned goods intended exclusively for sale beyond the customs territory. The goods deposited therein may be handled or repacked without any restriction or declaration; they may also be mixed with native merchandise, provided that the quantities entered for export, in so far as they do not exceed the stock of foreign goods in store, shall be deducted from the latter; the remainder to be considered as domestic merchandise (*purely transit warehouses*).

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In regard to goods of the above description, to be consumed partly outside the customs territory and partly within it, similar warehouses may be allowed in case of urgent necessity. The quantities cleared from such warehouses for consumption in the customs territory shall be entered as duty-free by being deducted from the warehoused stocks of domestic merchandise, provided they do not exceed these stocks; in all other respects they are to be treated as foreign merchandise (*mixed transit warehouse*). The Bundesrath will designate in what localities the establishment of such warehouses may be authorized.

Transit warehouses not under customs lock may be authorized for the storage of cereals not enumerated above, as well as of dutiable oleaginous fruits, in case such products are intended exclusively for sale outside the customs territory. In these warehouses the merchandise may be handled and repacked without any restriction or declaration, or it may be mixed with domestic merchandise. If the mixed merchandise is exported the proportion of foreign goods entering into the mixture shall be considered as the quantity in transit and free of duty. Similar transit warehouses may be authorized for goods of this kind intended for sale partly outside the customs territory, partly within the same.

2. Purely transit warehouses not under customs lock shall likewise be authorized, and mixed transit warehouses not under customs lock, may be authorized, for unplaned wood for building or other uses. The premises need not be inclosed. At certain periods permission will be granted to remove the wood and to return it to the transit warehouse after undergoing a process which brings it under the class of wood for building or other uses or of common or coarse wooden wares, these classes paying higher rates of duty. The Bundesrath will designate in what localities the establishment of mixed transit warehouses may be authorized.

Waste from the working of building and other wood in transit warehouses shall be entitled to a proportionate reduction of the duties charged to account when the wood is exported outside the customs territory; the amount of this reduction shall be determined by the Bundesrath.

3. Millers or maltsters shall on the exportation of their products receive import warrants for a corresponding quantity of cereals or legumes (see paragraph 1 of this section). The proportion corresponding to the yield of these products which is to be taken into account shall be determined by the Bundesrath.

4. A drawback shall be allowed to owners of oil mills on the exportation of the oils manufactured by them. This drawback shall consist in the remission of the duty paid on the quantity of foreign dutiable oleaginous fruits taken to the mills, and corresponding to the quantity of exported products; the proportion corresponding to the yield which is to be taken into account shall be determined by the Bundesrath. Foreign oleaginous fruit conveyed to the mills under customs supervision, and all other oleaginous fruits brought into premises reported to the customs authorities for the storage of foreign oleaginous fruits, may be removed in their natural condition with their permission only. Any infringement of this provision will be subject to a penalty not to exceed 1,000 marks.

The provisions of subsection 3 shall likewise apply to oil-mill owners manufacturing colza and rape-seed oils.

5. Goods entering a bonded warehouse or a private warehouse under joint customs lock shall be considered as exports within the meaning of sections 1 to 4.

6. The Bundesrath will enact the necessary measures relating specially to the form of import warrants, the nature of exported goods for which imports warrants are applied for, as also the conditions to be complied with by warehouse owners.

It will further issue regulations as to the use of import warrants in proportion to their customs value in payment of duties on goods other than those enumerated in paragraph 1 of this section subject to specified conditions.

CREDIT FOR PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

SEC. 12. Credit may, on application, be allowed for payment of duties for the maximum period of three months, upon sufficient security and subject to regulations framed by the Bundesrath.

This credit will not be allowed in the payment of duties upon cereals, legumes, colza, and rape seed, or derivatives thereof produced by milling or malting. If such products are taken out of a public bonded warehouse or a private warehouse for consumption (whether the latter be jointly locked by the customs or not), the customs charges due thereon shall bear interest at 4 per cent for the full term of storage, according to rules to be issued by the Bundesrath.

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ABOLITION OF LOCAL TAXES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD.

SEC. 13. From and after April 1, 1910, no further tax shall be levied on account of the municipalities or corporations on cereals, legumes, flour, or other milling products or upon bakers' wares, cattle, meat, meat products, and fat.

This provision shall not apply to the tax levied by municipalities on malt intended for brewing purposes.

The provisions to the contrary contained in Paragraph I and in section 7 of Paragraph II of article 5 of the Customs Union treaty (Zollvereinigungsvertrag), dated July 8, 1867 (Bundes-Gesetzblatt, p. 81), and in the law of May 27, 1885 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 109), amending said treaty, are hereby repealed.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF THIS LAW.

SEC. 14. Violations of this law or of duly published regulations for its execution shall be subject to a fine not exceeding 150 marks, unless a heavier penalty be incurred under sections 11, paragraph 4, hereof, or under sections 135 and following of the Customs Union Law (Vereinzollgesetz).

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS TO PENSION FUND.

SEC. 15. In case the net proceeds of customs duties on the goods classed under Nos. 1, 2, 102, 103, 105, 107, 107*a*, and 160[a] of the tariff (sec. 1), calculated per capita of the German Empire, exceeds the net proceeds of the same goods calculated on an average for the years 1898 to 1903 per capita, such excess shall be applied to the establishment of a pension fund for widows and orphans.

This appropriation shall be the subject of a special law. Until such law enters into operation the above surpluses are to be accumulated and invested at interest on account of the Empire.

In case the said law is not made operative prior to January 1, 1910, the interest on the accumulated surpluses, as well as the surpluses themselves, shall, from and after that date, be distributed among the different institutions for insurance against invalidity in proportion to the insurance premiums collected by them during the previous year for the support of the widows and orphans of the insured.

The allowances to the several institutions shall be made according to regulations to be approved by the Imperial Insurance Office.

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THIS LAW.

SEC. 16. The date upon which this law is to enter into force shall be fixed by imperial ordinance, with the consent of the Bundesrath.[b]

From the same date the following shall be deemed repealed: The customs law and tariff of May 24, 1885 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 111); the laws dated April 18, 1886 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 123); December 21, 1887 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 533); April 14, 1894 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 335); May 18, 1895 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 233); March 6, 1899 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 133); June 14, 1900 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 298), amending the customs law and tariff; section 80 of sugar taxation law, published May 27, 1896 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 117). The standing provisions respecting the allotment of part of the proceeds of customs duties and tobacco tax between the States composing the German Empire (sec. 8 of the tariff law of May 24, 1885), remain in force until otherwise provided by a special law, save the alteration made by section 15 of the present law.[c]

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[a] Tariff Nos. 1, 2, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, and 162, according to the latest schedule.

[b] The date has since been fixed at March 1, 1906.

[c] Section 8 of the above-mentioned tariff law has been repealed under section 1 of the law of May 14, 1904 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 169), relating to changes in the finances of the Empire.

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Rates of Import Duty.

[Note.—All rates are given per 100 kilos, net weight, except where otherwise indicated by footnotes. See also sec. 3 of Customs Law, p. 7. Imports from the United States are admitted at the conventional rates.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce.		
	Cereals and Rice.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
1	Rye	7.00	5.00
	Tare: *Sacks, 1.*		
2	Wheat and spelt	7.50	5.50
	Tare: *Sacks, 1.*		
3	Barley:		
	Malting barley	7.00	4.00
	Other	7.00	1.30
	Tare: *Sacks, 1.*		
	Note.—The following is to be regarded as barley other than "malting barley," and to be admitted at the reduced rate:		
	1. On entering at certain customs stations provided with special authority, barley which, in its pure, unmixed, beardless state, does not reach the weight of 65 kilos per hectoliter, and likewise does not contain more than 30 per cent of grain of which the weight is 67 kilos per hectoliter or more.		
	2. Barley for which proof is furnished that it is unfitted for the manufacture of malt or that it is not intended for that purpose.		
	In case the correctness of the ascertainment of the quantity admitted under (1) is disputed by the importer, or in case other grounds of doubt as regards the use to which it is to be put arise respecting a consignment presented for clearance on account of its special character, the customs department is only bound to admit the goods at the reduced rate, provided it is first rendered unsuitable for use in the manufacture of malt. This can be done at the option of the customs department by grinding, hulling, bruising, or any similar process. It is understood, however, that the application of any such process does not entail any expense to the importer.		
4	Oats	7.00	5.00
	Tare: *Sacks, 1.*		
5	Buckwheat	5.00	.....
6	Millet (panicum, Italian millet)	1.50	1.50
7	Maize (Indian corn) and sorghum (dhoura)	5.00	3.00
8	Other cerals not specially mentioned	1.50	.....
	Note to Nos. 1–8.—Cereals in sheaves, as directly gathered on the field, will pay half the duty in the grain as specified above.		
	Malt, except that roasted or ground—		
9	From barley	[a] 10.25	5.75
	From other grain	[a] 11.00	.....
10	Rice, not cleaned	4.00	4.00
	Legumes, Dry (Ripe).		
11	Beans for food	4.00	2.00
	Pease, lentils	4.00	1.50
12	Beans for fodder (horse-beans, etc.), lupines, vetches	2.50	1.50
	Note to Nos. 11 and 12.—Legumes in the straw are to pay half the duty of the class to which it belongs.		
	Oleaginous Fruits and Seeds.		
13	Rape seed, colza seed, dodder seed, oil-radish seed, mustard seed, hedge-mustard seed	5.00	2.00
14	Poppy seeds, also ripe poppyheads, sunflower seeds, edible cyperus root, beechnuts, laurel berries	2.00	2.00
	Peanuts, sesame, "madia" seed, ben nuts, kapok seed, and Niger seeds	2.00	.....
15	Linseed, hempseed	.75	Free.
16	Cotton seed, "elipe" nuts, shea nuts, "butter bohnen," "stillingia" seed (seed of the Chinese tallow tree), palm nuts (even if broken up), copra, and castor beans	Free.	Free.
17	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits not specially mentioned	2.00	2.00
18	Red clover seed, white clover seed, and other clover seed	5.00	Free.

[a] Gross weight.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce—Continued.		
	OLEAGINOUS FRUITS AND SEEDS—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
19	Grass seed of all kinds	2.00	Free.
20	Common beet and sugar-beet seeds	1.00	1.00
21	Other field-root seed, carrot seed, chicory seed, vegetable seeds, dill seed, flower seeds, tobacco seed, and other seeds for agriculture not separately mentioned	Free.	Free.
22	Aniseed, fennel, coriander, caraway, and other edible seeds, fresh or dried	4.00	4.00
	Note.—Seeds for obtaining volatile (ethereal) oils may be admitted duty free by special permission and under control.		
	TUBERS AND ROOTS.		
23	Potatoes, fresh:		
	From Feb. 15 to July 31	2.50	1.00
	From Aug. 1 to Feb. 14	Free.	Free.
	Note to Nos. 23 and 47.—**Products which are dutiable on importation into Germany during a certain period of the year are to be admitted free of duty, provided they are declared and presented for clearance before the beginning of this period at an appropriate custom-house, even when the clearance is not completed until after the period has begun.**		
	Should such products have been received within a custom-house for final clearance, they are admitted free of duty provided that the period referred to has not begun on the day when the delivery note (manifest or permit No. 1) has been handed over by the custom-house.		
24	Turnips for fodder, carrots, white and other field turnips:		
	Fresh	Free.	Free.
	Dried, except those for use as kitchen vegetables	1.00	.....
25	Sugar-beet roots, cut or broken up or not:		
	Fresh	Free.	.....
	Dried	1.00	.....
26	Chicory (chicory roots), cut or broken up or not:		
	Fresh	Free.	Free.
	Dried	2.00	.80
	FODDER, GREEN AND DRIED.		
27	Green fodder; hay, dried clover, and dried fodder not otherwise mentioned; straw and chaff, also chopped straw	1.00	Free.
	PLANTS FOR USE IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOT ELSEWHERE MENTIONED.		
28	Cotton, raw or cleaned; ramie (china grass, rhea), jute, Manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, agave fiber, pineapple fiber, cocoanut fiber, down of plants, peat and pine-needle wool, and all other vegetable textile materials, raw, cleaned, steeped, broken, etc., degummed	Free.	.....
	Flax and hemp, raw, cleaned, steeped, broken, etc. (**including flax and hemp tow**)	Free.	Free.
	Mexican aloe fiber, raw or cleaned	Free.	Free
29	Tobacco in the leaf, unmanufactured, or only fermented or smoke dried; also in bunches, bundles, etc	85.00	.....
	Note.—Tobacco leaves, unmanufactured or only fermented or smoke-dried, are subject, in addition to the customs duty, to a customs surtax of 40 per cent ad valorem.		
	Tobacco leaves used in the manufacture of tobacco products to which the cigarette-tax law of June 3, 1906, is applicable, are exempt from the customs surtax.		
	Tare: *Cases—175 kilos or less, 25; more than 175 kilos, 22.*		
	Barrels—600 kilos or less, 16; more than 600 and up to 700 kilos, inclusive, 10; more than 700 kilos, 9.		
	Hampers—Of osier, 18; of osier with a covering of cloth, 22; of osier with a lid of cloth, 15; of osier without a lid, with a covering of cloth, 21; of hard reed, lined with sedge leaves and tied with ropes or towing, 10.		
	Other receptacles—Manila tobacco leaves in coverings of fine bast matting, lined with thin reed matting and tied with split cane, covered or not with cloth, 3; in coverings of soft bast matting, lined inside with reed plates and tied with cane ropes, 3; of reed matting, lined with plates of bast or hard palm leaves, tied with ropes or towing, with or without a covering of cloth, 13; of reed matting (except on top), with or without a cloth		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce—Continued.		
	PLANTS FOR USE IN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOT ELSEWHERE MENTIONED—Continued.		
	Tobacco in the leaf, etc.—Continued. *covering on top, with the edges sewn with cord, and lined with plates of bast or hard palm leaves, 12; of plates of bast or hard palm leaves, tied with ropes or towing, with or without a covering of cloth, 12; simple receptacles of heavy cloth, with four cedar slats inside on each long side (making 8 slats altogether), 9; of skins, 8; of reed matting, tied with ropes or towing and covered with a heavy jute tissue or double cloth, 7; of thick bast plaiting, tied with ropes or towing, covered with a jute tissue or a light cloth, 7; of reed or hair matting, or of these combined with canvas, 7; of double reed matting, sewn with yarn, tied with ropes or towing, 6; of heavy reed matting, sewn with cord or tied with ropes or towing (containing so-called Mexican tobacco), 6; of cloth or jute, with a layer of soft bast or soft palm leaves underneath, 6; of reed plates, tied with ropes or towing, with or without a covering of cloth, 5; of reed matting on the outside and split plaited bamboo inside, tied with ropes or towing, 5; of fine reed plaiting on the broad sides and hair plaiting on the narrow sides, entirely or partly sewed up in cloth, 5; of fine bast plaiting, lined with soft bast plates or light reed plaiting, tied with ropes or towing, of 100 kilos or less, 5; of more than 100 kilos, 4; of fine hard plaiting of bast or reed, or of mats of material of equal or heavier weight, 3; single receptacles of hair plaiting and cloth, whether or not tied with ropes or towing, 3; single receptacles of jute plaiting and cloth, 3; of light matting, 2.*		
30	Hops (gross weight)	*Marks.* 70.00	*Marks.* 20.00
31	Hop meal	100.00	20.00
32	Dyeing plants, and parts thereof, whether or not salted, dried, roasted, ground, or otherwise broken up	Free.	Free.
	KITCHEN VEGETABLES (VEGETABLES AND EDIBLE HERBS, MUSHROOMS, ROOTS, AND THE LIKE).		
33	Kitchen vegetables, fresh:		
	Red or white cabbage	2.50	2.50
	Savoy cabbage	2.50	.....
	Asparagus, melons, tomatoes, artichokes, mushrooms, rhubarb	20.00	Free.
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; sacks, 1.*		
	Other	4.00	Free.
34	Paraguay tea (Yerba maté)	4.00	.....
	Laurel leaves, sage, woodruff, and other leaves and herbs used for seasoning food, etc., dried, not specially mentioned in the tariff	4.00	4.00
35	Mushrooms, preserved in brine or otherwise simply prepared	50.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 12.*		
36	Artichokes, melons, mushrooms, rhubarb, asparagus, tomatoes, broken up, husked, pressed, dried, roasted, or otherwise simply treated:		
	Tomatoes	40.00	4.00
	Melons and mushrooms	40.00	8.00
	Artichokes, rhubarb, asparagus	40.00	10.00
	Note.—**The conventional duty for simply prepared tomatoes under No. 36 is also applicable to simply prepared tomato preserves, provided they are not in hermetically sealed receptacles.**		
	Tare: *Cases, 11; casks, 11; sacks, 3; simple receptacles made of light cloth, 2.*		
37	Kitchen vegetables, including field roots used as such, broken up, husked, pressed, dried, roasted, baked, or otherwise simply treated, so far as they do not come under Nos. 34 to 36; unripe beans and unripe peas, dried; edible beans and peas (ripe and unripe) baked or otherwise simply prepared; also seeds for table purposes, powdered, baked, or otherwise simply prepared	10.00	4.00
	Potatoes in pieces (excluding potato groats and meal), dried, baked, or otherwise simply prepared	10.00	.....
	Note to No. 37.—**Small cucumbers and other vegetables not named in Nos. 34–36, simply preserved in brine and not contained in hermetically closed vessels, are dutiable under No. 37.**		
	Tare: *Cases, 12; casks, 12.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce—Continued.		
	LIVE PLANTS—HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
38	Trees, vines, bushes, shrubs, and cuttings for planting, and other live plants with or without their roots in earth, whether or not in pots or tubs; grafts:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Palms, Indian azaleas, laurels, forest plants	15.00	Free.
	Plants, in pots	30.00	18.00
	Plants, without their roots in earth	20.00	6.00
	Roses	40.00	12.00
	Cycas stems, without roots or leaves	Free.	Free.
	Others	15.00	5.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; bales, 5.*		
39	Orchid bulbs, not rooted	Free.	Free.
40	Bulbs and tubers of flowers, except those mentioned above	Free.	Free.
41	Flowers, blossoms, petals, buds, etc., for wreaths or decoration, fresh	Free.	Free.
42	Leaves, grasses, branches (with or without fruit) for wreaths or decoration, fresh	Free.	Free.
43	Cycas leaves, fresh or dried	250.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 39, pasteboard boxes with wood slats, 40.*		
44	Flowers, leaves (also palms, and palm leaves cut into fans), blossoms, petals, grass, moss, buds, branches (with or without fruit) for wreaths or decoration, dried, impregnated, or otherwise treated in order to be preserved, dyed or not	Free.	Free.
	FRUIT.		
45	Grapes:		
	Fresh—		
	Table grapes—		
	Sent by mail in packages of 5 kilos gross weight or less	20.00	Free.
	Otherwise imported	20.00	4.00
	Other fresh grapes	20.00	10.00
	Pressed, imported in casks or tank wagons (vintage grapes), even when fermentation has already set in; provided that the mass contains all parts of the fruit (stalks, skins, pips, as well as the flesh)	20.00	12.00
	Turned into must, fermented; "wine must"	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases—Table grapes, packed in sawdust, or the like, 47; otherwise (must, or fermented wine grapes, or "wine must" if imported in flasks, jugs, or similar receptacles), 16.*		
	Casks—Table grapes, packed in sawdust, or the like, 20; otherwise (must, or fermented wine grapes, or "wine must" if imported in flasks jugs, or similar receptacles), 16.		
	Incomplete boxes and casks (lattice boxes, boxes with bored holes, lids of cloth, or the like), 11.		
	Hampers—With lids, 8; without lids, 6.		
	Additional tare: *For "grape must" or fermented wine grapes, and wine must, when imported in conveyances especially adapted for the transportation of liquids without receptacles, or in receptacles other than those commonly used in trade (for example, in so-called "standen" or large tubs), 20.*		
	Note.—All wine grapes and berries when crushed or pressed are to be considered as "wine must" and pay duty as such, even if fermentation has not yet or has only partly taken place. **(Modified by treaties with Italy and Austria-Hungary as regards grapes imported in casks or tank wagons.** *See above.*)		
46	Nuts, unripe (green) or ripe, whether or not shelled, ground, or otherwise broken up or simply prepared	4.00	.....
	Walnuts, hazelnuts	4.00	2.00
47	Other fruit:		
	Fresh—		
	Apples, pears, quinces—		
	Unpacked, or only in sacks of at least 50 kilos (gross weight)—		
	From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	a Free.	Free.
	From Dec. 1 to Aug. 31	b 2.50	2.00
	Otherwise packed—		
	In single covering	10.00	3.00
	In more than one covering	10.00	5.00
	Tare: *Cases.—Strengthened with frames of wooden slats on the long sides and lined with excelsior, containing apples from America, 20; with cardboard partitions, lined with excelsior, containing apples from America, 29; other, containing apples from America, 16: otherwise, 21. Barrels, 13. Hampers, 11.*		

a From Sept. 25 to Nov. 25. b From Nov. 26 to Sept. 24.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce—Continued.		
	FRUIT—Continued.		
47	Other fruit—Continued.		
	Fresh—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Apricots	8.00	Free.
	Peaches	8.00	2.00
	Tare: *Cases, 19; barrels, 19; hampers, 11.*		
	Plums, of all kinds	6.00.	2.00
	Prunus domestica—		
	From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	.....	Free.
	From Dec. 1 to Aug. 31	.....	2.00
	Cherries—		
	Fresh, for use in the distillation of spirits, by permission and with control over their use	6.00	Free.
	Other	6.00	1.00
	Medlars	6.00	Free.
	Hips, sloes, and other stone or kernel fruit not separately mentioned	Free.	Free.
	Strawberries	20.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 10; barrels, 10; baskets, 6; sacks, 1.*		
	Raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, billberries (huckleberries), elderberries, cranberries, junIperberries, and other edible berries	5.00	Free.
	Note 1.—**Apples, pears, and quinces, fresh, are treated as unpacked if they are imported loose or in bags of at least 50 kilos gross weight in vehicles provided with not more than eight compartments.**		
	Similarly, apples, pears, and quinces, fresh, are treated as unpacked if imported loose or in sacks of at least 50 kilos gross weight in ships provided with compartments, on condition that the capacity of each compartment is not less than 6 cubic meters.		
	Compartments of vehicles or ships may be carpeted or covered with straw or lined with paper or straw, or may even be formed of layers of straw.		
	Note 2.—(See note to No. 23.)		
48	Dried, kiln-dried (cut up and peeled or not)—		
	Apples and pears, including valuable waste	10.00	4.00
	Apricots and peaches	10.00	4.00
	Plums of all kinds—		
	Loose or in casks or sacks weighing at least 80 kilos gross weight	10.00	.....
	Packed in other ways	15.00	.....
	Loose or in casks or sacks weighing at least 50 kilos gross weight	.....	4.00
	In boxes weighing at least 10 kilos gross weight	.....	5.00
	Packed otherwise	.....	6.00
	Other dried or kiln-dried fruit	8.00	4.00
	Tare: *Cases.—Dried plums, 10; other, 13. Casks, 9. Sacks, 1.*		
49	Ground, pulped, powdered, or otherwise broken; also salted, cooked without sugar, or otherwise simply prepared; fermented	5.00	4.00
	SOUTHERN FRUIT AND FRUIT PEEL.		
50	Bananas, fresh, dried, or simply prepared	Free.	.....
51	Mangoes, dates	12.00	.....
	Oranges, fresh	12.00	3.25
	Lemons, fresh	12.00	Free.
	Cedrats, bitter oranges, pomegranates, figs, cactus figs, almonds, pistachio nuts, and other southern fruit not specially mentioned in the tariff, fresh	12.00	2.00
	Tare: *Cases.—Fresh oranges, lemons, bitter oranges, 18; other, 20, Casks, 20. Hampers, 13. Bales, 6.*		
	Additional tare: *Small boxes, 10; small baskets, 10; small cases, 10; small sacks, 2; small bales, 2.*		
52	Figs, dried, and currants	24.00	8.00

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce—Continued.		
	SOUTHERN FRUIT AND FRUIT PEEL.—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Raisins (except those included under No. 53)	24.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Of soft wood, filled with dried figs, 10; filled with currants, 12; of hard wood, filled with dried figs, 12; all kinds of wood, 14 kilos or less, containing raisins, 10; more than 14 kilos containing raisins, without cloth covering, 15; with cloth covering, 11; otherwise, 16.*		
	Casks—Split (half casks), less than 150 kilos, 10; 150 kilos or over, 7; others, less than 500 kilos, 10; 500 kilos and over 7.		
	Hampers—Less than 500 kilos, dried figs, 5; other 10; 500 kilos or more, 7.		
	Bales, 6.		
	Additional tare: *Small boxes, 10; small baskets, 10; small cases, 10; small sacks, 2; small bales, 2.*		
53	Raisins in bunches; dates, dried	24.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 15 kilograms or under, containing raisins, 18; otherwise, as No. 53.*		
54	Almonds, dried (with or without shell)	30.00	4.0
	"Mahwa" blossoms	30.00	
	Bitter oranges (except those included under No. 57), pomegranates, pistachio nuts, and other southern fruit not specially mentioned in the tariff, dried	30.00	10.0
	Tare: *Cases containing cracked almonds, less than 300 kilos, 17; 300 kilos and over, 14; otherwise, as No. 53.*		
55	Pineapples, fresh, even peeled, or cooked without sugar	4.00	
	Carobs, crushed or not	4.00	1.0
	Edible chestnuts:		
	Whether shelled or not	4.00	2.0
	Ground or otherwise broken up	4.00	4.0
	Pine-nuts:		
	Ripe (dried)	4.00	2.0
	Ripe or unripe, shelled	4.00	2.0
	Ripe or unripe, ground, or otherwise broken up	4.00	4.0
56	Lemons, cut up or without the rind, in brine or salt water	30.00	4.0
	Tare: *Cases, 16.*		
	Casks—Less than 300 kilos, 10; 300 kilos and over, 7.		
	Hampers—Less than 300 kilos, 10; 300 kilos and over, 7.		
	Bales, 6.		
57	Bitter oranges:		
	Unripe (green or yellow, with or without the rind), preserved or not in brine	4.00	2.0
	Dried up to the size of cherries	4.00	
	Cocoanuts	4.00	
58	Peel of southern fruits (lemons and the like):		
	Fresh, or in brine or dried	4.00	1.0
	Ground	4.00	4.0
	Cedrats, cut up and preserved in brine or salt water	4.00	4.0
	FRUIT AND PLANT JUICES.		
59	Juices of fruits (except of grape) and of edible plants, not containing ether or alcohol, not boiled down, or boiled down without the addition of sugar, sterilized or not:		
	Juices of lemon, bitter oranges, and of other tropical fruits	1.00	Free
	Juices of fruits, not fermented	6.00	4.0
	Birch water, not fermented	Free.	Free
	Other edible juices not separately distinguished	Free.	Free
60	Juices of fruits and plants for industrial or medicinal purposes, not otherwise mentioned, not containing ether or alcohol, thickened or not	Free.	Free
	COLONIAL PRODUCE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SAME.		
61	Coffee, also coffee husks:		
	Raw	60.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Less than 200 kilos, of soft wood, 16; other woods, 17; 200 kilos or over, 12.*		
	Casks—With staves of hard wood, 10; others, 8.		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 8.		
	Sacks, 1.		
	Roasted, whether ground or not	85.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce—Continued.		
	COLONIAL PRODUCE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SAME—Continued.		
62	Coffee substitutes:		
	Chicory (roots), roasted, whether ground or not, not mixed with other substances	*Marks.* 10.00	*Marks.* 4.00
	Other roots and portions of roots suitable for use as coffee substitutes, roasted, ground or not, not mixed with other substances	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9.*		
	Roasted malt, whether ground or not; other substitutes for coffee	40.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases.—Less than 200 kilos, 17; 200 kilos or over, 12. Casks.—With staves of hard wood, 12; others, 8. Hampers, 9. Bales, 2.*		
63	Cocoa:		
	Raw, in the bean, also broken cocoa	20.00	.....
	Roasted, unshelled	35.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 13. Casks.—With staves of hard wood, 13; others, 10. Hampers, 9. Bales, 3. Sacks containing cocoa in the bean, 1.*		
64	Cocoa husks, raw, and roasted or not	12.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 13. Casks.—With staves of hard wood, 13; others, 10. Hampers, 9. Bales, 3.*		
65	Tea	100.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases.—Of soft wood lined with tin foil, 21; of all kinds of wood, not lined with tin foil of 20 kilos or less, 24; more than 20 kilos, to 30 inclusive, 21; more than 30 kilos, 19; constructed of three thin layers of wood glued one upon the other, with their grains running at right angles to each other, lined with lead and covered with sheet iron along the edges, 16; others, 23.*		
	Note.—Tea for the extraction of theine officially denatured may be admitted free of duty by special permission and under control.		
66	"Paprika" (Spanish pepper), fresh (green) or dried, whether ground, powdered, or preserved in salt water or not	10.00	Free.
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 5.*		
67	Spices, not otherwise mentioned, such as galanga root, cloves, guinea-pepper, ginger, cardamums, mace, mother cloves, pimento, black, white, and long pepper, saffron, star-aniseed, vanilla, cinnamon, real and other (cinnamon blossoms, stalks, cassia, white cinnamon, cinnamon root and the like), whether or not shelled, ground, powdered, or preserved in salt water	50.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases.—Nutmegs, 16; others, 18. Casks.—Ground or powdered pepper, 9; others, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 5. Simple covering made of rush matting, containing cinnamon or crushed cassia, 3.*		
	Note to Nos. 66 and 67.—Spices for obtaining volatile oils, as also nutmegs and their seed shells for obtaining nutmeg oil, may be admitted free of duty by special permission and under control.		
	OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRIAL OR MEDICINAL USE.		
68	Loofah, bleached or not; "Irish moss;" seaweed of all kinds; sea grass; vegetable hair, whether dried, dyed, or twisted into rope or not; bast, dyed or not; rushes, whether or not dyed, split or cut; straw, dyed or split; palm leaves, dried, whether dyed or not (except such as are to be used for purposes of ornamentation); piassava fibers and stalks; root fibers, stripped; rice roots; esparto grass; all other vegetable substances to be used in the manufacture of brushes, wickerwork, etc., not mentioned nor included elsewhere, whether twisted into ropes or not	Free.	Free.
69	Rattan (Spanish cane) and other more valuable cane, such as bamboo, partridge cane, sugar cane, etc., raw, not split	Free.	.....
70	Nuts and shells, capable of being used only as material for carving, as well as other vegetable carving material not specified nor included elsewhere, raw; seeds pierced, also strung on threads for the sole purpose of being packed and shipped	Free.	Free.
71	Berries, leaves, petals, flowers, buds, herbs, nuts, peels, seeds, shells, roots, and other plants and parts of plants, not otherwise mentioned, for industrial purposes, whether salted, dried, roasted, peeled, ground, or otherwise broken up or not; fruit kernels not otherwise mentioned, shelled or not; agaric, raw, or merely pounded and cleared of the wood; teazels; wormwood, whether dried or ground or not	Free.	Free.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	A.—Field, garden, and meadow produce—Continued.		
	OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRIAL OR MEDICINAL USE—Continued.		
72	Cinchona bark, whether ground or otherwise broken, cut or not; wild thyme plants; Iceland moss, and other lichens, in a natural state or ground; tamarinds and tamarind pulp; cane cassia; berries, leaves, flowers, petals, blossoms, buds, herbs, nuts, rinds, shells, seeds, roots, and other plants or parts of plants not otherwise mentioned, for medicinal use, whether salted, dried, kiln-dried, baked, shelled, ground, or otherwise broken up or not; wood for medicinal use, whether broken up or not; also dried and powdered pyrethrum flowers	*Marks.* Free.	*Marks.* Free.
73	Vegetable wax (from palms, palm leaves, or the like) in a natural state	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; bales, 5; sacks, 1.*		
	B.—Forest products.		
	Timber for building and industrial purposes, not separately mentioned:		
74	Rough or merely cut across with the ax or saw, with or without the bark—		
	Hard	.20 [a] 1.80	0.12 [a] 1.08
	Soft	.20 [a] 1.20	.12 [a] .72
	Note.—Wood for building and industrial purposes, in the rough or only cut across with an ax or saw, for the domestic or professional use of the inhabitants of the frontier district, so far as it is in loads which can be carried or drawn by animals, is to remain free of duty, but it is to be subject to supervision as regards the use it is put to. The quantity is limited to 12 cubic meters per calendar year for each person entitled to such importation. **(Conventionalized by treaties with Russia and Austria-Hungary.)**		
75	Hewn longitudinally or otherwise prepared or cut up with the ax, also shavings produced by rending and shavings intended for the clarification of liquids produced otherwise than by rending—		
	Hard	.50 [a] 4.00	.24 [a] 1.92
	Soft	.50 [a] 3.00	.24 [a] 1.44
	Note.—**Shavings intended for the clarification of liquids, produced otherwise than by rending, are not excluded from paying duty under No. 17, even when they show a decided gloss owing to their manufacture by means of the plane, and thus present the appearance of planed shavings.**		
76	Sawn longitudinally or otherwise prepared, not planed—		
	Hard	1.25 [a] 10.00	.72 [a] 5.76
	Soft	1.25 [a] 7.50	.72 [a] 4.32
	Notes to Nos. 74–76.—		
	1. Wood for building or industrial purposes, steamed, impregnated, or otherwise chemically treated, shall pay the following surtaxes:		
	When dutiable by volume	[a] 2.40	.....
	When dutiable by weight—		
	Hard wood	.30	.....
	Soft wood	.40	.....
	2. Rafts (wooden floats) shall be dutiable according to component wood.		
	1. Wood for building or industrial purposes merely steamed (not at the same time dyed), as also the same wood impregnated or otherwise chemically treated with the sole object of increasing its durability, will pay duty under Nos. 74–76 without a surtax. Dyed wood, or wood chemically treated for the purpose of being dyed, is subjected to a surtax as follows:		
	If the duty is paid by volume	.....	[b] 2.40
	If the duty is paid by weight—		
	Hard wood	.....	.30
	Soft wood	.....	.40

[a] Marks per cubic meter. [b] Per cubic meter.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	B.—Forest products—Continued.		
	Timber for building and industrial purposes, not separately mentioned—Continued.		
	2. Rafts (timber rafts) pay duty as wood.		
	Note to Nos. 75–76.—Shingle boards grooved by the saw only will pay duty under No. 76 as shingle boards merely sawn. Square timber (baulks, planks, etc.), hewn longitudinally, sawn, or otherwise prepared, not planed, having only peg holes, pegs, slits, grooves, or bored holes, will pay conventional duty under Nos. 75 and 76, with a surtax as follows: If the duty is paid by weight, 0.20 mark per 100 kilos; if the duty is paid by volume: Hard wood, 1.60 marks per cubic meter; soft wood, 1.20 marks per cubic meter.		
	Note to Nos. 74–76.—**The duty on wood included under these numbers and under No. 80 may be paid either by weight or by measure, at the importer's option.**		
77	Briar (bruyére) and cocus wood, unwrought or in cut pieces:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Bruyére	Free.	Free.
	Cocus wood	Free.	
78	Cedar wood (also wood for pencils):		
	Unwrought or merely cut with the ax or saw, but not sawn longitudinally or otherwise advanced in condition	.10 a .60	
	Sawn longitudinally or otherwise advanced in condition, but not planed	.25	
	Note.—Small cedar planks smoothed on one or two of the narrow sides (edges) will not be considered as planed.		
79	Timber—boxwood, ebony, mahogany, palisander, teak, *lignum vitæ*:		
	Unwrought or merely cut across (into lengths) with the ax or saw	.20 a 1.80	
	Hewn longitudinally or otherwise worked or divided with the ax	.50 a 4.00	
	Sawn longitudinally or otherwise dressed, but not planed	1.25 a 10.00	
80	Railway sleepers, hewn with the ax, whether sawn on only one longitudinal side or not, not planed:		
	Of hard wood	.40 a 3.20	0.24 a 1.92
	Of soft wood	.40 a 2.40	.24 a 1.44
	Note.—Sleepers, steamed, impregnated, or otherwise chemically treated, shall pay the following surtaxes:		
	When dutiable by volume	a 2.40	No surtax.
	When dutiable by weight—		
	Of hard wood	.30	No surtax.
	Of soft wood	.40	No surtax.
	Duty to be paid by weight or by volume at the importer's option.		
81	Wooden blocks for paving:		
	Hard wood	1.25	.72 a 5.76
	Soft wood	1.25	.72 a 4.32
	Note.—Wooden paving blocks, steamed, impregnated, or otherwise chemically treated, shall pay a surtax of	.40	No surtax.
82	Naves, felloes, spokes, as well as pieces of wood recognizable as shaped for these objects:		
	Of hard wood	1.00	.72 a 5.76
	Of soft wood	a 8.00	.72 a 4.32
83	Wood for casks (staves and headings), also pieces of wood recognizable as shaped for these articles, not dyed nor planed:		
	Of oak	.30 a 2.40	.20 a 1.60
	Of other hard wood	.40 a 3.20	.30 a 2.40
	Of soft wood	.40 a 2.40	.30 a 1.80
	Note.—**The duty on wood for casks is not affected by mere treatment with the drawing knife or by smoothing the edges with the plane.**		

a Per cubic meter.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	B.—Forest products—Continued.		
84	Osier, split or not:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Not peeled, also in bundles	0.55	.....
	Peeled	4.00	3.00
85	Hoop staves (split for the hoops of casks and the like), whether coiled or not:		
	Not barked nor planed	.55	.....
	Barked, but not planed; barked or not, planed, or provided with the incisions necessary for immediate use as hoops	4.00	3.00
	Note to Nos. 84 and 85.—Smoothing the split surface which is attendant on the preparation of split osiers or hoop staves by means of the drawing knife or the like is not considered as planing.		
86	Wood for the manufacture of mechanically prepared wood pulp (wood paste, etc.), or for chemically prepared wood plup (cellulose), not more than 1.20 meters long, and not more than 24 centimeters thick at the thin end subject to supervision over its use	Free.	Free.
87	Firewood (stack wood [cord wood], stumps, brushwood, faggots, chips [waste], roots); cones (of coniferæ), lixiviated tanning wood and tanning bark, whether made into bricks or not	Free.	Free.
88	Charcoal, pulverized or not; charcoal briquettes	Free.	Free.
89	Wood meal and wood wool (excelsior), whether prepared or not, for medical purposes	.40	.40
90	Cork (bark of the cork tree), unwrought, or in strips or pieces merely cut one from the other; also ornamental cork	Free.	.....
91	Dyewoods in blocks, also ground, grated, or otherwise broken up; fermented	Free.	.....
92	Tanning bark, ground up or not	1.50	Free.
93	Quebracho wood and other tanning woods in blocks, also ground up, grated, or otherwise broken up	7.00	2.00
94	Sumac, ground or not	3.00	Free.
	Galls and gallnuts, ground or not	3.00	Free.
	Algarobilla, bablah, divi-divi myrobalans, and other tanning materials not elsewhere mentioned, whether ground or not; cutch, brown and yellow (gambier), raw or refined; kino	3.00	2.00
	Acorn cup, valonia, ground or not	3.00	Free.
95	Acorns, fresh or kiln dried, shelled or not; horse-chestnuts and similar forest seeds (with the exception of beechnuts)	Free.	Free.
96	Sedge ("seggen" or "waldhaar"), whether dried, dyed, or twisted into ropes or not; reeds, raw, unsplit; peat litter; leaves, pine needles, moss, and other litter of all kinds	Free.	Free.
97	Turpentine resins and other hard resins, soft resins (natural balsam, also storax, liquid, or solid), and gum resins, raw or refined; gum lac, shellac, gum arabic, gum cashew, cherry gum, gum tragacanth, kuteera gum, gum of Bassora; also aqueous solutions of gum arabic or of cherry gum	Free.	Free.
98	India rubber, gutta-percha, and balata gum, raw or refined; all substitutes for caoutchouc	Free.	.....
99	Camphor, raw or refined	Free.	.....
	Manna (and sugar of manna)	Free.	Free.
	C.—Animals and animal products.		
	LIVE STOCK.		
100	Horses:		
	Of a value up to 1,000 marks each	[b] 90.00	[b] 72.00
	Horses of the "Flanders," "Brabant," or "Ardennes" breed (pure pedigree stock)	.....	[b] 50.00
	Horses of the "Norse" breed (pure pedigree stock)	.....	[b] 50.00
	Of a value more than 1,000 and up to 2,500 marks each	[b] 180.00	.....
	Of a value of more than 1,000 and up to 1,200 M. each	.....	[b] 72.00
	Of more than 1,200 and up to 1,500 M. each: Horses of the "Flanders," "Brabant," "Ardennes," and "Norse" breeds (pure pedigree stock)	.....	[b] 75.00
	Other	.....	[b] 120.00
	Of a value of more than 1,500 and up to 2,500 M. each	.....	[b] 120.00

[a] Per cubic meter. [b] Per head.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	C.—Animals and animal products—Continued.		
	LIVE STOCK—Continued.		
	Horses—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Of a value more than 2,500 marks each	[a] 360.00	.....
	Note I.—The Bundesrath is empowered to issue regulations according to which horses imported for breeding purposes by the State or by permission of the State may pay duty at the rate of 10 marks each up to 2 years of age and 20 marks each if over 2 years old.		
	Note II.—Horses of a value not exceeding 300 marks each and less than 1.40 meters in height will be admitted at the tariff rate of, each	30.00	.....
	Note III. Horses admitted at special rates of duty for "Flanders," etc., breeds must belong exclusively to the pure Flanders, Brabant, or Ardennes breeds, or to a crossing of these breeds one with another. In order to enjoy the special rates, the importer must produce for each horse a certificate issued by a Belgian official proving that the animal belongs exclusively to the pure Flanders, Brabant, or Ardennes breed, or to a crossing of these breeds one with another. The two Governments will come to arrangements with regard to the appointment of the officers to be authorized to issue these certificates and the procedure to be followed. In cases of doubt, German officials have the right to decide whether the imported horse possesses the characteristics on which the special customs treatment depends.		
	Provision of Note III applies also to horses of "Norse" breed admitted at the rates of duty of 50 and 75 marks each, the word "Austro-Hungarian" taking the place of the word "Belgian."		
	Sucking foals following their dams	.....	[a] Free.
	Weaned foals imported up to Mar. 31 of the year following the calendar year of their birth	.....	[a] 30.00
101	Mules	[a] 30.00	.....
	Note.—Sucking foals following their dams are free of duty.		
102	Asses	Free.	.....
103	Cattle	18.00	[b] 8.00
	Note I.—Bulls of mountain breeds for breeding purposes, imported by the State, or by permission of the State, may, in accordance with special regulations issued by the Bundesrath, be admitted at the rate of 9 marks per head.		
	Note 2.—Inhabitants of frontier districts may, in accordance with special regulations issued by the Bundesrath, import draft oxen from 2½ to 5 years old at the rate of 30 marks each, so far as this can be shown to be necessary for their own agricultural use. (*Conventionalized in treaty with Austria-Hungary.*)		
	Large dappled mountain cattle or brown cattle, reared at a spot at least 300 meters above sea level, and which have had at least one month's grazing each year at a spot at least 800 meters above sea level:		
	Bulls for breeding purposes in agriculture	[b] 18.00	[c] [d] 9.00
	Cows and other female animals more than 1½ years old (heifers, etc.)—		
	For breeding purposes in agriculture or for "milk diet" establishments	[b] 18.00	[c] [d] 20.00
	For farmers of the Bavarian districts of Lendau, Kempten, Sonthofen, Oberdorf, Fussen, Kaufbeuren, Schongau, and Landsberg on the Lech, and of the Bavarian town districts of Lendau, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, and Landsberg on the Lech, for their own agricultural use	[b] 18.00	[c] [d] 20.00

[a] Per head.
[b] Per 100 kilos, live weight.
[c] Or 8 marks per 100 kilos, live weight (whichever is least).
[d] Each.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	C.—Animals and animal products—Continued.		
	LIVE STOCK—Continued.		
	Large dappled mountain cattle or brown cattle, reared at a spot at least 300 meters above sea level, and which have had at least one month's grazing each year at a spot at least 800 meters above sea level—Continued.		
	Young female cattle from 6 weeks to 1½ years old—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	For breeding purposes in agriculture	a 18.00	b c 12.00
	For farmers of the above-mentioned Bavarian districts and town districts for their own agricultural use	a 18.00	b c 12.00
	Note 3.—"Large dappled mountain cattle" is to be understood as meaning the dappled breeds belonging to the short-headed variety. Brown cattle are those breeds which—belonging to the long-headed variety, especially to the races of Alpine cattle—have a silver gray to dark or very dark brown hide, with lead-colored muzzle bordered with very light brown, almost white; black hoofs and horn tips, and dark tail tuft.		
	Note 4.—In cases where doubt arises as to the applicability of these special rates per head, on demand of the customs officers, the importer shall produce official certificates or other suitable proofs showing that the conditions respecting rearing and grazing at places at the prescribed heights above sea level have been fulfilled.		
	Note 5.—Cattle imported to be slaughtered are not regarded as cattle for agricultural use. If large mountain cattle or brown cattle, imported at the special rates of duty per head, are slaughtered within a year of the date of importation (except in cases of necessity), the difference between the duty actually paid and that which would have been paid had the cattle been assessed at the rate of 9 marks per 100 kilos, live weight, will then become payable. The live weight of cattle admitted at the special rates of duty will be determined at the time of importation.		
104	Sheep	a 18.00	a 5.70
105	Goats	Free.	Free.
106	Hogs	a 18.00	a 9.00
107	Poultry:		
	Geese	b .70 24.00	Free.
	Fowls of all kinds and other poultry	6.00	4.00
	MEAT AND PREPARATIONS OF MEAT.		
108	Meat, excluding bacon, and edible entrails, except those of poultry:		
	Fresh or chilled, but not frozen	45.00	27.00
	Fresh, even frozen	45.00	35.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.* *Hampers—Beef, 6; other meats, 9.* *Bales, 3.*		
	Note.—Hogs, cut up, including the bacon adhering thereto, are dutiable at		27.00
	Simply prepared	60.00	35.00
	Tare: *Cases—Hams and shoulders, smoked, 14; not smoked but pickled, 13; other, 16.* *Casks—With wooden hoops, filled with pickled veal, 13; made of of hard wood with 6 iron hoops, over 200 kilos, containing pickled beef, 15; made of soft wood with wooden hoops, containing unsmoked pickled hams, 8; smoked hams, 11; other, 16.* *Hampers, 9.* *Bales, 3.*		
	Prepared for the table	120.00	75.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.* *Hampers, 13.* *Bales, 6.*		
	Note 1.—Slaughtered animals fit for consumption pay the same duty as fresh meat. (*Conventionalized by treaty with Roumania.*)		
	Note 2.—Fresh and simply prepared meat, free from bone (also tongues, but not edible entrails), as well as pickled and smoked hams and shoulders, are subject to a surtax of	20 per cent.	d 10 per cent.

a Per 100 kilos, live weight.
b Each.
c Or 8 marks per 100 kilos, live weight (whichever is least).
d Pickled and smoked hams (hams and shoulders) are to be treated according to treaty as meat simply prepared, not subject to surtax.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	C.—Animals and animal products—Continued.		
	MEAT AND PREPARATIONS OF MEATS—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
109	Bacon	36.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases— Unsmoked, salted bacon, 12; smoked, 11; other, 16.*		
	Casks, 16.		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 3.		
	Note to Nos. 108, 109.—The Bundesrath is empowered to allow in certain districts in cases of local necessity the duty-free importation, otherwise than by post, of separate pieces of fresh or simply prepared meat, or of bacon, in quantities not exceeding 2 kilos for inhabitants of the district. (*Conventionalized by treaty with Russia.*)		
	The duty-free admission is granted by treaty to Russia, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary without limitation to specified frontier districts and without the production of proof of the existence of a local necessity; in the case of Russia the privilege is to be confined to fresh and simply prepared pork.		
110	Poultry:		
	Killed, not prepared, carved up or not	30.00	14.00
	Larded, or otherwise simply prepared	35.00	20.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 3.		
	Prepared for the table	75.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.*		
	Hampers, 13.		
	Bales, 6.		
	Note.—Dead poultry fit for consumption is dutiable as killed poultry, not prepared.		
111	Game (furred):		
	Dead, not prepared, carved up or not	30.00	20.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 3.		
	Larded or otherwise simply prepared	35.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 3.		
	Prepared for the table	75.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.*		
	Hampers, 13.		
	Bales, 6.		
112	Game (feathered):		
	Dead, not prepared, carved up or not	45.00	20.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 3.		
	Larded, or otherwise simply prepared	60.00	20.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 3.		
	Prepared for the table	75.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.*		
	Hampers, 13.		
	Bales, 6.		
	Note to Nos. 110–112.—Edible entrails of game or poultry are subject to the duties provided for dead game or poultry.		
113	Meat extract and broth tablets, soup tablets, liquid and condensed beef tea, meat peptone	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases— Meat extract in bottles, glasses, or crocks, 31; 60 kilos, and under, meat extract in tin receptacles, 16; over 60 kilos, meat extract in tin receptacles, 11; other (for liquids, if imported in bottles, glasses, or the like), 16.*		
	Casks— Meat extract (liquid, if imported in bottles, glasses or the like), 24; other (liquids if imported in bottles, glasses or the like), 16.		
	Hampers (nonliquids; liquids, if imported in bottles, glasses, or the like), 9; bales, 3.		
114	Sausages of butchers' meat	70.00	40.00
	Sausages of poultry or game	70.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Hampers, 9.		
	Bales, 3.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	C.—Animals and animal products—Continued.		
	FISH AND SALTED FISH ROE.		
115	Fish, live or dead, fresh, also in ice:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Pond carp, living	15.00	Free.
	Carp, not living	15.00	10.00
	Tare: *Dead carp—Cases, 20; casks, 20. Hampers, 20; matting, 20. Live carp—Casks, 60; tubs, 60.*		
	Other fish	Free.	Free.
	Note.—**The duty-free admission of living pond carp is dependent upon the production of a certificate issued by competent bodies to the effect that the carp have been taken from ponds. The Governments of the two contracting States will come to an understanding as to what bodies shall be competent to issue such certificates.**		
116	Herrings, salted, not cut open:		
	In whole, half, quarter, or half-quarter ton casks	a 3.00	.....
	Otherwise packed; also salted herring roe and herring pickle	2.00	.....
	Additional Tare: *For salted herring imported loose, 30.*		
117	Fish, prepared (with the exception of salted herrings not cut open):		
	Dried, salted, or simply prepared without vinegar, oil, or spices	3.00	.....
	Simply prepared with vinegar, oil, or spices	12.00	12.00
	Prepared more delicately for the table	75.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; small casks, without further covering, containing anchovies, 20. Hampers, 13. Bales, 6.*		
118	Caviar and substitutes for caviar (salted fish roe), even if pressed or smoked, caviar pickle	300.00	150.00
	Tare: *Cases—Caviar in cans, 17; other (caviar pickle, if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like), 20. Casks—Caviar pickle, if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like, 5 kilos and less, with wooden hoops, 15; other, 20; over 5 kilos, 16. Caviar and caviar substitutes; caviar pickle, if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like: Hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
	Note.—Salted roe, not intended for use as food, will be admitted duty free if officially made unfit for consumption.		
	ANIMALS NOT ENUMERATED ABOVE.		
119	Sea shellfish, live or merely cooked or salted, whether shelled or not:		
	Oysters (gross weight)	100.00	65.00
	Mussels	.....	Free.
	Others	Free.	.....
	Note.—The Bundesrath is empowered to grant exemption from duty for oyster spawn.		
120	Snails of all kinds, live or simply cooked or salted; frogs' legs, fresh, or simply cooked or salted	Free.	.....
121	Turtles:		
	Land, fresh-water, or marsh turtles, live or killed, including those merely boiled or salted	Free.	.....
	Sea turtle, living or dead, including those merely boiled or salted (gross weight)	100.00	.....
122	Fresh-water crustaceans:		
	Living or merely boiled	Free.	Free.
	Shelled (crab flesh); the same prepared in any way	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
123	Sea crustaceans, living or not, including those merely boiled or salted, whether shelled or not (gross weight):		
	Lobsters and crayfish	100.00	65.00
	Shrimps	24.00	24.00
	Other	24.00	.....
124	Sea crustaceans, sea shellfish, snails, and turtles; also frogs' legs, prepared otherwise than by merely cooking or salting	75.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases—Oysters and lobsters in tin receptacles, 15; other, 20. Casks, 20. Hampers, 13. Bales, 6.*		
125	Live animals, not elsewhere enumerated	Free.	Free.

a Per cask of one ton.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	C.—Animals and animal products—Continued.		
	ANIMAL FATS.		
126	Greases and grease-like fats (hogs' lard, goose grease, beef marrow, oleomargarine, and other grease-like fats) Tare: *Hog lard or goose grease—Cases, 18; casks, more than 150 kilos, 16; 150 kilos or less, 12; tubs of hard wood with iron hoops, 16; of hard wood with wooden hoops, 16; of soft wood with iron hoops, 14; of soft wood with wooden hoops, 16; other, 13; pails, 12; cylindrical tin buckets, with easily removable and overlapping tin tops lined with pasteboard, without handle or hinges, 6.* *Grease-like fats—Cases, 13, casks, made of oak, with at least 14 wooden hoops, or 2 iron and 12 wooden hoops, 170 kilos or over, 17; others, made of hard wood, over 150 kilos, 15; other, 13; tubs, 15; pails, 15.*	*Marks.* 12.50	*Marks.* [a] 10.00
127	Hogs' fat and goose fat, raw (not rendered nor pressed), with the exception of bacon and intestinal fat; also edible greaves	5.00	5.00
128	Intestinal fat	7.00	7.00
	"Premier jus" Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 15.*	7.00	.....
	Note.—"Premier jus," officially denatured	2.50	.....
129	Tallow, raw (beef fat, mutton fat) or rendered; also pressed tallow. *Note to Nos. 126, 127, and 129.*—Greases and grease-like fats of the kinds specified, for the manufacture of soap or candles, by special permission and under control, or if previously officially denatured	2.50 2.00	.....
130	Bone-fat; waste fat (suint, glue fat, grease from wool washing, fuller's fat, natural or artificial tanning fat)	2.00	.....
131	Fish and seal blubber; train oil, fish or seal, raw or refined, in bottles or not; whale grease and other greases prepared from train oil in the same way as whale grease; also grease from whales' bones	3.00	.....
132	Animal fats, not elsewhere mentioned, raw, melted, or pressed *Note to Nos. 130–132.*—If waste fats become liquid at a temperature to be determined by the Bundesrath, they will become subject to duty under No. 172. On the other hand, animal fats in a liquid state, not specially enumerated, will be treated as fatty oils.	2.00	.....
	AGRICULTURAL ANIMAL PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE MENTIONED.		
133	Milk and cream: Sterilized or peptonized; buttermilk and whey Fresh *Note.*—Curdled milk, out of which the greater part of the whey has been extracted, is dutiable as cheese.	Free. Free.	Free. .....
134	Butter, fresh, salted, or melted (butter fat and cooking butter) Tare: *Pots, 16.* *Cases, 13.* *Casks—Made of oak, less than 50 kilos, 15; 50 kilos and over, 13; made of other hard woods, especially beech wood, 11; made of soft wood, less than 50 kilos, 11; 50 kilos and over, 10.* *Tubs—Made of hard wood, 11; made of soft wood, Finland butter, imported by sea, if the tubs appear specially strong, as compared with tubs commonly used for the packing of butter, 15; otherwise, 11.* *Hampers, 7.*	30.00	20.00
135	Cheese Millstone-shaped hard cheeses, each of a weight of at least 40 kilos; Stracchino, Gorgonzola, Fontina, and Parmesan cheese Tare: *Cases—Less than 50 kilos, 16; 50 kilos and over, 15.* *Casks, 11.* *Tubs—Made of soft wood, containing Parmesan cheese, less than 50 kilos, 13; 50 kilos and over, 9; other, 100 kilos and under, 13; more than 100 kilos to 150, inclusive, 9; over 150 kilos to 250 kilos, inclusive, 8; over 250 kilos, hard cheese, millstone shape, weighing at least 50 kilos net each, 6; other, 8.* *Hampers, 8.* *Bales, 6.*	30.00	..... 15.00
136	Eggs of poultry or game birds, raw or only cooked in the shell; also dyed, painted, or ornamented in any other way	6.00	2.00

[a] The conventional rate does not apply to oleomargarine imported from the United States.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	C.—Animals and animal products—Continued.		
	AGRICULTURAL ANIMAL PRODUCTS NOT ELSEWHERE MENTIONED—Continued.		
137	Yolk of egg, liquid, whether salted or treated with other preservatives or not; yolk of egg, dried, also in powder; eggs beaten up without the shell (yolk and white mixed) Tare (*nonliquid; liquid if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like*): *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.* *Note.*—Yolk of egg for manufacturing purposes will be admitted free of duty if officially denatured, or if subject to supervision as to the use thereof. (*"Conventionalized" by treaty with Austria-Hungary.*)	*Marks.* 6.00	*Marks.* 2.00
138	White of egg, liquid, whether salted or treated with other preservatives or not	Free.	Free.
139	Honey, in hives, skeps, boxes, with live bees: When the weight of the hive, etc., including the contents, is— Not more than 15 kilos More than 15 kilos Tare: *Honey hives and honey skeps, with honey in the comb, 20.* *Note.*—Live bees with honey in hives, skeps, or boxes, if the weight of the hive, etc., including the contents, exceeds 15 kilos, may be admitted free of duty on proof that they have been sent abroad temporarily.	Free. 40.00	Free. .....
140	Honey, in the comb, or extracted, or in hives, skeps, or boxes (without living bees); also artificial honey Tare: *Honey hives and honey skeps, with honey in the comb, 20.* *Cases—Honey in combs, 20; extracted and artificial honey, in tin receptacles, 9; in bottles or the like, 20.* *Casks—Honey in the comb, 20; nonextracted honey, with the combs tightly packed (raw honey), 10; extracted honey and artificial honey, in tin receptacles, 9; in bottles or the like, 20.* *Tubs—Honey in combs, 11.* *Hampers—Honey in combs, also extracted and artificial honey in bottles or the like, 13.*	40.00	.....
141	Beeswax and other insects' wax in a natural state; also unrefined, extracted Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; bales, 3; sacks, 1.*	10.00	.....
	SPERMACETI AND ISINGLASS.		
142	Spermaceti, refined or not Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15.*	15.00	.....
143	Isinglass, real and artificial Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; bales, 6.*	10.00	.....
	ANIMAL TEXTILE MATERIALS, HAIR, FEATHERS, AND BRISTLES.		
144	Sheep's wool (also glovers' wool), raw; also washed	Free.	Free.
145	Hair of the vicuna, camel, goat, Angora goat (mohair), as well as all other animals of the goat tribe; of the hare, Angora rabbit, rabbit, beaver, monkey, muskrat, and nutria hair; coarse hair of cattle, deer, dogs, swine, and other similar animals; all these boiled or not	Free.	Free.
146	Horsehair (from the mane or the tail), boiled or not	Free.	Free.
147	Feathers for beds, whether cleaned or prepared (stripped, etc.) or not	2.00	Free.
148	Ornamental feathers, whether dyed or merely strung upon threads of textile materials for the purposes of being packed or dispatched, not prepared	3.00	.....
149	Birds' skins, heads, wings, and other parts of birds' skins, whether dyed, dried, or prepared merely for protection against decay and moths or not	3.00	.....
150	Quills (for writing), whether dyed or prepared or not: In the rough Dyed or prepared	Free. Free.	Free. Free.
151	Bristles Substitutes for bristles, of horn, whalebone, or similar animal substances	Free. Free.	Free. .....
152	Silkworms' cocoons	Free.	Free.
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
153	Hides and skins for the preparation of leather (green, salted, limed, dried), also with the hair taken off and split, but not further worked, as well as parts of such hides and skins, such as flanks, bellies, throats, necks, and heads; also leather glue stock; skins of fish and reptiles, raw	Free.	Free.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	C.—Animals and animal products—Continued.		
	HIDES AND SKINS—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
154	Skins of hares and rabbits, raw	Free.	Free.
155	Skins to be prepared for furriers' work, with the exception of those mentioned in No. 154, raw	Free.	Free.
	RAW MATERIALS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, NOT OTHERWISE DISTINGUISHED, AND WASTE PRODUCTS.		
156	Horns, antlers, bones, hoofs, claws, birds' beaks, teeth, not manufactured, whether cut into lengths or not; dyed pieces of deer's antlers, serving as raw material for the manufacture of buttons and similar articles; shells of mollusks, etc. (with or without pearls) and corals, raw, and in powder or crushed; cowries, tortoise shells (whole), porcupines' quills, raw whalebone, and all other carving materials of animal origin, raw	Free.	Free.
157	Intestines and stomachs of cattle, fresh, dried, or salted, not for eating; bladders (except isinglass), fresh or dried; gold-beaters' skin, cut up; rennet, condensed or not, not alcoholic	Free.	Free.
158	Animal charcoal, bone ash	Free.	Free.
159	Sponges (sea sponges):		
	Raw or merely beaten	Free.	Free.
	Waste of prepared sponges	Free.	
	Prepared (washed or bleached)	20.00	Free.
	Fixed in holders of tin plate or the like (writing-tablet sponges)	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 40; casks, 40; bales, 5.*		
160	All raw animal substances not otherwise mentioned, e. g., eggs, other than those of poultry or game birds (fish eggs, fresh; also fecundated silkworms' eggs, and the like), cuttlefish bone, fish scales, ants' eggs, silkworm gut, ox galls, ambergris, castreum, musk, civet, cantharides, and oil beetles	Free.	Free.
	Animal sinews, very roughly prepared for sticks, riding whips, etc.	Free.	.....
161	Blood of slaughtered animals, liquid or dried; animal sinews, dried or not; refuse of fish, also of salted fish; dung of animals (stable refuse), dried or not	Free.	Free.
	Refuse of seal liver and the like, obtained after extracting the train oil, only utilizable as manure; also similar residues of fish and seal blubber; greaves (the residuum left by the melting down of tallow from animal fat) and compressed greave blocks; dead animals manifestly unfit for human food, dried or not, and similar waste	Free.	.....
	D.—Products of industries connected with agriculture.		
	MILL PRODUCTS FROM CEREALS, RICE, AND LEGUMES.		
162	Flour, burned or roasted or not:		
	Of grain, excepting oats	18.75	10.20
	Of malt (with the exception of roasted or burned malt flour), burned or roasted	18.75	.....
	Of malt, not burned or roasted	18.75	12.00
	Of rice or legumes	18.75	.....
	Of oats	18.75	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 13; bales, 6; sacks, with flour of grain, 1.*		
163	Rice, pearled	6.00	4.00
	Note.—Pearled rice for the manufacture of starch, under control	4.00	.....
164	Pearled grain grits, and groats of cereals, including rice groats	18.75	.....
	Pearled grain, grits, and groats of cereals, except oats	.....	12.00
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
165	Other mill products:		
	Of grain (malted or not), with the exception of oats, or of legumes; also rolled rice	18.75	.....
	Of oats malted or not	18.75	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 164.*		
	Note to Nos. 162, 164, and 165.—In cases of local necessity the Bundesrath is empowered to allow, for certain frontier districts, the duty-free importation, other than by post, of mill produce (except rice, groats, and rolled rice) in quantities not exceeding 3 kilos, for inhabitants of the district.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	D.—Products of industries connected with agriculture—Cont'd.		
	PRODUCTS OF OIL MILLING, AND OF OTHER PROCESSES FOR THE EXTRACTION OF FATTY OILS.		
166	Fatty oils:		
	In casks—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Rape-seed oil	12.00	.....
	Linseed oil	4.00	.....
	Additional tare: *For linseed oil, when imported in conveyances especially adapted for the transportation of oils without receptacles, 20.*		
	Beech-mast oil, peanut oil, poppy-seed oil, niger oil, sesame oil, and sunflower oil	10.00	.....
	Note.—Sesame oil, officially made unfit for consumption.	5.00	.....
	Olive oil, pure	10.00	Free.
	Note.—Pure olive oil, officially denatured	2.00	.....
	***Note to No. 166.*—If, on the importation of olive oil into Germany, proof is required that such oil contains no admixture of other oil, certificates to that effect issued by those scientific institutions in Italy authorized for that purpose by agreement between the two Governments, shall be recognized in Germany, and consignments of oil accompanied by such certificates shall not be subjected to a fresh examination, provided that it appears from such certificates that the examination of the oil has been conducted in accordance with the regulations to be established by agreement between the two Governments.**		
	This does not affect the right of the German officials to test oil imported with such certificates, in cases where doubt arises.		
	"Lavat" and "sulphur" oils (oils obtained from the kernels, husks, etc., of olives by treatment with water or bisulphide of carbon)	2.00	Free.
	Cotton-seed oil	12.50	.....
	Note.—Cotton-seed oil officially denatured	5.00	.....
	Additional tare: *Cotton-seed oil, when imported in conveyances specially adapted for the transportation of oils without receptacles, 21.*		
	Wood oil ("Holzoel")	4.00	.....
	Castor oil	9.00	2.00
	Note.—Castor oil, officially denatured	2.00	.....
	Other fatty oils	10.00	9.00
	Note.—Fatty oils not specially mentioned, officially denatured	4.00	4.00
167	In receptacles other than casks—		
	Olive oil	20.00	[a] 10.00
	Cotton-seed oil, beech-mast oil, peanut oil, poppy-seed oil, niger oil, sesame oil, and sunflower oil	20.00	.....
	Castor oil in tin receptacles, weighing with the tin at least 15 kilos	[b] 20.00	2.00
	Castor oil and other fatty oils not elsewhere mentioned	20.00	.....
	Note.—Castor oil in tin receptacles weighing with the tins at least 15 kilos, officially denatured	2.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 18.*		
168	Vegetable fats:		
	Cocoa butter (cocoa oil)	35.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 2.*		
169	Nutmeg butter (nutmeg balsam); laurel oil, of a buttery nature—		
	In casks	9.00	.....
	In other receptacles	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 168.*		
170	Cotton stearin	[c] 12.50	.....
	Note.—Cotton stearin for the manufacture of soap or candles, with permit, and under control, or officially denatured	5.00	.....
171	Palm oil, palm-nut oil, cocoanut oil, and other vegetable tallow, e. g., shea butter, Malabar tallow, not intended for food	2.00	.....
	Note.—Vegetable tallow intended for human food will pay duty as margarin.		
172	Oleic acid (oleine), and oil dregs	4.00	3.00

[a] Pure.
[b] Castor oil, if rendered unfit for consumption, is subject under the "general" tariff to a duty of 2 marks.
[c] Gross weight.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	D.—Products of industries connected with agriculture—Cont'd.		
	STARCH AND STARCH PRODUCTS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PERFUMED POWDERS AND POWDER REPRESENTED BY ITS RECEPTACLE TO BE AN ARTICLE OF TOILET (COSMETIC).		
		Marks.	*Marks.*
173	Starch, green or dry, ground or not Tare *(for nonliquid starch): Cases, 14; casks, 9.*	16.00	14.00
174	Dextrin, roasted starch, starch size, liquid or dried; tragacanth, and other adhesive and surface-dressing substances containing starch; gluten, whether granulated, dried, or fermented or not (glue of albumen); gluten meal Tare: *Same as No. 173.*	18.00	.....
175	Arrowroot, sago and sago flour, manioc, tapioca, East Indian starch meal, salep powder, sago substitutes (potato groats) Tare: *Cases—Sago, sago flour, sago substitutes, tapioca, 12; other, 14. Casks, 9.*	15.00	.....
	SUGAR.		
176	Cane, beet, and other sugar of the chemical composition of cane sugar (saccharose), refined	40.00	(a)
	Other, solid and liquid, of all kinds; masse cuite and sugar drainings (sirups and molasses); beet-root juice, maple juice Tare: *Cases—Candy sugar, 9; other solid sugar, 13.* *Casks—With staves made of hard wood, raw sugar, 12; solid table sugar from sugar cane, 8; other solid table sugar, powdered, 13; other, 14; other kinds of staves, loaf sugar, 8; candy sugar, 7; other solid sugar, 10.* *Hampers—Canaster hampers, raw sugar and powdered sugar, 8; other solid sugar, 7; other, 7.* *Bales—Cane sugar, 2.* *Sacks—Cane sugar, 1.*	40.00	(a)
177	Starch sugar (grape sugar, glucose, dextrose, maltose), fruit sugar (lævulose), and other kinds of fermentable sugar not otherwise mentioned, crystallized or in the form of sirup; also dextrin sirup; burnt sugar of all kinds; sugar for coloring purposes, free from dextrin (for coloring rum), or containing dextrin (for coloring beer); sugar coloring	40.00	.....
	So-called coffee essence, consisting of carmelized burnt molasses without addition Tare: *Same as No. 176.*	40.00	10.00
	Milk sugar (lactose) Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*	80.00	40.00
	BEVERAGES.		
	Brandies of all kinds, including spirits of wine; arrack, rum, cognac, compounded spirits; mixtures of alcohol with ether, and solutions of ether in alcohol:		
178	In casks— Liqueurs Other spirits Tare: *Exterior cases—Less than 300 kilos, 12; 300 kilos or over, 8. Exterior casks—Less than 300 kilos, 12; 300 kilos or over, 8.*	300.00 225.00	....
179	In other receptacles Tare: *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*	240.00	.....
	Wine and fresh must, sterilized or not:		
180	In casks or tank wagons— Of an alcoholic strength of— Not more than 14 per cent by weight More than 14, but not more than 20 per cent More than 20 per cent	24.00 30.00 160.00	....
	Grape wine of an alcoholic strength of not more than 20 per cent by weight, and fresh must, sterilized or not, in casks or tank wagons— **Red wine, and must of red wine for blending, under control** **Wine for the manufacture of cognac, under control** **Marsala**	....	15.00 10.09 20.00

a The rates on refined and other solid and liquid sugar of all kinds are regulated by articles 3-5 of the Brussels sugar convention of March 5, 1902, and article 3 of the law of January 6, 1902, relating to modifications in the sugar-excise law. (Reichs-Gesetzblatt, p. 1)

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	BEVERAGES—Continued.		
	D.—Products of industries connected with agriculture—Cont'd.		
	Wine and fresh must, sterilized or not—Continued.		
	In casks or tank wagons—Continued.		
	Grape wine of an alcoholic strength of not more than 20 per cent by weight, and fresh must, sterilized or not, in casks or tank wagons—Continued.		
	Other wine of an alcoholic strength of not more than 14 per cent by weight	*Marks.*	*Marks.* 20.00
	Note.—**Only those natural red wines and must of red wines which contain at least 9.5 per cent by weight, and not more than 20 per cent by weight of alcohol, or, as regards must, the corresponding equivalent of fruit sugar, and which contain at least 28 grams of dry extract to the liter at 100° C., are to be admitted as wine for blending at the reduced rate of 15 marks per 100 kilos, so far as they are really used for blending purposes in accordance with regulations to be laid down by the Bundesrath.**		
	By blending is meant the mixing of white or red wine with wine or must of the above-mentioned descriptions, so that the latter does not exceed 60 per cent of the whole mixture when the wine to be blended is white, or 33⅓ per cent when the wine to be blended is red.		
	Tare: *Exterior cases, 11; exterior caskets, 11.*		
	Additional tare: *Wine and fresh "grape-must," when imported in conveyances specially adapted for the transportation of these liquids without receptacles, 17.*		
181	In other receptacles—		
	Sparkling wine	130.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases—100 kilos or less, bottles, 22; half-bottles, 24; over 100 kilos, 19.*		
	Casks—100 kilos or less, bottles, 22; half-bottles, 24; over 100 kilos, 19; Hampers—40 kilos or less, 14; more than 40 kilos, 10.		
	Other wine and fresh must	48.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*		
182	Must of grapes, boiled down, with or without sugar, or otherwise thickened (grape sirup), whether free of alcohol (unfermented, sterilized) or not; extract of raisins, Greek wine; wine must of all kinds in hermetically sealed receptacles	80.00	.....
	Tare (*if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like*): *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
183	Lees of wine (liquid, dregs of wine still capable of being used for wine)	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Exterior cases, 11; exterior casks, 11. If imported in bottles, crocks, or the like—Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*		
184	Medicinal wine and similar beverages containing wine prepared for the table; also all beverages prepared from wine, without admixture of spirits, by the addition of vinous or aqueous extracts (essences or tinctures) of spices and sugar, or in any similar way:		
	In casks	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Exterior cases, 11; exterior casks, 11.*		
	In other receptacles	48.00	.....
	Vermouth of an alcoholic strength not exceeding 20 per cent by weight:		
	In casks	24.00	20.00
	In other receptacles	48.00	30.00
	Tare: *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*		
185	Fruit wine (also fruit must in process of fermentation):		
	In casks	24.00	3.00
	In other receptacles	48.00	.....
	Other fermented beverages made of the juices of fruit or vegetables, as well as other artificially prepared beverages without admixture of spirits or wine, including malton wine and mead;		
	Koumiss and Kefir	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Exterior cases, 11; exterior casks, 11.*		
	Other receptacles	48.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*		
	Note.—Fermented beverages included under Nos. 184 and 185 which partake of the nature of "sparkling" wine will pay duty as the latter.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	D.—Products of industries connected with agriculture—Cont'd.		
	BEVERAGES—Continued.		
186	Beer of all sorts, malt extract in a thin liquid condition, with or without admixture of medicinal substances	*Marks.* 9.65	*Marks.* .....
	In the case of beer in officially gauged casks, on which the gauge stamp, the year of gauging, and the capacity in liters are clearly and permanently shown, provided that not more than five years have elapsed since the gauging, with assessment for duty, according to the capacity of the casks	a 12.70	.....
	VINEGAR AND YEAST.		
187	Vinegar of all kinds:		
	In casks or tubs	10.00	.....
	In other receptacles	48.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16. (This refers only to vinegar in other receptacles.)*		
	Note.—Vinegar containing more than 15 per cent by weight of acetic acid is to pay duty as acetic acid.		
	Yeast:		
188	Wine yeast (lees)—		
	Liquid	24.00	.....
	For the manufacture of cognac, under control	....	10.00
	Tare: *Exterior cases, 11; exterior casks, 11. If imported in bottles, crocks, or the like—Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*		
	Dry, or in the form of paste	1.50	Free.
189	Other yeast of all kinds	65.00	.....
	Tare: *Exterior cases, 11; exterior casks, 11.*		
	Cases—Pressed yeast, 16; other (liquid yeast, if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like), 24.		
	Casks—Pressed yeast, 9; other (liquid yeast, if imported in bottles, crocks, and the like), 24.		
	Hampers—(liquid yeast, if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like), 7.		
	WATER AND ICE.		
190	Mineral waters, natural and artificial, inclusive, of the bottles and jars	Free.	Free.
	Note.—**Mineral water, natural and artificial, inclusive of bottles of colored glass is also duty free if these receptacles are those usually in use in the trade for the kind of mineral water contained therein.**		
	Mineral water in receptacles with pressure apparatus of common metals or alloys of common metals, or with mechanical closing apparatus, is subject to duty according to the nature of the receptacles.		
	Note.—Except as provided otherwise in the preceding note, mineral waters in bottles which are subject to a duty of more than 3 marks, or in jars that are subject to a duty above 1 mark per 100 kilos, are subject to duty together with the receptacles according to the nature of the latter.		
191	Other natural waters, distilled or not; ice, raw, natural, and artificial	Free.	Free.
	BY-PRODUCTS FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
192	Bran, also pressed maize bran (maize cakes), exclusively for use as food for cattle	Free.	Free.
	Rice refuse (refuse from husking and pearling rice), **ground or not,** exclusively for use as food for cattle	Free.	Free.
193	Residuum, solid, from the manufacture of fatty oils, whether ground or in the form of cakes (oil cakes) or not; also almond bran	Free.	Free.
194	Residuum from the production of starch, exclusively for use as food for cattle; distillers' wash, dried or not; vinasse	Free.	Free.
195	Exhausted sugar-beet root ("Schnitzel") pressed or not:		
	Fresh	Free.	Free.
	Dried (kiln-dried)	1.00	.....
	Note.—Sugar-beet root mash ("Zuckerrübenschnitzel"), dried, returned to home producers from abroad under agreement after extraction of sugar, is free of duty.		
196	Skins, etc., of grapes	5.00	1.00
	Note.—Grape skins intended for the manufacture of cognac **and other brandy** will be admitted free of duty under control. *(Conventionalized by treaty with Austria-Hungary.)*		
197	Spent malt, dried or not, sprouts of malt	Free.	Free.

a Per hectoliter.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	E.—Products of the food industries, not included in subdivisions A to D of the tariff.		
198	Common bakers' produce (without the addition of eggs, lard, spices, sugar, or the like) **Tare:** *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 15; bales, 6.* *Note.*—The Bundesrath is empowered to allow in certain districts, in case of local necessity, the duty-free importation, otherwise than by post, of common bakers' produce for the inhabitants of the district in quantities not exceeding 3 kilos.	*Marks.* 16.00	*Marks.* 16.00
199	Bakers' produce, other, including cakes and biscuits; also wafers of flour, groats, or gluten, with the addition of sugar or spices **Tare:** *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*	60.00	60.00
200	Goods made of paste (vermicelli, macaroni, and similar porducts of flour, groats, or gluten, not baked) Potato macaroni **Tare:** *Cases, 14; casks, 14.*	25.00 25.00	[a]10.00 .....
201	Edible wafers of flour, groats, or gluten (without the addition of sugar or spices); flour capsules (wafer capsules); seal wafers of paste **Tare:** *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 15; bales, 6.* *Note.*—Filled meal capsules are subject to the duty leviable on the substance with which they are filled if this latter duty is higher.	25.00	.....
202	Sweetmeats made of sugar and other sugar goods not otherwise mentioned; chestnuts, kitchen vegetables, nuts, fruit, peel of southern fruits, southern fruits, and other plants and parts of plants not mentioned below, coated with sugar (candied, glacéd) Unbaked goods containing sugar, such as bassorine and tragacanth (gum) goods, prepared with sugar; fruit kernels, spices, seeds, coated with sugar (candied, glacéd) **Tare:** *Cases—Sugared peel of southern fruits, 14; others, 20; small cases and boxes made of beech wood, containing sugared peels of southern fruits, with cloth covering, 15; without, 13.* *Casks, 20.* *Hampers, 13.* *Bales, 6.* *Note.*—**See note to No. 204.**	70.00 70.00	60.00 60.00
203	Cocoa, roasted, husked, ground, powdered, crushed, or otherwise broken up; also in tablets or cakes (cocoa paste); cocoa powder with the oil more or less removed, and similarly treated cocoa paste; cocoa husks, ground **Tare:** *Cases—Hard wood, 20; soft wood, 14.* *Casks—Hard wood, containing ground cocoa or cocoa powder, 14; soft wood, containing ground cocoa or cocoa powder, 10; other, 20.* *Hampers, 13.* *Bales, 6.*	65.00	.....
204	Chocolate and substitutes for chocolate, in tablets or cakes, also ground; goods made wholly or in part of cocoa paste, cocoa powder, chocolate, or substitutes for chocolate; all these with or without the addition of spices, medicinal substances, or the like *Notes to Nos. 202 and 204.*—**1. The duty of 40 marks for sweetmeats made of sugar and other sugar goods, and of 50 marks for chocolate shall be applied only when Switzerland shall have adhered to the Brussels sugar convention of Mar. 5, 1902, and only so long as that convention shall remain in force and so long as both Switzerland and Germany shall remain parties thereto. In the absence of these conditions, the duty on sweetmeats made of sugar and other sugared goods not elsewhere mentioned in the general tariff shall be 50 marks per 100 kilos, and the duty on chocolate with or without the addition of spices, medicinal substances, or the like, 60 marks per 100 kilos.** **2. Chocolate and milk chocolate in all forms (tablets, bonbons, etc.) are admitted at the "conventional" rate of duty for chocolate.** **Tare:** *Cases—Hard wood, 20; soft wood, 14; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*	80.00	[b]50.00

[a] In addition to the duty on wheat.
[b] For chocolate, with or without the addition of spices, medicinal substances, or the like.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	E.—Products of the food industries, not included in subdivisions A to D of the tariff—Continued.		
205	Margarine (preparations similar to butter or to butter fat, the fatty contents of which are not exclusively derived from milk).....	*Marks.* 30.00	*Marks.* 20.00
	Tare: *Pots, 16; cases, 13; casks, 13. Tubs—Hardwood, 13; soft wood, 11; hampers, 7.*		
206	Margarine cheese (cheese-like preparations, the fatty contents of which are not exclusively derived from milk).....	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases—Less than 50 kilos, 16; 50 kilos or more, 15. Casks 11.*		
	Tubs—100 kilos and less, 13; more than 100 kilos to 150, inclusive, 9; more than 150 kilos to 250, inclusive, 8; more than 250 kilos, hard cheese, millstone shape weighing at least 50 kilos each, 6; other, 8.		
	Hampers, 8.		
	Bales, 6.		
207	Artificially prepared edible fats.....	[a] 12.50	.....
208	Condensed milk, with or without the addition of sugar.....	60.00	.....
	Milk in blocks weighing at least 10 kilos, even covered with cocoa butter or other vegetable fats to protect the product from the influence of the air, for use in the manufacture of chocolate, by permission and under control—		
	Without addition of sugar, or with not more than 40 per cent of added sugar.....	.....	15.00
	With more than 40 per cent of added sugar.....	.....	25.00
	Tare: *Cases, condensed milk in blocks, 13; others, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
209	White of egg and egg yolk, prepared for consumption.....	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 208.*		
	Mustard:		
210	Powdered, with the oil removed or not—		
	In small packets for retail trade.....	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 208.*		
	In other packages.....	6.00	3.00
211	Prepared with must, spices, or other admixtures.....	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 208.*		
212	Extracts (essences), not containing ether or alcohol, for the preparation of beverages (coffee, lemonade, and similar essences), as well as for flavoring prepared articles of food and beverages (vanilla essence, etc.); extract of raw coffee husks, concentrated to the consistency of sirup; extracts (essences) of spices; extract of edible chestnuts; coffee powder, mixed with burnt sugar; capsules of gelatin prepared with sugar; chestnut flour made from edible chestnuts, roasted or prepared with sugar, vanilla, etc.; infants' foods made of wheat flour with the addition of sugar and condensed milk (Nestlé's food) and the like; arrowroot mixed with sugar; kefir pastilles; lemonade powder.....	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases—Infants' food, 17; other (liquid wares if imported in bottles, crocks, or the like), 20. Casks (non-liquids; liquids, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like) 20. Hampers (non-liquids; liquids, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like), 13. Bales (non-liquids; liquids, if imported in bottls, jugs, or the like), 6.*		
213	Fruit juices (with the exception of grape juice) and juices of plants, not containing ether or alcohol, mixed with sugar or sirup, or boiled down with the addition of sugar or sirup, including jams and fruit jellies; raspberry vinegar.....	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, liquid wares when imported in bottles, crocks, or the like, 20; other, same as 212.*		
214	Juices of fruit (with the exception of grapes) and of plants, for the table, containing ether or alcohol.....	240.00	.....
	Tare: *Exterior cases—Less than 300 kilos, 12; 300 kilos or more, 8. Exterior casks—Less than 300 kilos, 12; 300 kilos or more, 8.*		
	If imported in bottles, jugs, or the like—Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.		
215	Fruits prepared with spirits or preserved in spirits.....	80.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
216	Fruits (so far as they are not included under No. 215), legumes, chestnuts, kitchen-garden produce, seeds, peel of tropical fruits, and other plants and portions of plants (excluding spices and Indian corn), prepared as table delicacies; sauces, capers.....	75.00	60.00
	Olives, whether preserved or not in vinegar, oil, or brine.....	75.00	30.00

[a] Gross weight.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	E.—Products of the food industries, not included in subdivisions A to D of the tariff—Continued.		
	Spices, Indian corn, prepared as table delicacies; pastries; anchovy, crab, and sardine paste; must sausages ("Mostwürste"); vermicelli, macaroni, and other unbaked preparations of flour, groats, or gluten (including potato vermicelli), stuffed with meat, Parmesan cheese, or the like; olives, stuffed with sardines or the like; soy and other table delicacies not otherwise mentioned	*Marks.* 75.00	*Marks.*
	Artichokes and tomatoes, prepared as table delicacies; apricots, peaches, cherries, prepared as table delicacies, with sugar, without alcohol	75.00	[illegible]
	Gherkins in vinegar or brine (so-called "Znaimer" gherkins), with admixture of the spices mentioned in Nos. 66 and 67 of the general tariff, or even with inconsiderable additions of other kitchen-garden produce, in receptacles not hermetically closed	75.00	4.[illegible]
	Tare (*nonliquid wares: liquid, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
217	Chemically prepared articles of food, such as plasmon, somatose, tropon, pepsine	Free.	
218	Articles of food for consumption not otherwise mentioned, fresh, dried, or prepared	60.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 216.*		
219	Articles of food or consumption of all sorts (not including beverages) in hermetically sealed receptacles, unless subject as such to higher duties:		
	Preserved tomatoes; olives, whether preserved or not in vinegar, oil, or brine	75.00	20.[illegible]
	Other, so far as they are not subject to higher rates of duty as such	75.00	60.[illegible]
	Condensed milk (sirup milk, but not milk in a dry state), without addition of sugar, in hermetically sealed receptacles	75.00	20.[illegible]
	Note to Nos. 133 and 219.—Milk and cream sterilised or peptonized, in hermetically sealed receptacles, are admitted free of duty.		
	Apricot sauce, without addition of sugar or sirup, in hermetically sealed tin receptacles, weighing at least 5 kilos	75.00	5.[illegible]
	Gherkins in vinegar or brine (so-called "Znaimer" gherkins), with admixture of the spices mentioned in Nos. 66 and 67 of the general tariff, or even with inconsiderable additions of other kitchen-garden produce, in hermetically sealed receptacles	75.00	4.[illegible]
	Tare: *Cases—Made of soft wood, less than 45 kilos, cooked beef tongue in tin cans, 17; other simply prepared beef in tin cans, 14; made of soft wood, 45 kilos and more, cooked beef tongue in tin cans, 15; other simply prepared beef in tin cans, 18; fresh beef in tin cans, 16; vegetables or fruits in tin cans, 13; condensed milk in tin cans, 14; tunny fish in tin cans, 13; other fish in tin cans, 17; other (liquid wares, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like), 20.*		
	Casks—Fresh or simply prepared beef, 16; other (liquids, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like), 20.		
	Hampers (for nonliquid wares; liquid if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like), 15.		
	Bales (for nonliquid wares: liquid if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like), 6.		
220	Tobacco products:		
	Tobacco stems and stalks, whether treated or not with tobacco juice (sauced)	85.00	
	Tare: *Casks of 600 kilos or less, 11; other, same as No. 89.*		
	Tobacco sauce, mixed or not with tobacco juice	100.00	
	Tobacco leaves, prepared [wholly or partly stripped, even treated with tobacco juice (sauced, etc.)]; waste of manufactured tobacco leaves, and waste from tobacco products mixed or not with waste from raw tobacco (scraps)	180.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16. Casks, 16. Hampers—Canastes hampers, 18; other, 13. Covers of animal skins containing sauced tobacco leaves, 6. Bales, 6.*		
	Carrots, plugs, and rolls for the manufacture of snuff	210.00	
	Snuff, chewing, and pipe tobacco in rolls or slabs, tobacco powder, tobacco dust; paper made of stalks or stems of tobacco leeavs	300.00	
	Cut smoking tobacco	700.00	

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part I.—AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS, AND OTHER NATURAL ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, FOODSTUFFS, AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION—Continued.		
	E.—Products of the food industries, not included in subdivisions A to D of the tariff—Continued.		
220	Tobacco products—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Cigars	270.00	.....
	Cigarettes	1,060.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16. Casks, 16. Hampers—Canaster hampers, 12; other, 13. Covers of animal skins containing carrots, plugs, and rolls for the manufacture of snuff, 8. Bales, 6.*		
	Additional tare: *Cigars: Small cases, 24; small hampers, 12; pasteboard boxes, 12. Cigarettes and finely cut smoking tobacco: Small cases, 24; metal coverings, 20; small hampers, 12; pasteboard boxes, 12.*		
	NOTES.—*1. Manufactured tobacco leaves and waste from tobacco leaves and from tobacco products, as also cigars, are subject, in addition to the above customs duties, to a customs surtax of 40 per cent ad valorem. For cigars introduced by travelers the surtax is 1,000 marks per 100 kilos.*		
	Tobacco leaves and waste used in the manufacture of tobacco products to which the cigarette tax law of June 1, 1906, is applicable, are exempt from the customs surtax.		
	2. Cigarette paper made from stalks or stems of tobacco, fine-cut tobacco, and cigarettes are subject to the internal tax in addition to the import duty.		
	Part II.—MINERAL AND FOSSIL RAW MATERIALS; MINERAL OILS.		
	A.—Earths and stones.		
221	Garden mold, turf, gravel, marl, sand, and naturally colored writing sand (pounce); also molding sand; uncolored scales of mica; also mud and lime scum	Free.	Free
222	Tinted sand, also tinted pounce, including gold and silver pounce (writing sand produced from mica) and other colored mica scales	Free.	Free.
223	Clay, including china clay (kaolin), and loam of all kinds, whether burnt, ground, or washed, or not; chamotte and dinas clay	Free.	Free.
224	Coloring earths (also chalk), raw, also refuse and by-products of the industry, capable of use as coloring earths; graphite, raw (in pieces), ground or washed	Free.	Free.
225	Pumice stone, emery, Vienna lime (powdered quicklime for polishing and cleaning), tripoli and similar mineral grinding, polishing, and cleaning substances, raw, ground or washed:		
	In boxes, glasses, jars, or other packages suitable for retail sale	6.00	2.00
	In other receptacles, also shaped in bricks	Free.	Free.
226	Siliceous marl (infusorial earth), quarts, quartzose sand; flint, raw, broken or ground, or not	Free.	Free.
227	Carbonate of lime, magnesite, dolomite, witherite, strontianite, burnt or not; slaked lime (in the form of paste); lime mortar; natural phosphate of lime	Free.	Free.
228	Gypsum, whether burnt, ground, washed, or not; superphosphates of gypsum	Free.	Free.
229	Water hardening (hydraulic) cements, e. g., tufa, trass, pozzolana, santorin earth, whether ground or crushed or not	Free.	Free.
230	Portland cement, Roman cement, pozzolana cement, magnesia cement, slag cement, and the like, with or without the addition of coloring or other materials, not ground (cement clinker, cement grits, etc.), ground, crushed; also ground lime	.30	Free.
231	Meerschaum, crude, also artificial meerschaum in unshaped pieces; asbestos, raw, ground or not; asbestos fiber, cleaned or not; soapstone (Spanish or French chalk) and talc, raw, also ground or burnt mica, raw, also in raw plates or disks	Free.	a Free.
232	Natural sulphate of baryta (heavy spar) and natural sulphate of stontium (celestine), whether pulverized, ground, or not; feldspar, common, whether pulverized or calcined or not; fluorspar, crude, ground, or not; bauxite, not cleaned; cryolite	Free.	.....
233	Slate:		
	Rough blocks	.20	Free.
	Rough slabs and table slabs	1.25	1.00
	Roofing slates	1.25	.65
	Notes.—Slabs of slate more than 20 cm. thick are to be treated as blocks. (*Conventionalized by treaties with Belgium and Austria-Hungary.*)		

a For talc, raw; also ground.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part II.—MINERAL AND FOSSIL RAW MATERIALS; MINERAL OILS—Continued.		
	A.—Earths and stones—Continued.		
233	Slate—Continued. **2. Rough slabs of a maximum thickness of 5 mm. of a blue or blue-gray color and rectangular form will be treated as table slates (Tafelschiefert), with the exception, however, of those which have a punched hole at least 2 cm. distant from the edge, and are thereby recognizable as roof-covering slabs, and which will be dutiable as roofing slates. Otherwise all slabs of slate more than 5 and less than 10 mm. in thickness, as well as those not more than 5 mm. in thickness, which do not exhibit the above-mentioned characteristics of table slates, particularly those of greenish or reddish color, or of rhomboidal form, will be treated as roofing slates.** **3. The conventional rates of duty established for rough table slates and for roofing slates are applicable, even if the edges thereof are trimmed, or dressed, or sawn.**		
234	Stones (with the exception of slate and paving stone), also lava, porous or not, raw or merely rough hewn, also sawn, but not on more than three sides, or in plates not split nor sawn (cut). Stones, crushed, not specially mentioned..... *Note to No. 234.*—**Marble, alabaster, and granite, raw or merely rough hewn, also sawn, but not on more than three sides, or in plates, not split nor sawn (cut), also pulverized, fall under No. 234 and are duty free. Asphalt stone and bituminous marl slate, raw, also crushed, are likewise duty free.** **Blocks simply worked with pick, hammer, or pointed chisel, with the object of removing superfluous parts and so facilitating transport, will be regarded as merely roughly hewn stones.**	*Marks.* Free.	*Marks.* Free
235	Precious stones and semiprecious stones in the rough.....	Free.	.....
236	Other earths and raw materials of mineral origin, not specified nor included elsewhere, whether burnt, washed, ground, cleansed, or not; chalk paste (made of chalk, or other earths, glue, etc.) for molding work.....	Free.	Free.
	B.—Ores, slag, ashes.		
237	Ores, dressed or not; slag and sinter of all kinds for smelting works, crushed or not (except Thomas phosphate); slag and other waste from smelting works; so-called slag felt and slag wool; ashes, except bone ash, lixiviated or not; soap waste..... Gas purifying substances containing iron or manganese.....	Free. Free.	Free. .....
	C.—Mineral (Fossil) fuel.		
238	Coal, anthracite, unmanufactured cannel coal, and lignite, ground up or not; peat, coke (porous residue from the dry distillation of coal and lignite), ground up or not; turf charcoal; coke-like residues from the distillation of mineral oils and tars; fuel artificially manufactured from lignite, coal, turf, tar, etc. (including briquettes), by means of the use of wood or not; coal (plastic) made from mineral substances and gas coal; also plastic charcoal in unshaped lumps.....	Free.	Free.
	D.—Mineral oils and other fossil raw materials.		
239	Petroleum, fluid natural mineral tar, brown coal-tar oil, peat oil, shale oil, oil from the tar of bog head or cannel coal, and other mineral oils not otherwise enumerated crude or refined: Lubricating oils; residues from the distillation of mineral oils, containing paraffin or of a tarry or pitchy nature—the latter provided that they do not sink in water; rosin oil..... **Tare:** *Cases, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like; also for oils and residues comprised under this tariff number, if in a nonliquid state (at 15° C., solid or salve-like), without further receptacles, 15.* *Casks, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like; also for oils and residues comprised under this tariff number, or if in a nonliquid state (at 15° C., solid or salve-like), without further receptacles, 15.* *Hampers, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like, 16.* **Additional tare:** *For oils and residues comprised under this tariff number if imported in conveyances (tank car, tank vessels, or the like) specially adapted for the transportation of oil without receptacles; or in receptacles other than those used in the trade (wooden casks, glass carboys, or glass carboys with plaited coverings), i. e., tin receptacles or iron casks, 20.*	10.00	6.00

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part II.—MINERAL AND FOSSIL RAW MATERIALS; MINERAL OILS—Continued.		
	D.—Mineral oils and other, fossil raw materials—Continued.		
	Other oils:		
	Heavy benzine of a specific gravity of more than 0.75 up to 0.77, inclusive, at 15° C., for driving motors, manufactured in inland factories or imported from foreign countries, under control	*Marks.* 6.00	*Marks.* 2 00
	Gas oil of a specific gravity of over 0.83 up to 0.88, inclusive, at 15° C., for driving motors, or for the carburation of water gas, manufactured in inland factories or imported from foreign countries, under control	6.00	3.00
	Other	6.00	.....
	Additional tare: *If imported in conveyances (tank cars, tank vessels, or the like) specially adapted for transportation of oils without receptacles, or in receptacles other than those used in trade (wooden casks, glass carboys, or glass carboys with plaited covering), i. e., tin receptacles or iron casks—For oil of a density of 0.750 or less, at 15° C., 29; for oil of a density of more than 0.750 to 0.830, inclusive, at a temperature of 15° C., 25; for oil of a density of more than 0.830, at 15° C., 20.*		
	Notes.—1. The Bundesrath is authorized to admit free of duty, under control, of mineral oils intended for industrial purposes other than for the manufacture of lubricating or illuminating oil or of illuminating gas		
	2. The Bundesrath is authorized to exempt from duty mineral oils to be treated in inland factories. The products resulting therefrom are to be treated as foreign, with the exception of light oils, which, so long as they are not used for lubricating or illuminating purposes or for the production of illuminating gas, may remain free of duty by special permission and under control.		
	3. The Bundesrath is authorized to permit the importation of refined mineral oils intended for illuminating purposes, upon the payment of duty according to volume, on the condition that 125 liters, at a temperature of 15° C., are to be considered equivalent to 100 kilos.		
	Petroleum and other refined mineral oils, not specially mentioned, suitable for illuminating purposes, may, at the option of the importer, be assessed for duty according to weight on the basis of 100 kilos, or according to volume, upon the condition that 125 liters, at a temperature of 15° C., are considered to be equivalent to 100 kilos, net weight, of the fluid.		
240	Asphalt, solid; asphalt mastic (asphalt cement), bituminous cement, resinous cement, wood cement	Free.	Free
241	Ozocerite, raw; also melted	Free.	Free
242	Amber, raw; also in powder or in lumps; jet, unmanufactured	Free.	.....
243	Pitch of all kinds except coal pitch; pitch dregs (residue from the manufacture of pitch); bituminous residues from the distillation of mineral oils, if they sink in water; tar from bituminous shale; peat tar; brown coal tar; also wood tar and birch tar	Free.	[a] Free.
	Note to section D.—"**Mineral oils and other fossils raw materials.**" **So-called soft asphalt and similar viscid residues from the distillation of mineral oils are, by permission and under control, free of duty, if their specific gravity is not less than 0.96 at a temperature of 15° C., and if they are imported for the purpose of mixing with natural asphalt or tar for use in the manufacture of asphalt or tar board.**		
	E.—Coal tar, coal-tar oils, and coal-tar products.		
244	Coal tar; mineral pitch (coal-tar pitch)	Free.	Free.
245	Coal-tar oils, light, including oily distillates from coal-tar oil, e. g., benzole, cumol, toluol, xylol, and heavy, e. g., anthracene oil, carbolic oil, creosote oil; also mineral naphtha (asphalt naphtha) and carburetted hydrogen (Kohlenwasserstoff)	Free.	Free.
246	Naphthalene; anthracene; nonoleaginous products derived from simple distillation of coal tar, e. g., phenol (carbolic acid), aniline (oil), aniline salts, and other coal-tar products (anthraquinone, nitrobenzol, toluidine, naphthylamine, resorcine, naphthalene, phthalic acid, etc.)	Free.	Free.

[a] Other than tar from bituminous shale and brown coal tar.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part III.—PREPARED WAX, SOLID FATTY ACIDS, PARAFFIN, AND SIMILAR CANDLE MAKING MATERIALS, CANDLES, MANUFACTURES OF WAX, SOAP, AND OTHER MANUFACTURES OF GREASE, OIL, OR WAX.		
247	Beeswax, and other insect wax, also vegetable wax, prepared (bleached or dyed, molded into tablets or balls, etc.), mixed or not with other materials; wax stumps ("Wachsstumpfen"); grafting wax (wax cement) Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; bales, 3; sacks, 1.*	*Marks.* 15.00	*Marks.* .....
248	Waste and refuse from the preparation of beeswax, containing only small quantities of wax	Free.	.....
249	Mineral wax (ozocerite), refined and ceresin (made from mineral wax, mixed or not with paraffin), in blocks, tablets, or balls; wax stumps ("Wachsstumpfen") of refined mineral wax and of ceresin Tare: *Same as for No. 247.*	15.00	10.00
250	Stearic acid (also called stearin); palmitic acid (also called palmitin); margaric acid, and similar candle-making materials, not otherwise mentioned, crude or refined	16.00	.....
	Paraffin, crude (paraffin scales, paraffin butter, etc.) or refined, except soft paraffin Tare: *Cases—Heavy planks, containing refined paraffin, 16; light planks, containing refined paraffin, 10; other, 15. Casks—Crude or refined paraffin, 9; other, 15.*	10.00	10.00
251	Soft paraffin Tare: *Cases—Heavy planks, 16; light planks, 10. Casks, 9.*	10.00	8.00
252	Candles of all kinds, of wax, ceresin, paraffin, stearin, spermaceti, tallow, or the like; also wax torchlights and night lights of all kinds Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*	23.00	.....
253	Wax articles, except candles, wax matches, and wax beads, even combined with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty: Finely molded (wax flowers, figures, fruits, heads, masks, and the like) Other Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; Hampers, 15; bales, 9.* *Note.*—Articles of ceresin are dutiable as wax products.	 200.00 30.00	 ....
254	Soft soap, common (potash soap, barrel soap); liquid silicated soap; oils and fluid greases prepared with alkalis for washing purposes; liquid "creolin" and similar disinfectants and detergents, etc., in a liquid condition; mixtures of water and soap for dressing (finishing) or similar purposes; all these in casks or other larger receptacles	5.00	.....
	Turkey-red oil, in casks, etc	.....	3.00
255	Hard soaps (except dental soap), solid "creolin" and similar disinfectants and detergents, etc., in a solid condition, fatty lye powder, so-called "Phœnix lye;" all these so far as they are not included under No. 256 Tare: *Cases—Hard soap in bars, 11; other, 13. Casks, 13. Bales, 6.*	10.00	.....
256	Articles of the kinds mentioned in Nos. 254 and 255, shaped for immediate use (molded or pressed) or in boxes, bottles, jars, pots, or the like; liquid soap, except that mentioned in No. 254; soap powder; fine soft soap; soap leaves (soap paper); almond paste mixed with ground-up soap; molded shapes of soap Tare: *Cases, 16; casks (for liquid soap, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like), 16.* *Note to Nos. 254–256.*—Soap substitutes, e. g., products of Quillaja bark, are dutiable as soap.	30.00	.....
257	Glycerin, crude or refined; spent lye from soap works	Free.	Free.
258	Paraffin ointment, vaseline, and vaseline ointment (not scented)	a 12.00	a 10.00
	Lanolin and lanolin compounds	12.00	.....
259	Axle grease Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15.*	10.00	6.00
260	Other lubricants, manufactured with fats or oils, liquid or solid, molded into shapes or not	a 12.00	a 7.50
261	Blacking, not liquid	3.00	.....
262	Shoe polishes not included in No. 261, even if wax or ceresin are used in the manufacture; floor polishes of wax or ceresin with the addition of turpentine oil or the like Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; bales, 3; sacks, 1.*	18.00	.....

a Gross weight.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part III.—PREPARED WAX, SOLID FATTY ACIDS, PARAFFIN, AND SIMILAR CANDLE MAKING MATERIALS, CANDLES, MANUFACTURES OF WAX, SOAP, AND OTHER MANUFACTURES OF GREASE, OIL, OR WAX—Continued.		
263	Preparations for polishing and cleaning manufactured with fats, oils, or soaps (polishing grease, polishing paste, polishing soap), e. g., oxide of iron, combined with stearic acid and tallow; aluminium soap (aluminium palmitate); polishing stone (bricks made of burnt, ground, or washed earths, with stearin, tallow, etc.); molding materials made from mineral materials, combined with stearin, palmitin, paraffin wax, and resin Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15.*	*Marks.* 10.00	*Marks.*
264	Molded work of stearin, paraffin, or similar molding materials, combined or not with other materials, so far as it does not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty Tare; *Cases, 20; casks, 20; Hampers, 13; bales, 9.*	36.00	
	Part IV.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COLORS, AND DYEING MATERIALS.		
	A.—Chemical primary materials, acids, salts, and other compounds of chemical primary materials not otherwise specified.		
265	Quicksilver and alloys of quicksilver (amalgams)	Free.	Free.
266	Alkali metals; other metals not separately mentioned	Free.	
267	Bromine	Free.	
268	Iodine	Free.	
269	Phosphorus, common (crystalline, white), and red (amorphous)	Free.	
270	Sulphur, raw or refined, also powdered	Free.	Free.
	Spence metal (a mixture of sulphur and sulphides) *Note.*—Flowers of sulphur are included under No. 270.	Free.	
271	Ammoniacal liquor (gas liquor); spirits of sal ammoniac	Free.	Free.
272	Muriatic acid	Free.	Free.
273	Sulphuric acid and sulphuric acid anhydrid	Free.	Free.
274	Nitric acid	Free.	Free.
275	Boric acid and borax (borate of soda)	Free.	Free.
276	Oxalic acid and oxalate of potassium (acid oxalate of potassium) Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*	8.00	
277	Acetic acid, also crystallized acetic acid and acetic anhydrid, when the immediate receptacle, including contents, weighs— 20 kilos and over Less than 20 kilos Tare: (*for non-liquid acetic acids; liquid, if imported in bottles or crocks*). *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16*	 12.00 48.00	
278	Lactic acid and lactate	Free.	
279	Tartaric acid	8.00	4.00
	Citric acid Tare: *Cases, 12; casks, 10.*	8.00	Free.
280	Salt (sodium chloride), including common, rock, and sea salt; also all substances from which salt is extracted; mother lye, fur stone, and articles of rock salt; also saline deposits Tare: *Sacks, 1.*	[a] [b] .80	
281	Thornstone (a deposit formed in the graduation of brine)	Free.	
282	Spring salts, natural or artificial, and marsh salts	8.00	Free.
283	Chloride of barium	Free.	Free.
284	Iodide of potassium; iodide of sodium; iodide of ammonium	Free.	
285	Bromide of potassium; bromide of sodium; bromide of ammonium; bromide of iron	Free.	
286	Carbonate of ammonium	5.60	
287	Soda, natural and artificial: Raw, also crystallized Calcined, also dephlegmated or refined in other ways	.90 1.50	
288	Bicarbonate of soda	1.50	
289	Caustic soda, solid (sodium hydroxide) or in solution (soda lye); caustic potash, solid (hydroxide of potassium) or in solution (potash lye)	3.50	3.50
290	Potash of all kinds, also wool-yolk ash	2.00	1.50
291	Raw potash from beet-root molasses	Free.	Free.
292	Chloride of lime and bleaching lyes; peroxide of barium Peroxide of hydrogen	1.00 1.00	 1.00
293	Chlorate of potash, if not imported in shells or capsules	Free.	Free.
294	Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) and bisulphate of soda	.25	Free.
295	Sulphate of potash and phosphate of potash	Free.	Free.
296	Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol, blue copperas); also sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron, mixed	2.00	Free.

[a] Net weight.
[b] These rates are in addition to the internal duty on salt.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part IV.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COLORS, AND DYEING MATERIALS—Continued.		
	A.—Chemical primary materials, acids, salts, and other compounds of chemical primary materials not otherwise specified—Continued.		
		Marks.	*Marks.*
297	Sulphate of iron (green vitriol); sulphate of zinc (white vitriol)	Free.	Free.
298	Ammonia alum, potash alum, and soda alum; sulphate of aluminium, alumina alum, aluminate of soda, chloride of aluminium, acetate of aluminium; artificial alumina, and refined bauxite	3.00	
299	Chrome alum, iron and copper alum	Free.	
300	Oxide of lead (litharge, yellow, white, and red), in lumps, flakes, or powder	Free.	Free.
301	Stannic oxide	6.00	2.00
302	Nitrate of ammonia, if not imported in shells or capsules; nitrate of lead	3.00	
303	Nitrate of soda (Chile saltpeter)	Free.	
304	Nitrate of potash; nitrate of barium	Free.	
305	Chromate of soda and bichromate of soda; chromate of potash and bichromate of potash; oxide and hydroxide of chromium	Free.	Free.
306	Manganate of potash; permanganate of potash	Free.	Free.
307	Soluble glass (silicate of potash or soda)	1.00	
308	Blood-lye salts of potash (ferrocyanide of potassium and ferricyanide of potassium); blood-lye salts of soda (ferrocyanide and ferricyanide of sodium); cyanide of potassium Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*	8.00	8.00
309	Acetate of calcium	1.00	.50
	Acetates not otherwise mentioned, and acetone oil		Free.
310	Sugar of lead, Goulard water (lead vinegar)	1.00	
311	Tartar: Crude	Free.	Free.
	Refined	8.00	4.00
	Tartrate of soda *Note.*—Semirefined tartar is treated as crude tartar. Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10.*	8.00	
312	Tartar emetic and other preparations of antimony Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18.*	8.00	4.00
313	Carbonate of magnesia, artificial	Free.	Free.
314	Carbonate of strontium, artificial; chloride of strontium, strontium oxide, and strontium hydroxide	2.00	
315	Salts of zinc not otherwise mentioned; chloride of zinc, solid or in solution	Free.	Free.
316	Calcium carbide	4.00	Free.
	Carbide of aluminium, carbide of silicon (carborundum), and carbides of metals not otherwise mentioned	4.00	
317	Metalloids, acids, salts, and compounds of metalloids with one another or with metals, not specified above or elsewhere: **Citrate of lime** **Tannin (solid) and gallic acid** **Ferro-silicon, containing at least 25 per cent of silicon** **Sulphate of ammonia; chloride of potash; sulphite of soda; sulphide of potash; sulphide of soda; arsenical acid, arsenious acid, salts of these acids and other compounds of arsenic, provided they are not dutiable under the heads of dyes or colors, medicines, or cosmetics**	Free.	Free.
	B.—Colors and dyestuffs.		
318	Dyestuffs of animal origin, e. g., cochineal, wild, cultivated, and artificial (animal kermes); ground, or in paste or not; cochineal carmine; sepia	Free.	
319	Aniline and other coal-tar dyes not otherwise mentioned	Free.	Free.
320	Alizarin dyes, dry or in the form of paste	Free.	
321	Indigo, natural and artificial, also indigo carmine, pure or mixed with mineral substances or starch, dry or in the form of paste	Free.	
322	Prussian blue, pure or mixed with mineral substances or starch, dry or in the form of paste Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*	10.00	
323	Ultramarine, pure or mixed with mineral substances or starch, dry or in the form of paste Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 9.*	15.00	
324	Red lead	1.00	
	White lead		Free.
325	Permanent white (blanc fixe, precipitated sulphate of baryta)	3.00	
326	Zinc oxide (zinc white and zinc gray), white sulphide of zinc (lithopone)	2.00	Free.
327	Cinnabar red (red mercuric sulphide) Tare: *Cases, 5; casks, 5.*	10.00	

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part IV.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COLORS, AND DYEING MATERIALS—Continued.		
	B.—Colors and dyestuffs—Continued.		
328	Dyewood extracts and extracts of other vegetable dyestuffs:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Liquid	2.00	2.00
	Solid	4.00	4.00
	Note.—Liquid dyewood extracts and liquid extracts of other vegetable dyestuffs of more than 28° Bé. will be liable to duty as solid extracts.		
329	Mineral colors:		
	Chalk, washed (whitening); also chalk finely powdered in any form	.40	.30
	Iron oxide, natural or artificial (colcothar, caput mortuum)	.50	Free.
	Other mineral colors (coloring earths, burned, ground, or washed, and waste and by-products of industry capable of being used as such, also ground ores used as coloring earths), dry, or in the form of paste, refined or not	.50	.20
330	Lampblack, printing ink, dry, not prepared; also similar copperplate inks	5.00	.....
331	Bronze colors	Free.	.....
332	Pigments and coloring lacs, not otherwise mentioned, pure or mixed with mineral substances or starch, dry, or in the form of paste	Free.	.....
333	Other colors not prepared	Free.	.....
334	Colors for color printing on paper, prepared from lampblack, or copperplate inks	10.00	.....
	Tare (*for nonliquid colors for color printing on paper: for liquid, if imported in tin receptacles, bottles, or the like): Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
335	White lead, zinc white, lithopone, iron oxide, iron minium, ground up with oil, not in tins or other packets, for retail sale	3.00	.....
336	The prepared colors mentioned in No. 335, in tins or other packets for retail sale; other prepared colors (mixed or ground up with oil, oil varnish, glycerin, glue, mineral oil or other medium, or with alcohol); colors not prepared, in bladders, capsules, shells, paste, tubes, pots, tablets, or the like; colors in paint, or color boxes	20.00	.....
	Tare (*for nonliquid colors: for liquid, if imported in tin receptacles, bottles, or the like): Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
337	Ink and ink powder	5.00	4.00
338	Graphite:		
	Shaped (in tablets, blocks, or the like)	4.00	2.00
	Put up for retail sale	6.00	3.00
339	Soapstone (French chalk), cut or molded for drawing (tailors' chalk), or in a wooden holder	6.00	.....
340	Lead, color, and charcoal pencils (for drawing or writing), chalk, cut or shaped:		
	Not cased or only covered with paper	20.00	.....
	Cased in common wood for use in trade (carpenters' pencils)	25.00	.....
	Other, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	40.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
	C.—Varnishes, lacs, and cements (mastics).		
341	Oil varnishes, with or without the addition of driers; varnish dregs; oil thickened by standing;[a] birdlime of concentrated linseed oil	7.00	.....
	Tare (*if imported in tin receptacles, bottles, or the like): Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
342	Spirit varnishes (solutions of resin in alcohol or wood spirit), with or without the addition of coloring matter; shellac cement (shellac dissolved in hot alcohol to the consistency of sirup)	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 341.*		
343	Lac varnishes, lacquers, manufactured without alcohol (solutions of resin in turpentine oil, mineral oil, resin oil, oil varnish, acetone, alkalis, or other solvents), mixed or not with coloring substances; asphalt varnish (solutions of asphalt or similar substances in mineral or turpentine oil, also solutions of asphalt or coal-tar pitch in coal-tar oil or wood-tar oil); coachmakers' lacques (solution of coloring matter and wax); "Zaponlac" (solution of gun-cotton in amyl-acetate)	25.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 341.*		
344	Sealing wax (also seal impressions in sealing wax); bottle wax	3.00	.....
345	Oil cement (varnish cement), resin cement, caoutchouc and gutta-percha cement, glue, albumen, and other cements (mastics), except asbestos cement, mineral cement (asphalt cement), shellac cement, and wax cement (grafting wax)	3.00	.....
346	Liquid asbestos, with or without addition of coloring matter (asbestos paint); asbestos cement	Free.	.....

[a] Used for the manufacture of printers' varnish. [B. of M.]

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part IV.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COLORS, AND DYEING MATERIALS—Continued.		
	D.—Ether; alcohols not otherwise mentioned and not included elsewhere; volatile oils, artificial scents; perfumery and cosmetics.		
347	Ether of all kinds, simple and compound; also cognac oil (grape oil):		
	In casks	100.00	
	Tare: *Exterior cases—Less than 300 kilos, 12; 300 kilos or over, 8. Exterior casks—Less than 300 kilos, 12; 300 kilos or over, 8.*		
	In other receptacles	240.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*		
348	Fusel oils; also amyl, butyl, and propyl alcohol	20.00	
	Tare (*if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
	Note.—Fusel oils containing 8 per cent or more of alcohol by weight will pay duty as spirits.		
349	Wood alcohol (methyl alcohol), crude; acetone, crude	5.00	
	Note.—**Methyl alcohol is only admitted under this number when its strength, measured by the alcoholometer at 15° C., does not exceed 95 centesimal degrees by weight.**		
	Additional tare: *If imported in conveyances specially adapted for the transportation of liquids without receptacles, or in receptacles other than those used in trade (tin receptacles, or the like), 20.*		
350	Acetone, refined; formaldehyde in aqueous solution	20.00	
	Wood alcohol, refined	20.00	
	Tare (*if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 24; casks, 24; hampers, 16.*		
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 349.*		
351	Acetaldehyde, paraldehyde	40.00	
	Tare (*if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
352	Wood-tar oil, refined or not; rubber oil; animal oil, crude (hartshorn oil) or refined	Free.	
353	Volatile (essential) oils:		
	Turpentine oil, pine-needle oil, rosin spirit (essence of rosin)	Free.	
	Oil of camphor (liquid camphor)	Free.	
	Volatile oils of oranges, lemons, bergamots, mandarins, aniseed, roses, etc	20.00	
	Other volatile oils; also menthol, with or without casing of wood	30.00	
	Tare (*menthol; volatile oils, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
354	Artificial scents (vanilline, coumarine, heliotropine, and similar products for the preparation of scents)	30.00	
	Tare (*for nonliquid, artificial scents; for liquid, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
355	Perfumed greases, ointments, and pomades, also perfumed fatty and mineral oils, the weight of the immediate receptacle, together with the contents, being—		
	At least 5 kilos	20.00	
	Less than 5 kilos	100.00	
	Tare (*for nonliquid; for liquid, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
356	Perfumery and cosmetics (e. g., hair dyes, face washes, and other toilet preparations) containing ether or alcohol; head, mouth, or tooth wash containing ether or alcohol; perfumed or fragrant extracts (essences, tinctures), and waters containing alcohol or ether; toilet vinegar	250.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 355.*		
357	Perfumed waters not containing ether or alcohol, the weight of the immediate receptacle, together with the contents, being—		
	At least 5 kilos	20.00	
	Less than 5 kilos	100.00	
	Tare (*if imported in tins, bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
358	Perfumed powder, paint for the face, and tooth powder; tooth paste, fumigating paper, paint paper, and all other perfumery and cosmetics not otherwise mentioned	100.00	
	Tare (*for nonliquid; for liquid, if imported in tin receptacles, bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Note.—Powder, paints, and tooth powder not perfumed are also subject to duty according to No. 358, if they are represented by their coverings as being cosmetics.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part IV.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COLORS, AND DYEING MATERIALS—Continued.		
	E.—Artificial manures.		
359	Guano, artificial (fish, meat, blood, etc., guano); also natural guano, animal and sinew meal	*Marks.* Free.	*Marks.*
	Ground animal manure (*poudrette*)	Free.	Free.
360	Ground bone	Free.	Free.
361	Thomas phosphate	Free.	
362	Manures containing phosphorus treated with acids (superphosphates), combined or not with other substances *Note.*—Substances dutiable in themselves not mentioned above, intended for use as manures, may be admitted duty free by special permission, and, if necessary, under control.	Free.	Free.
	F.—Explosives, ammunition, and inflammable substances.		
363	Gun cotton, pyroxylin	3.00	
364	Gunpowder, blasting powder, and other explosives not previously mentioned: Not in the form of caps or detonators	Free.	
	In the form of caps or detonators, not included under Nos. 365 or 366	3.00	
365	Primers, fulminating priming for needle firelocks, filled percussion caps and blasting fuse caps, filled shell fuses, tubes, etc. (schlagröhren zundschrauben), percussion caps for ball and shot (Flobert munition) Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*	30.00	
366	Cartridges, filled: With copper or brass cases Tare: *Same as No. 365.*	30.00	
	With paper or cardboard cases	12.00	
	With cases of paper or cardboard combined with other materials Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*	24.00	
367	Wooden matches; match sticks of cardboard Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.*	10.00	
368	Matches of stearin, wax, or similar materials Tare: *Cases—Wax matches, 14; others, 20. Casks, 20.* NOTE TO NOS. 367 AND 368.—*On matches the internal tax is to be levied in addition to the import duty.*	10.00	10.00
369	Fireworks of all kinds (composition and cases for fireworks); antimony, magnesium, and zinc torches Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.*	20.00	
370	Pitch torches, quick matches, tinder paper, prepared tinder, slow matches (fuses) of all kinds, caps for toy pistols, igniting strips for miners' lamps and for tinder boxes, as well as all other inflammable materials and wares not otherwise mentioned	5.00	
	G.—Chemical and pharmaceutical products not elsewhere enumerated.		
371	Incandescent mantles for lighting purposes, annealed, also if impregnated with collodion, gelatin, glue, shellac, or the like, or in combination with common metals or alloys of common metals Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.* NOTE.—*On annealed mantles of all kinds for gas, alcohol, petroleum, and similar incandescent lamps the internal tax is to be levied in addition to the import duty.*	120.00	
372	Albumen and albuminous substances, animal and vegetable, not included under other tariff numbers	Free.	Free.
373	Casein, casein gum, and similar preparations, so far as they are not included under No. 206 Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15.*	10.00	6.00
374	Glue in the rough (delimed bones)	3.00	3.00
375	Glue of all sorts (except albuminous glue), solid or liquid, and gelatin, whether or not colored	5.00	3.00
376	Sheets, spangles, capsules (empty or filled), lozenges, and other molded articles of gelatin not mixed with sugar Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 8.* *Note.*—Filled gelatin capsules pay the duty leviable on the contents, if such duty is higher.	30.00	
377	Elastic glue for the manufacture of printing rollers and the like; also printing plates for hectographs and similar apparatus for manifolding Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15.*	10.00	
378	Creosote of wood tar and peat tar	Free.	Free.
379	Compressed gases, including their steel receptacles	6.00	
380	Alkaloids (organic bases of the vegetable kingdom), alkaloid salts and compounds	Free.	

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part IV.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COLORS, AND DYEING MATERIALS—Continued.		
	G.—Chemical and pharmaceutical products not elsewhere enumerated—Continued.		
		Marks.	*Marks.*
381	Collodion and celloidin	24.00	
	Tare (*for celloidin, collodion, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers 9; bales, 6.*		
382	Chloroform and chloral hydrate	20.00	
	Tare (*for chloral hydrate; chloroform, if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9: bales, 6:*		
383	Bromoform and iodoform	Free.	
384	Tanning extracts, not otherwise mentioned:		
	Gallnut liquid extract and sumach extract, pure, not mixed with other stuffs	14.00	Free.
	Note.—**The exemption from duty of liquid gallnut and of sumach extracts is dependent upon the condition that each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of examination to the effect that it is evident that the article is pure gallnut or sumach extract, which is neither mixed with other tanning extracts nor manufactured from a mixture of gallnuts or sumach with other raw tanning stuffs. These certificates, which must emanate from scientific establishments in Switzerland agreed upon between the two governments, will be recognized in Germany, and no further examination will be required in that country, it being understood that, for the purposes of these certificates, the examination has been carried out in accordance with the provisions agreed upon between the two governments.**		
	The right of the German authorities to make a further examination in the case of doubt as to extracts which have been imported free in accordance with such certificates is not hereby canceled.		
	The production of certificates of examination mentioned above may be waived whenever the importation is manifestly intended for use in dyeing establishments.		
	Oak, pine, or chestnut extracts—		
	Liquid	14.00	2.00
	Solid	28.00	4.00
	Notes.—**1. The reduction of duty on oak, pine, or chestnut extracts is dependent upon the condition that each consignment be accompanied by a certificate of examination to the effect that it is evident that the article is a pure extract from one or more of the tan woods mentioned, without admixture with other tanning extracts, and not manufactured from a mixture of oak, pine, or chestnut wood with other raw tanning materials. These certificates, which must emanate from scientific or technical institutions in Austria-Hungary to be agreed upon between the contracting parties, will be recognized in Germany, and no further examination will be required in that country, it being understood that, for the purposes of these certificates, the examination has been carried out in accordance with the provisions agreed upon between the contracting parties. The right of the German authorities to make a further examination in the case of doubt as to extracts of the description named, which have been imported at the reduced rate on the strength of such certificates, is not canceled.**		
	2. Liquid tanning extracts of more than 28° Bé. are treated as solid. (*Conventionalized by treaty with Austria-Hungary.*)		
	Other:		
	Liquid	14.00	4.00
	Solid	28.00	8.00
	Tare (*solid tanning extract*): *Cases, 10; casks, 10; bales, 3.*		
385	Licorice juice, mixed with sugar, honey, oil of aniseed, salammoniac, or other flavoring or medicinal ingredients, or made up for retail sale	60.00	60.00
	Other licorice, raw or purified, even in sticks packed for dispatch in boxes or other larger immediate coverings	Free.	Free.
	Pectoral lozenges and sirup	60.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
386	Artificial balsams, extracts (essences, tinctures, etc.), waters and the like, not perfumed, for industrial or medicinal use (except extracts of dye-woods and tanning extracts):		
	Not containing ether or alcohol	40.00	
	Containing ether or alcohol	60.00	
	Tare (*for nonliquid; liquid, if imported in bottles, jugs or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part IV.—CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, COLORS, AND DYEING MATERIALS—Continued.		
	G.—Chemical and pharmaceutical products not elsewhere enumerated—Continued.		
387	Juices of fruits (except grapes) and of plants for industrial or medicinal use containing ether or alcohol	*Marks.* 60.00	*Marks.* .....
	Tare (*if imported in bottles, jugs, or the like*): *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
388	Prepared medicaments and other pharmaceutical products, not mentioned or included elsewhere	40.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 386.*		
	Note to Nos. 386-388.—Pharmaceutical products containing ether or alcohol are to be subject to duty as spirits, if, for the production of similar articles in Germany, spirits which have not been rendered unfit for consumption (i. e., which have not been denatured) can only be used subject to payment of the spirit tax.		
389	Patent medicines	500.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 386.*		
390	Chemical products, not mentioned or included elsewhere	Free.	.....
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS.		
	A.—Silk.		
	RAW SILK, ARTIFICIAL SILK, FLOSS SILK, AND SPUN SILK.		
	Raw silk and byssus silk:		
391	Not dyed—		
	Not twisted, or only single twisted	Free.	Free.
	Double twisted	200.00	120.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 4.*		
392	Dyed (also dyed white)—		
	Not twisted, or only single twisted	36.00	36.00
	Dyed white	.....	Free.
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 5.*		
	Double twisted	250.00	140.00
	Dyed white	.....	120.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 4.*		
	Notes to Nos. 391, 392.—		
	(I) Silk, double twisted, not combined with other textile materials, intended for weaving, knitting, embroidering, or the manufacture of button maker's wares, trimmings, or lace, with certificate of permission and under control—		
	Not dyed	Free.	Free.
	Dyed (even if dyed white)	36.00	36.00
	(II) Organzine (thrown silk for warps) is treated as raw silk of single twist.		
393	Combined with other textile material, dyed or not	36.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales—colored silk (with the exception of double twisted)—5; other, 9.*		
	Artificial silk:		
394	Not twisted, or only single twisted—		
	Not dyed	30.00	30.00
	Dyed (even if dyed white)	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 9.*		
395	Double twisted, dyed or not	90.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 394.*		
	Floss silk (waste silk):		
396	Not combed	Free.	Free.
397	Combed—		
	Not dyed	Free.	Free.
	Dyed (even if dyed white)	12.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 5.*		
	Note to Nos. 396-397.—**Waste from dyed silk is free of duty.**		
398	Yarn of floss silk, single or otherwise, twisted or not:		
	Not dyed	Free.	Free.
	Dyed white	36.00	Free.
	Dyed in other colors than white	36.00	36.00
	Combined with other textile materials or yarns, dyed or not	36.00	.....
	Note.—**So-called "violet yarn," whether twisted or not, not combined with other textile materials or yarns, to be dyed black in silk-dyeing establishments, may be imported free with permit and under control.**		
	Tare: *Cases 16; casks, 16; bales—colored floss silk yarn—5; other, 9.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	A.—Silk—Continued.		
	RAW SILK, ARTIFICIAL SILK, FLOSS SILK, AND SPUN SILK—Con.		
399	Silk twist of all kinds, even if mixed with other textile materials or yarns, dyed or not, put up for retail sale:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Of raw silk or artificial silk	300.00	140.00
	Of floss silk	75.00	50.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 9.*		
400	Raw silk, artificial silk, or floss silk, whether mixed or not with other textile materials or yarns, combined (but not wound round) with metal threads (wire or tinsel)	300.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 9.*		
	WARES COMPOSED WHOLLY OR PARTLY OF SILK (RAW SILK, ARTIFICIAL SILK, FLOSS SILK).		
401	Close-woven tissues of the nature of taffeta ribbon ("taffetbindig") unfigured, composed wholly of silk of the silkworm without any admixture of artificial silk, of floss silk, or of silk of the oak eggar, and woven with firm edges on each side, raw, even if boiled (bleached) and ironed	360.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; bales, 11.*		
	Close-woven tissues for upholstery and tapestry work (except velvet and plush, and tissues of the nature of velvet and plush):		
402	Wholly of silk—		
	Imported in the piece, to be sold by measure	900.00	.....
	Finished off (as curtains, gobelins, coverlets, etc.), even if with edging or fringes	1,200.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		
403	Partly of silk—		
	Imported in the piece, to be sold by measure	500.00	.....
	Finished off (as curtains, gobelins, coverlets, etc.), even if with edging or fringes	650.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		
404	Velvet and plush and tissues of the nature of velvet and plush (with cut or uncut pile):		
	Wholly of silk	900.00	750.00
	Partly of silk	450.00	450.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		
405	Close-woven tissues, not otherwise mentioned:		
	Wholly of silk	800.00	450.00
	Partly of silk	450.00	350.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		
	Note 1.—**The following close-woven piece goods, wholly or partly of silk, are not treated as tissues for upholstery and tapestry under Nos. 402–403: (a) All black tissues, even when they are furnished with a strip of another color along the selvage, the breadth of which, measured from the edge of the tissue to the inner edge of the strip, is not more than 3 centimeters; (b) all tissues not figured on the Jacquard loom and not woven like gobelins, not more than 123 centimeters broad, and not heavier than 120 grams per square meter.**		
	Note 2.—**The term "Open-woven tissues" (under No. 408) includes, in addition to crape, only those tissues in which the space between the warp threads is as great as, or greater than, the thickness of the threads, and similarly the space between the weft threads is as great as, or greater than, the thickness of the threads. However, tissues in which such spaces do not occur between each pair of warp or weft threads, or occur only irregularly, in consequence of some defect in the weaving, are not excluded from treatment as close-woven tissues on this account. When thick and thin threads occur at regular intervals in the tissue, the thin threads are to serve as a basis in determining the width of the space. Finally, close-woven tissues in which open-woven strips or figures occur are to be treated as open-woven tissues. Tissues in which the spaces are completely closed by sizing are treated as close-woven. As close-woven tissues are also to be treated the smooth taffeta tissues known as "marceline" and "sarsenet," when they show at least 35 weft threads to the centimeter.**		
406	Tulle, wholly or partly of silk:		
	Unfigured	250.00	.....
	Figured	800.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	A.—Silk—Continued.		
	WARES COMPOSED WHOLLY OR PARTLY OF SILK (RAW SILK, ARTIFICIAL SILK, FLOSS SILK)—Continued.		
		Marks.	*Marks.*
407	Bolting cloth, wholly or partly of silk	1,000.00	600.60
	Note to No. 407.—**So-called "made-up" bolting cloth, wholly or partly of silk, is entitled to conventional treatment under this heading without surtax.**		
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		
408	Open-woven tissues, not otherwise mentioned, wholly or partly of silk (gauze, crape, veiling, and the like):		
	Weighing more than 20 grams per square meter	1,000.00	.....
	Weighing 20 grams or less per square meter	1,500.00	.....
	Note.—Open-woven tissues, not otherwise mentioned (gauze, crape, veiling, and the like), for embroidering, with permit and under control	1,000.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		
	Note to Nos. 403-408.—**Tissues of yarns of other textile materials, with which silk is mixed in spinning, but without forming the covering of the thread or extending continuously along the whole length of the thread, are not on that account to be treated as tissues partly of silk.**		
409	Knitted and netted tissues; knitted and netted wares:		
	Wholly of silk	800.00	500.00
	Partly of silk	550.00	400.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 401.*		
410	Lace tissues and lace of all kinds, including lace insertions, edgings, and cut-out articles of lace or lace tissue, even if they have not a wavy or scalloped border, wholly or partly of silk:		
	Embroidered	800.00	600.00
	Woven	800.00	.....
	Other	800.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 22; casks, 22; bales, 13.*		
411	Embroideries on materials wholly or partly of silk:		
	On open-woven tissues included under No. 408	1,300.00	.....
	On other tissues	900.00	.....
	Embroideries on materials wholly or partly of silk, except embroideries for church vestments or for flags.		
	On open-work tissues included under No. 408	.....	800.00
	On tissues included under Nos. 405-406	.....	600.00
	Note.—If metal threads (wire or tinsel) are used for embroidering, the duty will be increased by	Surtax of 50%	No surtax.
	Tare: *Same as No. 410.*		
412	Trimmings (edging, ribbons, cords, braids, and the like); also button makers' wares, even if with inclosure or foundation of wood, bone, horn, leather, metal, or the like:		
	Wholly of silk	800.00	.....
	Partly of silk	450.00	.....
	Articles made in the same way as so-called cotton "sparterie" goods, **and plaited goods of such wares:**		
	Wholly of silk	800.00	80.00
	Partly of silk	450.00	80.00
	Note.—Braid, wholly or partly of silk, for making trimmings, with permit and under control	36.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; bales, 11.*		
	B.—Wool and other animal hair (excluding the hair of horses' manes and tails).		
	WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR, WORKED.		
413	Sheep's wool (also glovers' wool); hair of the goat and hare (also rabbit); coarse hair of cattle, dog's hair, hog's bristles, and hair of other similar animals, not specially mentioned; all these combed, bleached, dyed, curled, or milled	Free.	Free.
	Hair of the alpaca, camel, Angora goat, and of all other animals of the goat tribe; hair of the beaver, muskrat, deer, and nutria hair; all these combed, bleached, dyed, curled, or milled	Free.	.....
414	Artificial wool (shoddy), dyed or undyed	Free.	Free.
415	Crisp hair ("Krollhaare") of cattle or hogs, or other coarse animal hair, mixed or not with other animal hair, or with vegetable fibers	5.00	.....
416	Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed, with the exception of the "Krollhaare" mentioned in the preceding number	2.00	.....

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	B.—Wool and other animal hair (exclusive the hair of horses' manes and tails)—Continued.		
	WOOL, OR ANIMAL HAIR, SPUN.		
417	Yarn of the hair of cattle, deer, dog, or hogs, or other coarse animal hair, mixed or not with other animal or vegetable textile material or yarns, except silk or cotton, of one or two strands:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Unbleached	3.00	.....
	Bleached, dyed, printed	5.00	.....
	Genappes, mohair, and alpaca yarn, mixed or not with other animal or vegetable textile material or yarns, except silk or cotton:		
418	Unbleached—		
	Single	2.00	.....
	Of 2 or 3 threads	2.00	.....
	Of 4 or more threads	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16. Casks, 16. Bales—With iron hoops, 6; without iron hoops, 3.*		
419	Bleached, dyed, printed—		
	Single	2.00	.....
	Of 2 or 3 threads	6.00	.....
	Of 4 or more threads	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 418.*		
	Hard-combed yarn of lustrous wool, over 20 centimeters in length, mixed or not with other animal hair, if the yarn has not lost the quality of hard-combed yarn as a result of the mixture:		
420	Unbleached—		
	Single	3.50	.....
	Of 2 or 3 threads	4.00	.....
	Of 4 or more threads	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 418.*		
421	Bleached, dyed, printed—		
	Single	6.00	.....
	Of 2 or 3 threads	14.00	.....
	Of 4 or more threads	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 418.*		
	Yarn of wool or other animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable textile materials, except cotton, not coming under Nos. 417 to 421:		
422	Combed yarn (worsted yarn), unbleached—		
	Single	8.00	8.00
	Of 2 or 3 threads	10.00	10.00
	Of 4 or more threads	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Cases—More than 150 kilos; yarn on cardboard bobbins, 15; other, 16. Casks, 16. Bales—With iron hoops, 6; without iron hoops, 3.*		
423	Combed yarn (worsted yarn), bleached, dyed, printed—		
	Single	12.00	12.00
	Of 2 or 3 threads	18.00	18.00
	Of 4 or more threads	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 422.*		
424	Carded yarn, unbleached—		
	Single	9.00	8.00
	Of 2 or 3 threads	12.00	.....
	Of 4 or more threads	24.00	.....
	Note.—"Grisaille" yarn (yarn of artificial wool), single, is to be considered not as dyed but as unbleached yarn.		
	Yarn known as "Grisaille" consists wholly or in part of multicolored or discolored waste, which imparts to the yarn a dull or uncertain color, and which renders it unfit either in the skein or in the piece for use without further dyeing.		
	"Grisaille" yarn containing an admixture of cotton not exceeding 5 per cent is treated as unmixed "Grisaille yarn."		
	Tare: *Same as No. 422.*		
425	Carded yarn, bleached, dyed, printed—		
	Single	13.00	.....
	Of 2 or 3 threads	21.00	.....
	Of 4 or more threads	27.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 423.*		
426	Yarn of all kinds of wool or other animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable textile materials, except cotton, made up for retail sale.	36.00	30.00
	Tare: *Cases—Over 150 kilos, yarn (with the exception of genappes, mohair, alpaca, and hard-combed yarn) on cardboard bobbins, 15; other, 16. Casks, 16. Bales—With iron hoops, 6; without iron hoops, 3.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	B.—Wool and other animal hair (excluding the hair of horses' manes and tails)—Continued.		
	WARES OF SPUN WOOL OR ANIMAL HAIR, MIXED OR NOT WITH VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS OR YARNS.		
	Carpets made with indication for cutting (without sewing) or in the piece, printed or not:		
427	Of dyed or undyed yarn of the hair of cattle, deer, dogs, hogs, or similar coarse animal hair, mixed or not with jute, Manila hemp, aloe fiber, pineapple fiber, or cocoanut fiber, without regard to proportion, also mixed with other vegetable textile materials, provided that the animal-hair yarn predominates; also carpets of plaited cloth list	*Marks.* 24.00	*Marks.*
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; bales, 7.*		
428	Other—		
	Knotted ("geknüpft")	200.00	150.00
	Woven	100.00	100.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
	Close-woven tissues for furniture or upholstery (except velvet and plush and tissues similar to velvet and plush), dyed, printed, or woven in colors:		
429	In the piece, for sale by measure—		
	Weighing more than 200 grams to the square meter	135.00	
	Weighing 200 grams or less to the square meter	220.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
430	Made with indication for cutting (as curtains, hangings, coverlets, etc.), with or without edgings or fringes—		
	Weighing more than 200 grams to the square meter	165.00	
	Weighing 200 grams or less to the square meter	250.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
431	Velvet and plush and tissues similar to velvet and plush (with cut or uncut pile), figured or not	150.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
	Tissues not included under Nos. 427 to 431:		
	Weighing more than 700 grams to the square meter	135.00	135.00
	Weighing more than 200 grams and up to 700 grams to the square meter	175.00	150.00
432	Weighing 200 grams or less to the square meter	220.00	220.00
	Felt cloths of wool, endless woven, unbleached, for the manufacture of wood pulp, cellulose, straw pulp or paper		80.00
	Press cloths, webbing, sieves, etc., of yarn of goat's hair or other coarse animal hair, for pressing oil or fats		15.00
	Tissues with such admixture of horsehair (either from the mane or tail) as gives to the tissue the appearance of stiff materials ("Stelfstoffe") similar to those of which patterns were deposited on the signing of the treaty, even though neither warp nor weft consist entirely of horsehair		45.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
433	Knitted and netted stuffs	100.00	100.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
	Knitted and netted wares:		
434	Underclothing—		
	Cut	100.00	100.00
	Shaped in manufacture	140.00	100.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
435	Other knitted or netted wares cut or shaped in manufacture	140.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
436	Lace of all kinds, including insertions, edgings and lace piece goods, with or without wavy or scalloped edges	350.00	300.00
	Tulle	350.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
437	Trimmings (edgings, ribbons, cords, laces, tapes, and similar wares); also button makers' wares with or without foundation or inclosure of wood, bone, horn, leather, metal, or similar materials	200.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 427.*		
	Notes to Section B.—(1) Embroidery on tissues of wool or other animal hair will pay duty as embroidery on cotton foundation. (2) Transmission belts, woven or knitted, of wool or other animal hair, will pay duty as similar belts of cotton. (*Conventionalized by treaty with Switzerland.*)		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	G.—Cotton.		
	COTTON, WORKED.		
438	Cotton:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Dyed, carded, combed, or milled	Free.	
	Bleached; also bleached waste from cotton spinning	Free.	
	SPUN COTTON, MIXED OR NOT WITH OTHER VEGETABLE OR ANIMAL TEXTILE MATERIALS OR YARNS, EXCEPT SILK.		
439	Roving and slubbing, twined or not, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed:		
	Single or double	5.00	
	Treble or more; also wicks neither woven or plaited	10.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18; hampers, 13; bales, 7.*		
	Cotton yarn:		
440	Single, unbleached—		
	Up to No. 11 English	6.00	
	Above No. 11 and up to No. 17 English	8.00	
	Above No. 17 and up to No. 22 English	11.00	
	Above No. 22 and up to No. 32 English	14.00	
	Above No. 32 and up to No. 47 English	18.00	18.00
	Above No. 47 and up to No. 63 English	22.00	22.00
	Above No. 63 and up to No. 83 English	28.00	25.00
	Above No. 83 and up to No. 102 English	34.00	28.00
	Above No. 102 English	40.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 14; casks, 18; hampers, 13; bales, 3.*		
441	Single, bleached, dyed, or printed	(a)	
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18; hampers, 13; bales, 3.*		
442	Of 2 or more strands, single twist—		
	Unbleached	(b)	(b)
	Tare: *Cases, 14; casks, 14; hampers, 13; bales, 3.*		
	Bleached, dyed, or printed	(c)	
	Tare: *Cases—Over 200 kilos, yarn of several strands on wooden reels, 14; other cases, of hard wood, 18; of soft wood, 16. Casks, 18. Hampers, 13. Bales, 3.*		
443	Of 2 or more threads, cable twist—		
	Unbleached	40.00	
	Bleached, dyed, printed	48.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Over 200 kilos, yarn of several strands on wooden reels, 14; others, 16. Casks, 18. Hampers, 13. Bales, 3.*		
	Note to Nos. 440 to 443.—Dressed or steamed yarn will pay duty as unbleached yarn. (*Conventionalized by Swiss treaty.*)		
444	Cotton thread of all kinds, made up for retail sale	70.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Over 200 kilos, threads on wooden spools, 13; others, 16. Casks, 18. Hampers, 13. Bales, 3.*		
	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON YARN, MIXED OR NOT WITH OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS OR WITH HORSEHAIR, BUT NOT MIXED WITH SILK, WOOL, OR OTHER ANIMAL HAIR.		
445	Close-woven tissues for furniture and upholstery (except velvet and plush and tissues similar to velvet and plush), dyed, printed, figured, or woven in colors:		
	In the piece, to be sold by measure	180.00	
	Made with indication for cutting (as curtains, hangings, coverlets, etc.), with or without edgings or fringes	220.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Colored woven tissues, 14; others, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 3.*		
	Velvet and plush and tissues similar to velvet and plush:		
446	With uncut pile—		
	Unbleached	60.00	
	Bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colors	80.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Bleached and dyed tissues, 14; others, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 3.*		
447	Cut, with pile made from the weft—		
	Unbleached	90.00	
	Bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colors	120.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Colored tissues, 14; others, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 3.*		
448	Cut, with pile made from the warp—		
	Unbleached	120.00	
	Bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colors	150.00	130.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 447.*		

[a] Rate of unbleached + 9 marks.

[b] Rate of single unbleached + 3 marks.

[c] Rate of single unbleached + 11 marks.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	C.—Cotton—Continued.		
	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON YARN, MIXED OR NOT WITH OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS OR WITH HORSEHAIR, BUT NOT MIXED WITH SILK, WOOL, OR OTHER ANIMAL HAIR—Continued.		
449	Cotton felts (tissues woven like felts), raised or not:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Unbleached	65.00	
	Felt cloths, endless woven, for manufacture of wood pulp, cellulose, and paper		65.00
	Bleached, dyed, printed	100.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Bleached cotton felt and colored cotton felt, 14; others, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 5.*		
	Open woven tissues for curtains, also ornamented with scalloped edges sewn on:		
450	In the piece, to be sold by measure—		
	Unbleached, also dressed	180.00	
	Bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colors	220.00	
	Bound with ribbon	260.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 5.*		
451	Made with indication for cutting, bound with ribbon or not	260.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 450.*		
452	Tulle:		
	Unbleached, dressed or not—		
	Not figured	60.00	
	Figured	120.00	
	Bleached, dyed, printed	200.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 450.*		
	Tissues not included under Nos. 445 to 452:		
453	Unbleached, weighing 80 grams or more to the square meter, and having in warp and weft in a square of 5 millimeters to the side—		
	35 threads or less	50.00	
	More than 35 and up to 44 threads	70.00	
	More than 44 threads	90.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 450.*		
454	Unbleached, weighing 40 grams or over, but less than 80 grams per square meter, and having in warp and weft in a square of 5 millimeters to the side—		
	35 threads or less	90.00	80.00
	More than 35 and up to 44 threads	120.00	100.00
	More than 44 threads	150.00	120.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 450.*		
455	Unbleached, weighing less than 40 grams per square meter, and having in warp and weft in a square of 5 millimeters to the side—		
	35 threads or less	120.00	100.00
	More than 35 and up to 44 threads	150.00	125.00
	More than 44 threads	170.00	150.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 450.*		
	Notes to 453-455.		
	1. Feather-stitch tissues ("Plattstichgewebe")		120.00
	2. Coarse cotton tissues, unbleached, in pieces not exceeding 65 centimeters in length or breadth, so-called "Putzlappen" (dishcloths or rubbers), of which the weft consists exclusively of cotton waste, even dressed, hemmed, or combined with other textile materials or occasional dyed threads		7.50
456	Dressed, bleached	(a)	(a)
	1. Feather-stitch tissues ("Plattstichgewebe")		150.00
	2. Bed blankets of cotton, weighing per sq. metre 80 grammes or over, and having in warp and weft together, per square of 5 millimetres side, 35 threads or less, whether hemmed or not		60.00
	Tare: *Cases—Bleached tissues, 14; others, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 5.*		

[a] 20 marks per 100 kilos in addition to the duty on unbleached tissues.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	C.—Cotton—Continued.		
	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON YARN, MIXED OR NOT WITH OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS OR WITH HORSEHAIR, BUT NOT MIXED WITH SILK, WOOL, OR OTHER ANIMAL HAIR—Continued.		
	2. Coarse cotton tissues, unbleached, in pieces not exceeding 65 centimeters in length or breadth, so-called "Putziappen" (dishcloths or rubbers), of which the weft consists exclusively of cotton waste, even dressed, hemmed, or combined with other textile materials or occasional dyed threads—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
457	Dyed, printed, woven in colors	(a)	
	1. Feather-stitch tissues ("Plattstichgewebe")		150.00
	2. Bed blankets of cotton weighing per sq. meter 80 grammes or over, and having in warp and weft together, per square of 5 millimeters side, 35 threads or less, whether hemmed or not		80.00
	Tare: *Cases—Colored tissues, 14; others, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 3.*		
	Notes to 453 to 457.—Tissues other than those enumerated in Nos. 445 to 452—		
	Unbleached, dressed, bleached or dyed, with such admixture of horsehair (either from the mane or tail) as gives to the tissues the appearance of stiff materials ("Steifstoffe") similar to those of which patterns were deposited on the signing of the treaty, even though neither warp nor weft consist entirely of horsehair		45.00
	Notes to Nos. 453 to 457.—(1) In the case of tissues which are alternately open and close woven, duty will be calculated upon the average total number of threads. The average total number of threads will be obtained by counting the threads of both warp and weft between any two regularly recurring points in the design, and by reducing the number of threads so obtained to an average per square of 5 millimeters. In the case of tissues with double or twisted threads, the single threads should be counted. No account is taken of fractional parts in establishing the net result of the calculation.		
	(2) The tissues, which shall be regarded as coming under the denomination of "feather stitched," shall be those consisting of figured cotton, in which, inside the interwoven figures, or parts of figures, the weft threads of the pattern lie absolutely flush with the rest of the texture, at least on one side of the same, while standing in partial relief on the other side, and in which the width of the figures, as measured between any two consecutive turns of the weft thread of the pattern, does not exceed 18 millimeters.		
	Tissues of this kind shall be admitted as unbleached, feather-stitched tissues, subject to a duty of 120 marks, even when only that part of the cotton yarn which is used for the pattern is bleached or dyed, or when occasional warp or weft threads of bleached cotton are woven into the main tissue. In cases of doubt, bleached threads of the latter kind shall not be regarded as "occasional" when their number exceeds 10 in 100 threads of the unbleached warp or weft of the main tissue. Where doubled yarn or twist is used each thread entering into the composition of the same is counted separately. No. 5 of the general notes to fifth section of the general tariff does not apply to "feather-stitched tissues."		
458	Knitted and netted stuffs	80.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 3.*		
459	Knitted and netted wares:		
	Gloves, hair nets	160.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 458.*		
460	Stockings and socks—		
	Cut	80.00	
	Shaped in manufacture	120.00	

a 50 marks per 100 kilos in addition to the duty on unbleached tissues.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	C.—Cotton—Continued.		
	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON YARN, MIXED OR NOT WITH OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS OR WITH HORSEHAIR, BUT NOT MIXED WITH SILK, WOOL, OR OTHER ANIMAL HAIR—Continued.		
459	Knitted and netted wares—Continued :	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Underclothing, cut or shaped in manufacture	120.00	80.00
	Plaster of Paris splints (bandages of scoured cotton knitted materials, filled in with plaster of Paris powder, and stiffened with jute tissue) in hermetically sealed tins	.....	6.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 458.*		
461	Fishing nets	3.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 458.*		
462	Bird, hunting, horse, and similar nets	100.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 458.*		
463	Knitted and netted wares, cut or shaped in manufacture, not otherwise mentioned; incandescent mantles for lighting purposes [cotton knitted wares impregnated with solutions of the salts of certain minerals (thorium, cerium, etc.)], combined or not with common metals	100.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 458.*		
464	Lace of all kinds, including insertions, point lace, and lace piece goods, with or without wavy or scalloped edges:		
	Embroidered	450.00	300.00
	Woven	350.00	.....
	Other	350.00	[a] 350.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 458.*		
465	Embroidery on cotton foundation:		
	Feather-stitch embroidery ("plattstichstickereien")	400.00	275.00
	Chain-stitch embroidery	450.00	300.00
	Other	400.00	300.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 458.*		
	Note.—**Embroidery in which silk, artificial silk, floss silk, or metal threads (wire or tinsel) are used will pay an additional duty of**	20 per cent.	[b]
466	Rope, string, or cord; twine of cotton twist, having a diameter of more than 1 millimeter, made up for retail sale or not	40.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases—Hard wood, 18; soft wood, 16. Casks, 18. Hampers, 13. Bales, 8.*		
	Note.—Thread 1 millimeter or less in diameter pays duty as twisted yarn, according to quality.		
467	Fire and other coarse kinds of hose, combined or not with common metal; rough girths, woven or knitted	50.00	.....
	Driving belts, woven or knitted	50.00	50.00
	Note.—**Driving belts, which are impregnated with oil or other fatty substances, even when mixed with coloring materials, are dutiable at the same rate without alteration.**		
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 13; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
468	Wicks, woven or plaited	80.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 18. Casks, 18. Bales—Without iron hoops, 4; with iron hoops, 8.*		
469	Trimmings (edgings, ribbons, cords, laces, tapes, and similar articles); button makers' wares, with or without foundation or inclosure of wood, bone, horn, leather, metal, or similar material	150.00	.....
	So-called "cottons parterie," as well as plaiting thereof	150.00	80.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 468.*		
	D.—Other vegetable textile materials.		
	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS, WORKED.		
470	Ramie, jute, manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, pineapple fiber, vegetable down, peat wool, pine-needle wood, and all other vegetable fibers, hackled, carded, combed, bleached, or dyed, not included under No. 471	Free.	.....
	Flax and hemp—		
	Combed	Free.	Free.
	Hackled, carded, bleached, or dyed	Free.	.....
	Agave fiber (Mexican fiber, "Glanzfiber") hackled, carded, combed, bleached, or dyed, but excepting that worked up as "Krollhaare" (No. 471)	Free.	Free.

[a] For handmade. [b] No additional duty.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	D.—Other vegetable textile materials.		
	OTHER VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS, WORKED—Continued.		
471	Substitutes for crisp hair and the like composed of cocoanut, manila hemp, agave or similar fibers, even if mixed with animal hair	*Marks.* 5.00	*Marks.* .....
	YARNS.		
	Linen yarn (yarn of flax or of flax tow), even if mixed with jute, but without admixture of other textile materials:		
472	Single, unbleached—		
	Up to No. 8 English	6.00	5.50
	Above No. 8 and up to No. 14 English	7.00	6.00
	Above No. 14 and up to No. 20 English	7.50	6.50
	Above No. 20 and up to No. 35 English	10.00	9.50
	Above No. 35 and up to No. 75 English	13.00	12.00
	Above No. 75 English	Free.	Free.
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; bales, 2.*		
473	Single, bleached, dyed, or printed—		
	Up to No. 20 English	13.00	[a] 12.00
	Above No. 20 and up to No. 35 English	16.00	16.00
	Above No. 35 and up to No. 75 English	21.00	21.00
	Above No. 75 English	8.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
474	Twisted, of 2 or more strands, whether bleached, dyed, printed or not	36.00	36.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
	Yarn of hemp and of hemp tow, also yarn of Manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, agave fiber, pineapple fiber, cocoanut fiber, or of vegetable textile materials not otherwise mentioned; all these yarns, even if mixed with other textile materials included under Section D, but without admixture of cotton or animal textile materials:		
475	Single, unbleached—		
	Up to No. 6 English	8.00	6.00
	Above No. 6 and up to No. 8 English	9.00	6.50
	Above No. 8 and up to No. 10 English	9.00	7.00
	Above No. 10 English	10.00	[b] 8.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
476	Single, bleached, dyed or printed—		
	Up to No. 6 English	13.00	13.00
	Above No. 6 and up to No. 10 English	14.00	14.00
	Above No. 10 English	16.00	16.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
477	Twisted, of 2 or more threads, whether bleached, dyed, printed, or not	36.00	36.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
	Note to Nos. 475 and 477.—Cocoanut fiber, twisted into strands or spun (cocoanut yarn) of one or two threads unbleached—Free.		
	Ramie yarn, even if mixed with flax or jute, but without admixture of other textile materials:		
478	Single, unbleached—		
	Up to No. 11 English	6.00	.....
	Above No. 11 and up to No. 22 English	10.00	.....
	Above No. 22 and up to No. 33 English	15.00	.....
	Above No. 33 English	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
479	Single, bleached, dyed, or printed—		
	Up to No. 11 English	8.00	.....
	Above No. 11 and up to No. 22 English	14.00	.....
	Above No. 22 and up to No. 33 English	20.00	.....
	Above No. 33 English	26.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
480	Twisted, of 2 or more threads, whether bleached, dyed, printed, or not	36.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		

[a] For bleached yarns only.
[b] For yarns of hemp or of hemp tow. Other kinds, 10 marks per 100 kilos.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	D.—Other vegetable textile materials—Continued.		
	YARNS—Continued.		
	Jute yarn without admixture of other textile materials, of 1 or more threads:		
481	Unbleached—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Up to No. 8 English	5.00	4.00
	Above No. 8 and up to No. 14 English	6.00	5.00
	Above No. 14 English	7.00	7.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
482	Bleached, dyed, or printed—		
	Up to No. 14 English	12.00	12.00
	Above No. 14 English	13.00	13.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 472.*		
483	Yarn of textile materials included under Section D, without admixture of cotton or animal textile materials, prepared for retail sale:		
	Single	36.00	36.00
	Twisted, of 2 or more threads	70.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; bales, 6.*		
	***Note.*—Yarns made up into hanks by means of a loose, unknotted thread run through or encircling the hank not more than a single time are not regarded as yarns prepared for retail sale:**		
	(*a*) In the case of twisted yarn of linen or hemp, provided that there is contained in the hank an unbroken length of 2,500 meters of yarn, or more.		
	(*b*) In the case of nontwisted yarns of the textile materials included in Section D and of twisted yarns of the same materials other than those enumerated above under the heading (*a*), without reference to the length of yarn.		
	Yarns on cops or on spools ("Kreuzspulen") are not considered as yarns prepared for retail sale.		
	WARES OF THE TEXTILE MATERIALS INCLUDED IN SECTION D.		
	Rope-makers' wares of textile materials included in Section D, without admixture of cotton or of animal textile materials:		
484	Cables rope, cordage, twine (rope-makers' wares, not of the nature of laces, produced exclusively by twisting together rope threads, i. e., strong, single-rope yarn)—		
	5 millimeters in diameter or more	10.00	[a] 10.00
	Of more than 1 but less than 5 millimeters in diameter, also prepared for retail sale	24.00	[a] 22.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9.*		
	Note.—Rope-makers' wares of the above-mentioned descriptions of a diameter of 1 millimeter or less will be classed as yarns of 2 or more threads.		
485	Buckets, girths, hammocks, nets, hose, soles, rope ladders, straps, transmission belts, and other rope-makers' wares not mentioned above, even if in combination with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become liable to higher rates of duty.	36.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9.*		
	Carpets and matting, imported in the length as piece goods or finished off (without sewn borders), made of loose, twisted, or spun jute, Manila hemp, agave, pineapple, or cocoanut fibers, even if mixed with other vegetable textile materials or yarn, or with the hair of cattle, deer, dog, or hogs, or similar coarse animal hair or yarn thereof (so far as they are not comprised under No. 427):		
486	Knotted ("geknüpft")	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; bales, 6.*		
487	Woven—		
	Dyed, printed, woven of colored threads, or with patterns	30.00	24.00
	Other, including matting of tarred rope and tarred carpets	12.00	12.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15, bales, 6.*		
	***Note.*—Velvet carpets of jute and carpets of jute chenille, even having the warp of cotton yarn, are included under this number, even when both sides are woven in the same manner (reversible) or when they are more or less flexible.**		

[a] Including bleached and tarred.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	D.—Other vegetable textile materials—Continued.		
	WARES OF THE TEXTILE MATERIALS INCLUDED IN SECTION D.—Continued.		
	Handkerchiefs of linen yarn, imported in the piece or singly figured or unfigured, even if containing dyed or undyed cotton threads in the edges or borders, withouut regard to the number or arrangement of the threads:		
488	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2-centimeter side—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Up to 120 threads	80.00	45.00
	More than 120 threads	105.00	70.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 3.*		
489	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of colored threads, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2-centimeter side—		
	Up to 120 threads	120.00	75.00
	More than 120 threads	145.00	120.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
490	Close-woven tissues of jute without admixture of other textile materials, for furniture and hangings (with the exception of velvet and plush and tissues resembling velvet and plush), dyed, printed, woven in colors, or figured	80.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
491	Velvet and plush and tissues resembling velvet and plush, with cut or uncut pile, of the textile materials or yarn mentioned in Section D, without admixture of animal textile materials or cotton:		
	Unbleached	80.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 3.*		
	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of colored threads	110.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
	Close-woven tissues of yarns or textile materials comprised in Section D, mixed or not with horsehair, but without admixture of other animal textile materials or cotton, not included under Nos. 486 to 491, unfigured:		
	Of flax, of flax tow, or of ramie, mixed, or not with other textile materials comprised in Section D—		
492	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2-centimeter side—		
	Up to 40 threads	14.00	12.00
	From 41 to 80 threads	28.00	24.00
	From 81 to 120 threads	40.00	36.00
	More than 120 threads	65.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 3.*		
493	Bleached, dyed, printed or woven of colored threads; having a warp and weft together in a square of 2-centimeter side—		
	Up to 120 threads	65.00	60.00
	More than 120 threads	120.00	120.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
	Of hemp, hemp tow, Manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, agave fiber, pineapple fiber, cocoanut fiber, or of vegetable fiber not otherwise mentioned, mixed or not with jute, but without admixture of flax or ramie—		
494	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2-centimeter side—		
	Up to 40 threads	16.00	.....
	From 41 to 80 threads	30.00	.....
	More than 80 threads	44.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 2.*		
495	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of colored threads	65.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
	Of jute, without admixture of other textile materials comprised in Section D—		
496	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimeters—		
	Up to 40 threads	12.00	12.00
	Packing cloth	12.00	10.00
	From 41 to 80 threads	24.00	24.00
	More than 80 threads	36.00	36.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 2.*		
497	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven, of colored threads	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	D.—Other vegetable textile materials—Continued.		
	WARES OF THE TEXTILE MATERIALS INCLUDED IN SECTION D.—Continued.		
498	Figured close-woven tissues of yarn or textile materials comprised in Section D, mixed or not with horsehair, but without admixture of other animal textile materials or cotton, not included under Nos. 486 to 491, whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of colored threads	*Marks.* 150.00	*Marks.* (a)
	Damask		150.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15. Casks, 15. Hampers, 9. Bales— Unbleached tissues of jute, hemp, hemp tow, Manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, pita fiber, pineapple fiber, cocoa fiber, or other textile fibers not elsewhere mentioned, 2; unbleached tissues of flax, flax tow, or ramie, 3; other tissues, 6.*		
499	Gauze, tulle, and similar open-woven tissues	300.00	
	Open-woven taffeta-like tissues of the textile materials enumerated in Section D, with such admixture of horsehair (either from the mane or from the tail) as gives to the tissues the appearance of stiff materials ("Stelfstoffen") similar to those of which patterns were deposited on the signing of the treaty, even though neither warp nor weft consist entirely of horsehair		45.00
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
500	Knitted and netted tissues and knitted articles and netting not otherwise mentioned	100.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 499.*		
501	Lace tissues and lace of all kinds, including lace insertions, edgings, and finished lace goods or lace tissues, with or without wavy or scalloped borders	600.00	
	Bobbin-lace, without admixture of animal textile materials or cotton		300.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 499.*		
502	Trimmings (edgings, ribbons, cords, braids, laces, and the like), also button-makers' wares, with or without foundation or inclosure of wood, bone, horn, leather, metal, or the like; wicks, woven or knitted	150.00	
	Articles made in the same way as so-called cotton "sparterie," **and plaited goods of such wares**		80.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 499.*		
	Note.—Embroideries on tissues of yarn of the materials comprised in Section D are to be treated as embroideries on cotton tissues. (*Conventionalized by treaty with Switzerland.*)		
	Close-woven, unfigured linen tissues included in Nos. 492 and 493, not sewn, but which are cut out for ladies' chemises or camisoles, and embroidered round the neck only and within a distance of 15 centimeters from the edge of the neck hole, are dutiable at the rate of 150 marks per 100 kilos, and not as embroideries on cotton or other tissues mentioned in Division D.		
	E.—Bookbinders' cloth, tracing cloth, waterproof tissues, tissues covered with grinding or polishing substances; linoleum and similar materials.		
503	Bookbinders' cloth, smoothed or pressed	60.00	
	Tracing cloth	135.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Over 200 kilos, tracing cloth on wooden rolls, 15; other, 13. Casks, 13. Hampers, 9. Bales, 6.*		
	Waterproof tissues (except those woven with India rubber or gutta-percha):		
504	Oil cloth—		
	Coarse, with rough surface, not printed, without impressed patterns (packing cloth); packing felt, not dyed	12.00	
	Coarse, with smooth or printed surface or having impressed patterns, leather cloth, packing cloth with paper lining, oil cloth other than coarse, except waxed muslin and waxed taffetas; dyed packing felt	30.00	b30.00
	Waxed muslin and waxed taffetas	50.00	50.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		

a Duties leviable under Nos. 492 and 493 with an addition of 10 marks per 100 kilos.
b Except dyed packing felt.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	E.—Bookbinders' cloth, tracing cloth, waterproof tissues, tissues covered with grinding or polishing substances; linoleum and similar materials—Continued.		
	Waterproof tissues (except those woven with India rubber or gutta-percha)—Continued.		
505	Tissues rendered waterproof by being coated or impregnated with oil varnish or with substances of metallic origin, by being coated with tar, or by any kind of treatment with materials other than India rubber, gutta-percha, or celluloid—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Coarse; also slate cloth	12.00	
	Other than coarse	30.00	30.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 504.*		
506	Tissues, coated with celluloid or similar substances	90.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 504.*		
	Note to Nos. 503 to 506.—Embroidered tissues of the classes comprised in Nos. 503 to 506 are treated as sewn articles of the same materials.		
507	Emery cloth, pumice-stone cloth, linen coated with flint, glass, or sand	6.00	
	Carpeting of linoleum or similar materials, imported in the piece or as finished articles, with or without foundation of coarse tissue or other materials:		
508	Of one color in the mass—		
	Not printed	10.00	
	Printed	12.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; Hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
509	Of more than one color in the mass (e. g., inlaid, mosaic, or granite linoleum), printed or not	18.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 508.*		
510	Wall hangings, linerusta, and the like of linoleum or similar materials	40.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; Hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
	Note to Nos. 508 to 510.—Articles of linoleum or similar materials, combined or not with other materials (so far as they do not become liable to a higher rate of duty by reason of such combination) not enumerated under Nos. 508 to 510 are to be treated as linoleum carpeting.		
	F.—Wadding, felt, articles of felt, unsewn.		
	Wadding:		
511	Prepared for medical use—		
	Made up in packages of 1 kilo or less	24.00	
	Made up in packages of more than 1 kilo	20.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; bales, 2.*		
512	Other, coated or not with paste, glue, or gum mucilage; also rolls of wadding for lining—		
	Of silk or silk waste	24.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 9.*		
	Of other textile materials	4.00	4.00
513	Felt, finished-off carpets of felt, and other unsewn felt goods (except hats):		
	Of the hair of the cow, deer, dog, hogs, or of similar coarse animal hair, even in combination with vegetable textile materials, but without admixture of silk, wool, or of other animal hair—		
	Felt, also roofing felt and other felt impregnated with asphalt, tar, resin, or the like	3.00	
	Felt shoes, whether sewn or not, without soles of other materials	30.00	
	Felt carpets and other articles of felt	15.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; bales, 7.*		
514	Of wool or other animal hair not mentioned above, even in combination with vegetable textile materials or with admixture of silk	100.00	100.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 513.*		
	Note to Nos. 513 and 514.—Embroidered felt and felt goods are treated as sewn articles of felt.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	G.—Horsehair (from the mane or tail) and articles thereof.		
515	Horsehair (from the name of tail), prepared:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Hackled, drawn, bleached, or dyed	Free	Free.
	Curled horsehair ("Krollhaare") mixed or not with other animal hair or with vegetable fiber	5.00	5.00
516	Articles of horsehair, not otherwise mentioned:		
	Press cloths, girths, sieves, and sheets, for pressing oils or fats, in combination with tow or not	20.00	15.00
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13.*		
	Cables, ropes, cordage; weavers' healds, whether or not united to a reed by plaiting, knotting, or netting	50.00	.....
	Tissues, even if mixed with other animal or with vegetable textile materials or yarn, except silk; provided that the whole warp or the whole woof consists of horsehair; sieve bottoms	50.00	45.00
	Belting, chains, and similar plaited goods	50.00	48.00
	Artificial flowers: Lace	120.00	.....
	Note.—**Sieve bottoms of horsehair are dutiable at the rate of 45 marks per 100 kilos even if interwoven with a small proportion of threads of other textile materials (animal or vegetable) other than silk.**		
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; bales, 7.*		
	H.—Clothing, millinery, and other sewn articles of textile materials or felt not otherwise mentioned.		
517	Of silk:		
	Of open-woven tissues of lace or embroideries, wholly or partly of silk	1,500.00	.....
	Of lace or embroideries, wholly or partly of silk	.....	1,200.00
	Underclothing of sanitary crêpe—		
	Wholly of silk	.....	1,000.00
	Partly of silk	.....	500.00
	Lace tissues or lace, embroidered, of the kinds enumerated in No. 410 of the tariff, also embroideries on a groundwork tissue belonging to Nos. 405, 406, or 408 of the tariff (except embroideries for sacerdotal vestments or for banners), with needlework, but neither manufactured into articles of clothing or other ready-made articles, nor manifestly prepared for such a purpose	.....	800.00
	Of other tissues, entirely of silk	1,200.00	.....
	Knitted or netted goods, with ornaments	.....	625.00
	Of other tissues or of felt, partly of silk	700.00	.....
	Knitted or netted goods, with ornaments	.....	500.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 11; bales, 9.*		
518	Of tissues or felt of wool or other animal hair mixed or not with vegetable textile materials	350.00	.....
	Underclothing of sanitary crêpe	.....	250.00
	Underclothing of the kinds enumerated in No. 434 (knitted and netted goods), trimmed	.....	150.00
	Lace tissues and lace belonging to No. 436 of the tariff, also embroideries on a groundwork tissue of wool or other animal hair, with needlework, but neither manufactured into articles of clothing or other ready-made articles, nor manifestly prepared for such a purpose	.....	300.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 517.*		
519	Of cotton, mixed or not with other vegetable textile materials	350.00	.....
	Underclothing of sanitary crêpe, unbleached or bleached, but not dyed, or printed, or woven in colors	.....	150.00
	Underclothing of the kinds enumerated in No. 460 (knitted and netted goods), trimmed	.....	120.00
	Lace tissues and lace, embroidered, of the kinds enumerated in No. 464 of the tariff, also embroideries on a groundwork tissue of cotton, with needlework, but neither manufactured into articles of clothing or other ready-made articles, nor manifestly prepared for such a purpose	.....	300.00
	Corsets of cotton tissues, combined or not with other vegetable textile materials	.....	300.00
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	H.—Clothing, millinery, and other sewn articles of textile materials or felt not otherwise mentioned—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
520	Of vegetable textile materials other than cotton	350.00	
	Embroideries on a groundwork tissue of vegetable textiles other than cotton, with needlework, but not manufactured into articles of clothing or other ready-made articles, nor manifestly prepared for such a purpose		300.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 519.*		
	Note to Nos. 518–520.—Clothing, millinery, and other sewn articles comprised in Nos. 518-520:		
	If consisting of lace or embroidery	Surtax of 100 per cent.	[b] Surtax of 50 per cent.
	If only ornamented with lace or embroidery, including that wholly or partly of silk	[a] Surtax of 50 per cent.	
	Corsets of tissues of flax or flax tow		300.00
	Articles of clothing, etc., are considered as "made of" lace or embroideries only when the lace or the embroidered surface forms the essential part and determines the character of the article.		
	Articles of clothing, etc., otherwise composed of lace and embroidery are regarded as "trimmed" with lace or embroidery.		
	Under the conventional tariff the surtaxes for articles ornamented with lace or embroidery are as follows:		
	(*a*) Ladies' blouses, without regard to the materials of which the lace or embroidery is composed		[a] Surtax of 10 per cent.
	(*b*) Other articles of clothing, millinery, etc., trimmed with lace or embroideries wholly or partly of silk		[a] Surtax of 25 per cent.
	Of other materials		[a] Surtax of 10 per cent.
	Lace tissues, lace and embroideries, with needlework, but not manufactured into articles of clothing or other ready-made articles, or manifestly prepared for such a purpose, are exempt from the above-mentioned surtaxes.		
	Bedding and table linen, ladies' chemises, corset-covers, drawers, underskirts with occasional strips of lace or embroidery insertion of not more than 4 centimeters width, sewn on or into the article; also ladies' chemises and corset-covers of close-woven unfigured linen tissues belonging to Nos. 492 or 493 of the tariff, with embroidery only around the neck opening, the pattern of which in no place extends more than 15 centimeters from the edge of the neck opening, are exempt from the above-mentioned surtaxes.		
	Corsets of the above-enumerated kinds are subject to no surtax when trimmed with lace or embroideries, whether wholly or partly of silk.		
521	Of waterproof tissues (except india-rubber and gutta-percha tissues):		
	Of coarse waterproof tissues; also of slate cloth or emery cloth	50.00	
	Of tissues coated with celluloid or similar materials	150.00	
	Of other waterproof tissues	70.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 519.*		
522	Of tissues, as well as of felt, coated or impregnated with india rubber, or made with internal layers of india rubber, or in combination with india-rubber threads; also of tissues of india-rubber threads in combination with yarn, not otherwise mentioned:		
	If the tissue or yarn consists wholly or partly of silk	220.00	220.00
	If the tissue or yarn consists wholly or partly of other textile materials	120.00	120.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 519.*		
	J. Artificial flowers of textile materials; umbrellas and parasols; shoes of textile materials or felt.		
523	Flowers (blossoms, petals, buds) ready for use, made of textiles or yarn, also of felt, alone or in combination with other materials, even if firmly fixed to other objects or under glass or in frames; parts of such artificial flowers, e. g., single leaves, stalks, stamens, pods, fruits, etc., not in combination with each other, also so-called tubes ("Stoffschlauche") for stalks	900.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 11; bales, 9.*		
	Note.—So-called fancy flowers, imitation beetles, and similar articles, which are used for the same purposes as natural flowers, are to be treated as artificial flowers.		

[a] On the amount of the duty.
[b] With the exception of articles made of lace of the kind mentioned in No. 501.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	J.—Artificial flowers of textile materials; umbrellas and parasols; shoes of textile materials or felt—Continued.		
	Umbrellas and parasols, so far as they are not liable to higher rates of duty owing to their combination with other materials:		
524	Of lace, embroidery, or of textile materials with sewn work, or ornamented by sewing	*Marks.* 200.00	*Marks.* 200.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
525	Other—		
	Of materials consisting wholly of silk	120.00	120.00
	Of materials consisting partly of silk	90.00	90.00
	Of other textile materials	70.00	70.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 524.*		
526	Shoes of plaited scraps of cloth or cloth list, not having soles of other materials sewn on	15.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 7.*		
	Note.—Shoes plaited of cords, braids, or the like, not having soles of other materials sewn on, are treated as trimmings		
527	Shoes of textiles or felt, having soles of other materials sewn on:		
	Of textiles wholly or partly of silk	600.00	120.00
	Of scraps or strips of cloth of cotton, woolen, or linen cords, braids, or the like	50.00	.....
	Of felt	50.00	50.00
	Of camel-hair tissues	100.00	80.00
	Coarse shoes ("espadrilles") of close-woven jute tissues, mixed or not with flax or with occasional cotton threads, with soles of plaited hemp or jute tow sewn together, unlined, even in combination with unvarnished leather	70.00	25.00
	Of other textile materials, also of waterproof tissues	70.00	65.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
	K.—Human hair and articles thereof, prepared ornamental feathers, fans, and hats.		
528	Human hair, crude, boiled, dyed, hackled, spun, or formed into curls	100.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
529	Matted human hair ("Haargewirre von Menschenhaaren"), not fit for wigs or for other kinds of hair manufacture	Free.	.....
530	Wig makers' wares and other manufactures of human hair and imitations thereof, even if in combination with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become liable to higher tariff rates	200.00	.....
	Hair nets of human hair, or imitations thereof	.....	200.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
531	Ornamental feathers, prepared:		
	Ostrich and heron feathers	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Other feathers; also skins (bodies) of birds, heads, wings, and other parts of birds' skins, prepared for ornamenting hats or the like	750.00	750.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 11; bales, 9.*		
532	Fans (hand fans):		
	Wholly or partly of ostrich feathers	600.00	.....
	Wholly or partly of silk, lace, embroidery, or ornamental feathers other than ostrich feathers; all these, so far as they are not rendered liable to higher rates of duty by reason of combination with other materials	300.00	200.00
	Other, so far as they are not rendered liable to higher rates of duty by reason of combination with other materials	200.00	200.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13 bales, 9.*		
533	Men's hats of textile materials, without reference to degree of finish:		
	Of textile materials wholly or partly of silk; hats of all kinds with springs (opera hats)	a 1.50	a 1.00
	Of other textile materials, including those of textile materials coated or impregnated with india rubber; varnished hats for men, of any kind of textile materials, as well as of felt	a .50	.....
534	Women's hats of textile materials:		
	Of textile materials consisting wholly or partly of silk, of lace, embroidery, or of textile materials with sewn on work	a 1.00	.....
535	Of other textile materials, including those coated or impregnated with india rubber—		
	Not trimmed	a .25	.....
	Trimmed	a .80	.....
536	Hats of waterproof tissues (except those of india-rubber tissues), trimmed or not	a .25	.....

a Each.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	K.—Human hair and articles thereof, prepared ornamental feathers, fans, and hats—Continued.		
	Men's hats of felt (except those varnished):		
537	Of hair felt—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Not trimmed	a .70	a [illegible]
	Trimmed	a 1.00	a [illegible]
538	Of woolen felt—		
	Not trimmed	a .30	a [illegible]
	Trimmed	a .40	a [illegible]
	Note to Nos. 537 and 538.—**Felt hats, from the form or degree of preparation of which it is impossible to determine whether they are intended for men's or women's hats, are dutiable as men's hats under Nos. 537-538.**		
539	Women's hats of felt of all kinds:		
	Not trimmed	a .35	a [illegible]
	Merely bound	a 1.00	a [illegible]
	Otherwise trimmed		a [illegible]
	Note.—**Women's hats of all kinds of felt, furnished with a wire (covered with tissue or not) attached to the brim above or below or sewn on to the outer edges thereof to give stiffness and shape, are not thereby excluded from classification as untrimmed hats.**		
540	Hat bodies of felt, completely or only partially shaped:		
	Of hair felt	a .45	a [illegible]
	Of woolen felt	a .20	.....
541	Hats of straw or other vegetable plaiting material, of plaits of hemp or horsehair, of whalebone, cork, agaric, loofah, paper, or of "sparterie;" hats not otherwise mentioned:		
	Untrimmed	a .30	.....
	Hats made of wood shavings	.....	a [illegible]
	Straw hats	.....	a [illegible]
	Trimmed (i. e., lined, bound, etc., but not ornamented with flowers, feathers, lace, etc.)	a .50	.....
	Hats made of wood shavings	.....	a [illegible]
542	Women's hats of all kinds, ornamented	a 1.50	a [illegible]
	Entirely of wood shavings, with ordinary trimmings	.....	a [illegible]
	L.—Waste of textile materials and the like.		
543	Waste of textile materials of all kinds (rags and tailors' cuttings, the latter not being capable of being used in tailoring); cloth list, old nets, old cordage, old ropes, and old weavers' healds of yarn, no longer fit for their original use	Free.	.....

General notes to Part V of the tariff.

NOTE.—The "conventional" portions of these notes are printed in heavy type.

(a) **Ordinary borders (selvages, lists, etc.), composed of other textile materials are disregarded in the tariff treatment of tissues of all kinds.**

The duties provided for tissues (in the piece or measured into lengths) are applicable even when single threads of another textile material are woven into measured piece goods to facilitate their cutting into lengths. Tissues of unbleached or bleached yarns, into which single colored threads of the same tissue, or a strip not more than 2 millimeters wide composed of such threads, has been woven solely for the purpose mentioned, are not treated as dyed tissues or tissues woven in colors.

In so far as special rates of duty have not been provided for mixed tissues, etc., tissues and trimmings are dutiable as tissues or trimmings of the predominant material, even though threads of other textile materials occurring only singly (even though regularly repeated) are woven or plaited into them, these threads being of slight importance. In case of doubt as to such introduced threads of another textile material, the threads are regarded as of slight importance when they do not amount to more than 4 per cent of the total number of threads in the tissue.

The special regulations of No. 401 of the tariff are not affected by the above-mentioned provisions.

a Each.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	L.—Waste of textile materials and the like—Continued.		
543	Waste of textile materials of all kinds (rags and tailors' cuttings, the latter not being capable of being used in tailoring); cloth list, old nets, old cordage, old ropes, and old weavers' healds of yarn, no longer fit for their original use—Continued.		
	General notes to Part V of the tariff—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	1. Yarns, half-bleached (cream-colored), mercerized, or treated with nitric acid, shall be dutiable as bleached yarns. (*Embodied together with note 4 in treaty with Austria-Hungary.*)		
	2. A surtax of 10 per cent is levied on yarn of wool or other animal hair or of vegetable textile materials, in combination with metal threads (wire or tinsel), except in the case of yarns round which metal threads are spun. In the case of yarns subject to various rates of duty according to count in addition to the surtax, the highest rate of duty leviable on the yarn according to the other qualities is to be taken as the duty.		
	3. Yarns in the form of sized or gummed warps, except those of silk, artificial silk, or floss silk, are subject to a surtax of 5 per cent on the yarn used therein.		
	4. Tissues, half-bleached (cream-colored), mercerized or treated with nitric acid, shall be dutiable as bleached tissues. (*Embodied together with note 1 in treaty with Austria-Hungary.*)		
	5. (*a*) **Figured (brocaded) tissues pay a surtax of 10 per cent.** (*b*) **Lancé tissues (tissues made with several shuttles) are not treated as figured for the purposes of this note.** **The surtax for figured tissues does not apply to linen or cotton dusters or similar articles for household use, which merely have words or designs representing their purpose figured on the edges or selvages.**		
	6. **Crocheted and knitted tissues are treated for tariff purposes as knitted goods.** So-called openworked embroidery, openwork lace (*Aetzstickereien, Aetzspitzen*), so far as they can not be classified as appliqué tissues, are treated as lace.		
	7. Unless otherwise provided in the tariff, tissues in combination with metal threads (wire or tinsel) pay a surtax of 10 per cent. (*c*) **The surtax provided for in note 7 to Part V, on tissues in combination with metal threads (wire or tinsel), shall not exceed 5 per cent. As regards metallic threads employed in embroidering, the special dispositions relating thereto remain in force.**		
	8. Tissues with sewn-on work (appliquéed tissues) are treated for tariff purposes as sewn articles, according to the quality of the tissue forming the foundation. Appliquéed felts and felt manufactures are treated in the same way. (*c*) **Appliqué-embroideries on a foundation material other than silk or half-silk, in which the foundation material is united with muslin or tulle by the embroidering upon them of patterns in such a manner that the patterns become visible on the cutting away of the underlying or superimposed material, are not treated as "appliquéed tissues" in the sense of note 8, but are dutiable at the rate of 800 marks per 100 kilos.**		
	9. Weavers' healds of yarn, united by plaiting, knotting, or netting to a reed, are dutiable as "trimmings." (*d*) **Except when otherwise provided in the tariff, tissues without needlework, measured into lengths or cut out are treated as piece goods.**		
	10. Tissues and felts, provided only with simple hems or with occasional seams, are not dutiable as sewn goods, but are subject to a surtax of 15 per cent in addition to the duty on the tissue. (*e*) **Embroideries, lace tissues, and lace, provided with simple hems, or with occasional seams only, are neither dutiable as sewn goods nor subject to a surtax.** **Openwork hems are also treated as simple hems.** (See (*f*) second paragraph.) **The articles mentioned are considered as having only occasional seams when the designs (motifs) of embroidery or lace separately manufactured or parts of such designs are united by needlework on the surface.**		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	L.—Waste of textile materials and the like—Continued.		
543	Waste of textile materials of all kinds (rags and tailors' cuttings, the latter not being capable of being used in tailoring); cloth list, old nets, old cordage, old ropes, and old weavers' healds of yarn, no longer fit for their original use—Continued.		
	General notes to Part V of the tariff—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	The presence of openwork or of open spaces in the interior of the design of the lace or embroidery does not involve the treatment of such articles as sewn goods. **(*f*) Handkerchiefs and shawls of all kinds, wholly or partly of silk, not entering into the class of lace or embroidery, are subject to a surtax of 5 per cent in addition to the duty on the tissue, when provided with a simple hem or with occasional seams.** **The term "Articles with simple hems" is to include also articles with simple openwork hems, forming a half or whole "ladder" (échelle); that is to say, articles which have only one row of openings and clusters of threads immediately adjoining the seam of the edge, which in such cases is usually doubled over to a considerable width. The openings and the clusters of threads shall be uniform in shape and position, and shall neither be crossed by threads nor interrupted by ornamental figures. It is immaterial whether the openwork is produced in the very process of hemming, by the perforator and needle of the openwork hemming machine, or whether it was previously effected by the omission or extraction of threads. In the case of simple "half-ladder" hems (Halbstäbchensaum, ourlet demi-échelle) the clusters of threads are produced by the stitches fastening the hem, which gather up the threads of the tissue in groups along the seam. In the case of simple "ladder hems" (Ganzstäbchensaum, jours-échelles) of the usual form, there is, in addition, parallel to the hem seam and separated from it by the row of openings, a line of stitches which gather up the same groups of threads, giving rise to the formation of bundles whose direction is identical with that of the threads of the tissue.** **The star-shaped stitch formation produced when the hem forms a corner is not to be considered as an ornament insertion; any sewing around the edges of the openings in the tissue filled up by spinning, intended only to prevent fraying, is disregarded. On the other hand, openwork hems with zigzag stitch, as also those with perforations ornamented or otherwise not answering to the description given above, are not treated as simple openwork hems.** **(*d*) Pocket handkerchiefs, bed and table linen, and handkerchiefing of cotton or of other material mentioned in Part V, Section D, yarn, with hems, which are formed by the mere fact of sewing without folding over the edge of the tissue, or are formed into a comparatively coarse and common strip of closely sewn tissue by the single or multiple folding over of the edge of the tissue, without thereby presenting any pinking of any kind whatever (including plain openwork hems), or any fancy needlework or other ornamentation, are neither on that account to be dutiable as sewn goods nor to be subject to any surtax.** **Instead of the duty on sewn goods and of the 15 per cent surtax referred to at the beginning of this note, the abovementioned tissues are subject only to a surtax of 10 per cent if they are provided either with a simple openwork hem (half or whole "ladder" hem), as above described, or with a single row of perforations running parallel with the edge of the tissue in the interior of the tissue and formed in exactly the same way as the simple openwork hem, but without connection with the hem by special stitches.** **(*g*) Textile manufactures, on which are embroidered only letters, even interlaced or ornamented (monograms, ornamented letters, etc.), or names, numbers, or similar marks, are not considered as embroideries.**		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part V.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE TEXTILE MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF; HUMAN HAIR; PREPARED ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS; FANS AND HATS—Continued.		
	L.—Waste of textile materials and the like—Continued.		
	Waste of textile materials of all kinds (rags and tailors' cuttings, the latter not being capable of being used in tailoring); cloth list, old nets, old cordage, old ropes, and old weavers' headls of yarn, no longer fit for their original use—Continued.		
	General notes to Part V of the tariff—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	In the tariff treatment of pocket handkerchiefs, unimportant embroidered ornaments surrounding the letters, names, numbers, or similar marks, such as plain sprays, arabesques, etc., are not regarded as involving the treatment of the articles as embroideries. In cases of doubt, an ornament is regarded as unimportant when the whole surface of the embroidery does not cover an area of more than 6 square centimeters. **(*c*) Except as otherwise provided in the tariff, tissues cut out or measured into lengths without any sewing, are treated for tariff purposes as piece goods imported by the yard.** **(*i*) (*h*) Textile manufactures with fringes, etc., run transversely on to the edges of the tissue and knotted, are not treated as sewn articles, but follow the tariff treatment of the same textile manufactures without fringes, etc.** **In the case of knitted (hosiery) or netted goods, the presence of seams and hems or the bordering with ribbons and ordinary indispensable accessories does not affect their treatment for tariff purposes. The following are specially to be considered as "ordinary accessories," whatever the material of which they are composed: Sewn buttonholes, buttons, button tabs, loops, hooks, buckles, laces, garters, strings, plain bows.** **(*k*) (*i*) The duty to be levied on articles of clothing, millinery, and other similar articles, sewn, composed of various textile manufactures, is determined by the predominant material, or, if there is any doubt in the matter, by the most highly taxed part. In all cases the threads employed in making seams, hems, or linings of textile manufactures, or the belts or laces, are not taken into account. The ornamentation of articles of clothing included under Nos. 518, 519, or 520 of the tariff, by means of ribbons, flounces, bows, and the like, wholly and partly of silk, is subject to the provisions of the note to those numbers, without effect on the tariff treatment if such ornamentation can not be regarded as predominant in relation to the groundwork tissue of the articles.** **(*l*) The surtax on articles of clothing, millinery, and other sewn articles of textile material, combined with metallic threads (wire or tinsel), is not to exceed 7½ per cent.** 12. Articles made of textile materials and not specially mentioned in this tariff, manufactured otherwise than by sewing, will be subject to duty as sewn articles. Textiles, with or without needlework, combined with other materials, will be subject to the same treatment, so far as they are not specially mentioned in the tariff, and do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination. Stuffed bedding, as well as stuffed pillows, mattresses, bolsters, etc., for beds, also palliasses, covered with textile material, pay the duty leviable on sewn articles of the covering material as regards one-third of their weight, the remaining two-thirds being allowed for the stuffing, and paying the duty leviable thereon or being exempted. Other upholstered or stuffed cushions without framework, covered with textile materials and weighing more than 2 kilos are treated in the same way. **(*m*) If glass, porcelain, or metal buttons, glass thread, whalebone, strips, and the like are woven or knitted into tissues, the tariff treatment of the tissues is not affected thereby.** 13. Yarns and tissues of cellulose and other materials in imitation of textiles are, with the exception of artificial silk, to be treated as the yarns and tissues of which they appear to be imitations. 14. On unannealed mantles of all kinds for gas, alcohol, petroleum, and similar incandescent lamps the internal tax is to be levied in addition to the import duty.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part VI.—LEATHER AND LEATHER WARES, FURRIERS' WARES, AND MANUFACTURES OF GUT.		
	A.—Leather.		
544	Half or entirely dressed sheep, goat, lamb, or kid skins, without the hair, not dyed nor further prepared, split or not	*Marks.* 3.00	*Marks.* 2.00
	Leather, half or entirely dressed, whether prepared or not, not otherwise mentioned:		
545	Of a net weight of more than 3 kilos each piece—		
	Entire hides or half hides, with the heads, necks, bellies, and hoofs unseparated; head, neck, and belly pieces, and hoofs, as well as horse shields, without regard to the weight of the pieces	30.00	20.00
	Pig leather, without regard to the weight of the pieces	30.00	15.00
	Bend leather	36.00	22.00
	Leather, including bend leather, of a net weight of more than 8 kilos per piece, for the manufacture of driving belts, with permit and under control		2.00
	Tare: *Cases, 14; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
546	Of a net weight of from 1 to 3 kilos, each piece	40.00	40.00
	Calf, natural color (natural brown)		25.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
547	Of a net weight of less than 1 kilo, each piece	50.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
548	Glove leather of all kinds	36.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
549	Dressed goat and kid leather, with the exception of glove leather and of patent leather	80.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
550	Dressed sheep and lamb's leather, with the exception of glove leather and of varnished leather	36.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
551	Parchment; also "transparent" leather and drum leather	18.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
552	Varnished (lacquered) leather of all kinds	50.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
553	Worked (tanned, dyed, etc.) fish, or reptile skins	50.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
554	Artificial leather (entirely or partly of compressed leather waste)	30.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 545.*		
	Notes to Section A.—(1) Half or entirely dressed calfskins, cattle hides, and the like, with the hair, for use in the manufacture of boot uppers, trunk-makers' wares, etc., will pay duty as leather. (2) Cuttings and strips of leather which have been subjected to further manufacture by gluing or pressing together or by cutting out ornamentations or holes, or by stitching, sewing, etc., also cuttings or strips of leather prepared for special purposes by stamping or cutting out, are subject to duty as leather wares, except stamped drum leather, to which alone the tariff rate of No. 551 applies.		
	B.—Leather wares.		
	Boots and shoes of leather of all kinds, including those made from hides with the hair still on and those made from fish or reptile skins:		
555	With soles of wood	30.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
556	With soles of other materials—		
	Weighing more than 1,200 grams per pair	85.00	60.00
	Weighing more than 600 and up to 1,200 grams per pair; boot uppers of leather of all kinds with elastic insertions, without regard to weight	120.00	80.00
	Weighing 600 grams or less per pair	180.00	90.00
	Slippers and house shoes, without regard to weight		60.00
	Notes.—(1) **Linings, trimmings, and ornaments of all kinds (buckles, bows, tassels, embroideries, laces, etc.), of other materials, including silk, but not including fur, do not affect the tariff treatment.** (2) **The following are to be treated as slippers and house shoes: Shoes which give no support to the instep or the heel, and are not in any other way (e. g., by lacing, buttons, or elastic sides) adapted for closely fitting the foot. The conventional duty is also applicable to slippers and house shoes with a heelpiece, but not to those with a raised heel.**		
	Tare: *Same as No. 555.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part VI.—LEATHER AND LEATHER WARES, FURRIERS' WARES, AND MANUFACTURES OF GUT—Cont'd.		
	B.—Leather wares—Continued.		
557	Driving belts and sections thereof of all kinds as well as of rawhide (without the hair), with or without layers of coarse textile materials or felt	*Marks.* 60.00	*Marks.* 50.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 555.*		
558	Sticks, riding whips, and the like, of animal sinews, whether combined or not with other stuffs, so far as not chargeable with higher duties as a consequence of such combination:		
	Not varnished	30.00	.....
	Varnished	70.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 555.*		
559	Clothing of leather:		
	Lined with textile materials	250.00	.....
	Other	80.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 555.*		
560	Saddlers' and trunk-makers' wares, as well as other wares not separately mentioned, of leather of all kinds, rawhide (with or without the hair), parchment, bladder, goldbeater's skin, or fish or reptile skin, or entirely or partly covered with such materials; also saddlers' and trunk-makers' wares of coarse vegetable textile materials or of the rope-makers' wares mentioned under Nos. 484 or 485, or wares entirely or mainly covered with such materials; all these so far as not chargeable with higher duties by reason of their combination with other materials, or belonging to the classes of paper and paper wares entirely or partly covered with leather, included under Nos. 667 to 669:		
	Of a net weight of 2 kilos and over, each article	65.00	.....
	Harness for horses; card backs, card bends (card slivers); card plates for fancy rollers; slips and plates for pickers; sliders (rubbing belts, traveling leather bands)	.....	50.00
	Of a net weight less than 2 kilos each article (**including leather hangings, without regard to weight**)	80.00	80.00
	Harness for horses; card backs, card bends (card slivers); card plates for fancy rollers; slips and plates for pickers; sliders (rubbing belts, traveling leather bands)	.....	65.00
	Note.—**Picking straps, sewing and binding laces, leather tapes for dividers [Florteilriemen], leather laces for spinning and weaving, pickers, without regard to weight**	.....	50.00
	In combination with mountings or fastenings of precious metals, without regard to the weight of the article	120.00	120.00
	Embroideries on leather	120.00	90.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 555.*		
	Note.—Combination with mountings or fastenings of gilt or silvered common metal or alloyed common metal does not vary the tariff classification. (*Conventionalized by treaty with Austria-Hungary.*)*		
	Trunk-makers' wares of waterproof material are not dutiable under No. 560, but under No. 521 or 522, according to degree of preparation.		
561	Glove leather cut out or stamped for gloves	150.00	125.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
562	Gloves entirely or partly of leather, excepting those covered or lined with fur, and excepting also padded fencing gloves (which are treated as saddlers' wares)	200.00	125.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 561.*		
	Note.—Gloves entirely or partly of leather with cuffs of textile material sewn on are classed as sewn articles of such textile material.		
	C.—Furriers' wares.		
563	Skins for the preparation of furs, wholly or partly dressed, dyed or not	Free.	Free.
564	Articles of fur, not coated nor lined:		
	Furs, also boas, bundas (Hungarian sheepskin coats), fur covers, linings, and trimmings, furs sewn together, for linings, cut strips of fur for trimmings and the like	6.00	.....
565	Furs, coated or lined; also unlined boas if they are provided with ribbon, buttons, trimmings, etc.; cushions, upholstered or otherwise stuffed (without framework), covered with fur; shoes (even with soles of leather or the like), foot warmers, hats, caps, muffs, and gloves of fur, or covered or lined with fur	150.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part VI.—LEATHER AND LEATHER WARES, FURRIERS' WARES, AND MANUFACTURES OF GUT—Cont'd.		
	C.—Furriers' wares—Continued.		
566	Stuffed animals and parts thereof, with or without artificial eyes, natural horns, and the like; bird and other animal skins prepared for so-called "attrappen" [kästchen], even combined with other materials so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.* *Note to Section C.*—Bird skins and parts thereof intended for use as furs will be treated as wholly or partly dressed skins for the preparation of furs; articles made of such bird skins, as also textile and leather articles and the like upon which birds' feathers are fastened by means of weaving, sewing, or the like, will be treated as lined furriers' wares.	*Marks.* 70.00	*Mark.*
	D.—Manufactures of gut.		
567	Gut cord and strings Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*	50.00	
568	Other wares of gut, except gut strings (catgut); sticks, wholly or largely wound round with gut strings Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*	70.00	
	E.—Leather waste.		
569	Used-up pieces of leather and leather wares, also other leather waste (ground up or not), provided that the use thereof as leather or leather wares is precluded by their condition	Free.	Free.
	Part VII.—INDIA-RUBBER WARES.		
	A.—Wares of soft india rubber.		
570	India rubber, dissolved, with or without mixture with resin	3.00	
571	Soft india-rubber paste, whether or not dyed or mixed with asbestos fiber, graphite, or other material; rolled sheets of the same; cuttings and strips of india rubber, unmanufactured; india-rubber sheets with wire or wirework rolled in; all the foregoing, not vulcanized; also "gutta-percha paper"	5.00	
572	Cut sheets ("patent sheets") of crude, refined, or dyed india rubber, mixed or not with sulphur or other material, not vulcanized; also cuttings and strips of the same, unmanufactured Tare: *Cases, 8; casks, 8.*	8.00	
573	India-rubber threads, drawn or cut: Not combined with spun threads Combined with vegetable or animal spun threads loosely wound round or plaited thereon Wound round with silk or with yarn in which silk is contained Wound round with other textile material Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*	10.00 20.00 60.00 40.00	
574	India-rubber tubing: For tires of wheels of vehicles For stalks of artificial flowers Other kinds; india-rubber tubing with an underlayer of vegetable textile material; tubing of vegetable textile material impregnated or coated with india rubber or with an internal layer of india rubber; tubing of india rubber with textile material wound round or plaited thereon; all these, whether combined or not with common metals or alloys of common metals Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*	60.00 80.00 40.00	60.00 40.00
575	Driving belts of textile materials impregnated or coated with india rubber, or with external or internal layers of india rubber, or of india rubber with external or internal layers of textile material Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*	50.00	40.00
576	Wagon covers, manufactured, of coarse textile materials impregnated or coated with india rubber, or with an internal layer of india rubber Tare: *Same as No. 575.*	30.00	
577	Boots and shoes of india rubber, with or without soles of other material: Unvarnished Varnished Tare: *Same as No. 575.*	70.00 100.00	 80.00
578	India-rubber tires for wheels of vehicles; also tire covers of textile materials impregnated or coated with india rubber or with an internal layer of india rubber Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*	60.00	60.00

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part VII.—INDIA-RUBBER WARES—Continued.		
	A.—Wares of soft india rubber—Continued.		
579	Wares of soft (also vulcanized) india rubber, or wares entirely or partly coated with india rubber, not otherwise mentioned, so far as not falling under a class chargeable with higher duties by reason of combination with other materials:		
	Neither varnished, dyed, nor printed; floor coverings of such india rubber, with or without an underlayer of textile material or felt; sheet india rubber combined with textile material or felt by rolling; piston packing, stuffing-box packing, and packing cord of coarse textile material, yarn, or felt in combination with india rubber or with stearic acid, talc, tallow, or asbestos, as well as other piston and stuffing-box packing of similar quality	*Marks.* 40.00	*Marks.* 40.00
	Varnished, dyed, printed, or furnished with impressed patterns; floor coverings of such india rubber, with or without an underlayer of textile material or felt	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 578.*		
580	Textile materials or felt impregnated or coated with india rubber or with internal layers of india rubber; india-rubber wares coated with textile materials or with yarn wound thereon; all these when the textile wares or yarn consist—		
	Entirely or partly of silk	180.00	.....
	Of other textile material	100.00	100.00
	Textile materials in combination with india-rubber threads; tissues of india-rubber threads in combination with yarns, all these when the materials or yarn consist entirely or partly of silk or other textiles	.....	90.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 578.*		
	Note.—Embroidered textile materials of the kinds designated above will be charged as sewn articles of such materials.		
581	India-rubber print cloths for factories and card cloths for carding factories, by special permission and under control	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 578.*		
	B.—Hardened india rubber and wares thereof.		
582	Hardened india-rubber paste, not vulcanized	5.00	.....
583	Hardened india-rubber paste for dental purposes, combined with color, metal powder, or other substances	100.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 11; casks, 11; bales, 2.*		
584	Hardened india rubber (vulcanite) in plates, bars, cut up or not, but not further worked; rough pressed goods of india rubber, shaped, but still showing the seams or ridges, and consequently requiring further working; unworked plates or sheets of hardened india rubber, with an under-layer of textile material or paper	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 583.*		
585	Tubes of hardened india rubber, not further worked	40.00	25.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 583.*		
586	Other wares of hardened india rubber, combined or not with other materials, so far as they are not subject to a higher duty by reason of such combination	45.00	40.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
	Note to Part VII.—Wares of gutta-percha, Balata gum, or of india-rubber substitutes, or wares entirely or partly coated with these materials, so far as not specially mentioned, will be classed as india-rubber wares.		
	Part VIII.—PLAITS AND PLAITED GOODS OF VEGETABLE MATERIALS OTHER THAN TEXTILE FIBERS.		
	A.—Plaits (except sparterie).		
587	Plaited wood shavings, dyed or not	2.00	1.00
	Note.—So-called "chip-woven" goods (shavings plaited in a manner resembling weaving, principally used in hat making), even dyed, stained, or varnished, provided they are not combined with other materials, are dutiable under No. 587.		
588	Plaits of straw, bast, tree roots, rushes, broom, grass, wood wool, palm leaves, seaweed, reeds, or other vegetable plaiting materials:		
	Not bleached nor dyed	Free.	* Free.
	Bleached or dyed	8.00	6.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		

* For plaits of straw only.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part VIII.—PLAITS AND PLAITED GOODS OF VEGETABLE MATERIALS OTHER THAN TEXTILE FIBERS—Continued.		
	B.—Plaited goods (except hats and sparterie wares).		
589	Coverings (Decken):		
	Rugs and mats, coarse, in natural state, or dyed, stained, varnished	*Marks.* 3.00	*Marks.* .....
	Rugs and mats other than coarse; other coverings (Decken) of all kinds, whether or not lined with tissue or felt	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 588.*		
590	Basket-makers' and other plaited wares:		
	Coarse, in natural state, or dyed, stained, varnished—		
	Of willow rods (peeled or not), cane, "peddig," or wood shavings	4.00	3.00
	Of other plaiting materials	10.00	3.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 588.*		
591	Other than coarse, especially all lacquered, polished, bronzed, gilt, silvered	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 588.*		
592	Basket-makers' wares and other plaited wares (except upholstered wicker furniture):		
	Combined with yarns or tissues wholly or partly of silk, with lace, embroidery, tissues ornamented with needlework, velvet, or plush, tissues similar to velvet or plush, or prepared ornamental feathers	120.00	120.00
	Combined with other yarns or tissues or with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty	24.00	.....
	So-called "chip-woven" goods (shavings plaited in a manner resembling weaving, principally used in hat making), dyed, stained, varnished, or not, with foundation of tissue (of cotton, linen, jute, etc.), stiffened with size	24.00	15.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 588.*		
	Note to Section B.—Combination with wood does not affect the tariff classification.		
	C.—"Sparterie" and wares thereof.		
593	"Sparterie"	80.00	80.00
	***Note.*—The term "sparterie" includes plaits of straw and of other vegetable substances suitable for plaiting (other than textile fibers), interlaced with horsehair (from mane or tail) or with textile or metallic or glass threads. Manufactures of straw or of other vegetable substances suitable for plaiting (other than textile fibers), in which the vegetable fibers or strings of vegetable fiber are not plaited together, but held together with horsehair or with textile or metallic or glass threads, which cross or interlace them; as also "woven" goods of straw, etc. (goods plaited in a manner resembling weaving), in which the horsehair or the textile, metallic, or glass threads form the warp only, are not included under the heading of "sparterie," but are dutiable as plaited goods under No. 592.**		
	Tare: *Same as No. 588.*		
594	"Sparterie" wares (except hats):		
	Not combined with other materials	90.00	.....
	Combined with yarns or tissues wholly or partly of silk, with lace, embroidery, tissues ornamented with needlework, velvet, or plush, tissues similar to velvet or plush, or prepared ornamental feathers	200.00	.....
	Combined with other yarns or tissues, or with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty	120.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 588.*		
	Part IX.—BROOMS, BRUSHES, PAINT BRUSHES, AND SIEVES.		
595	Brooms of brushwood:		
	Without stick or handle	Free.	.....
	With stick or handle of rough wood or cane, or with a handle composed of the twigs used in binding the brooms	4.00	.....
596	Other brooms, also brushes and paint brushes:		
	Coarse, combined or not with unlacquered, unpolished wood, cane, or iron—		
	Of vegetable materials or of substitutes for vegetable fibers; mops, and similar articles for cleaning purposes	4.00	[a] 3.00 [b] 4.00
	Of bristles, or of substitutes therefor (of animal origin)	8.00	8.00
	Undyed feather dusters	8.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		

[a] Coarse brooms and mops.

[b] Coarse brushes and paint brushes.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part IX.—BROOMS, BRUSHES, PAINT BRUSHES, AND SIEVES—Continued.		
596	Other brooms, also brushes and paint brushes—Continued.		
597	Coarse, combined with lacquered, polished wood, cane, or iron; fine, combined or not with wood, iron, or cane (especially all those of hair or yarn, and also dusting brushes of dyed feathers); also polishing brushes and gloves, and horse brushes of bristles, horsehair, or the like, combined with coarse textile materials; plumes of horsehair or of buffalo hair; carpet sweepers. Tare: *Same as No. 596.*	*Marks.* 24.00	*Marks.* 24.00
598	Brushes combined with bone or horn. Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.*	100.00	.....
599	Brooms, brushes, and paint brushes combined with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty. Tare: *Same as No. 598.*	24.00	24.00
600	Sieves, etc.:		
	Coarse (sieve bottoms of wood shavings, iron wire, or perforated sheet iron, combined with unlacquered, unpolished wood or iron). Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*	8.00	8.00
	Other, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials. Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20.*	24.00	24.00
	Part X.—ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR CARVING OR MOLDING.		
	A.—Articles of carving materials of animal origin.		
601	Ivory and imitations thereof:		
	Sheets or pieces merely cut, in the natural state or bleached	3.00	.....
	Sheets or pieces ground, polished, or recognizably shaped for manufacture into finished wares. Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*	30.00	30.00
602	Articles wholly or partly of ivory, so far as they are not specially excepted or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	250.00	.....
	Fans, fan frames, and stick handles. Tare: *Same as No. 601.*	250.00	225.00
603	Tortoise shell and imitations thereof:		
	Sheets or pieces, in the natural state, only split, rolled, cut, or otherwise broken up	3.00	.....
	Sheets or pieces, ground or polished. Tare: *Same as No. 601.*	200.00	.....
604	Articles wholly or partly of tortoise shell, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials. Tare: *Same as No. 601.*	250.00	225.00
605	Mother-of-pearl and imitations thereof:		
	Sheets or pieces, in the natural state, only split, stretched, cut, or otherwise broken up	3.00	.....
	Sheets or pieces, ground, polished, or recognizably shaped for manufacture into finished wares. Tare: *Cases—Sheets or pieces evidently shaped for manufacture, 13; other, 20. Casks, 20. Hampers, 13. Bales, 9.*	30.00	30.00
606	Articles wholly or partly of mother-of-pearl, so far as they are not specially excepted, or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials:		
	Buttons. Tare: *Cases—Buttons on cards without further covering, also put up in paper packages, 13; other, 20. Casks, 20. Hampers, 13; Bales, 9.*	200.00	150.00
	Other articles; mother-of-pearl in entire shells, ground or polished, with or without pearls. Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*	250.00	225.00
607	Real pearls, and worked (smoothed, polished, perforated) red coral:		
	Unset. Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*	60.00	[a] 30.00
	Unset, strung on threads or string for purposes of packing and transportation	100.00	[a] 60.00
	Set or combined with other materials (so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty), whether or not strung or prepared for immediate use as ornaments, etc. Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*	600.00	.....

[a] Red coral only.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part X.—ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR CARVING OR MOLDING—Continued.		
	A.—Articles of carving materials of animal origin—Cont'd.		
608	Wax pearls, and all other imitations of pearls; imitations of red coral, whether in the form of beads or not; articles made wholly or partly of imitation pearls or imitation red coral, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	*Marks.* 125.00	*Marks.*
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
609	Whalebone:		
	Strips of whalebone	10.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		
	Plaited, woven, and other wares of whalebone (except hats), combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination	30.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
610	Horn strips made of buffalo or other animal horn (horn whalebone):		
	Rough, not smoothed; also short smoothed strips for the manufacture of horn bristles	10.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		
	Planed, smoothed or otherwise prepared for use	60.00	[illegible]
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
611	Molded, turned, or beaded buttons of horn, horn paste, or bone with or without eyes	100.00	[illegible]
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
612	Quills (quill pens, writing pens), cut:		
	In the form of whole feathers	6.00	
	In pieces (of the size of steel pens or cut into toothpicks, paintbrush holders, mouthpieces for cigar holders, or the like)	30.00	[illegible]
	Tare: *Same as No. 611.*		
613	Plates and pieces of animal substances for carving not otherwise mentioned, merely split, cut, whether or not roughly planed; horn paste in slabs:		
	In the natural state or with the grease removed, or bleached	3.00	
	Horn dust	3.00	
	Stained, dyed, molded (with designs), ground, polished	10.00	[illegible]
	Tare: *Cases—For polished plates of bone intended for buttons, 9; other, 20. Casks, 20. Hampers, 13. Bales, 9.*		
614	Articles of animal substances for carving not included in the preceding numbers:		
	Not combined with other materials	30.00	[illegible]
	Combined with yarns or tissues wholly or partly of silk, with lace, embroidery, tissues ornamented with needlework, velvet or plush, tissues similar to velvet or plush, prepared ornamental feathers, wig-makers' wares, fine modeled wax wares, or semiprecious stones; beads and the like of animal carving materials, strung on thread, string, or wire, and ready for use as ornaments, also similarly prepared trimmings of animal substances for carving	40.00	[illegible] [a]
	Combined with other yarns or tissues or with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty	30.00	[illegible]
	Tare: *Cases: Bone rings for children's bottles, 12; other, 19; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
	B.—Manufactures of wood.		
615	Wood for building and industrial purposes, planed, grooved, rabbeted, mortised, tenoned, slit, so far as not included under one of the subsequent numbers:		
	Unworked	6.00	
	Thin boards of small dimensions, resembling veneers, of poplar or alder wood, manufactured with the paring knife		[illegible]
	Other (unless excepted in the note to Nos. 75, 76)		[illegible]
	Worked	10.00	[illegible]
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		
616	Veneers, including wood hangings ("Holztapeten"); boards for wainscoting made of veneers glued together:		
	Rough; also unworked veneered boards	10.00	
	Wrought	30.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 615.*		

[a] In accordance with the treaty with Switzerland, rosaries with beads of horn, horn paste, bone, or other animal substances for carving not otherwise mentioned, even in combination with small chains, crosses, etc., of common metals or alloys thereof, neither gilt nor silvered, are dutiable at the rate of 30 marks per 100 kilos.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part X.—ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR CARVING OR MOLDING—Continued.		
	B.—Manufactures of wood—Continued.		
	Wainscoting and parquetry, not inlaid:		
617	Rough—		
	Not glued or veneered	6.00	5.00
	Glued, veneered	10.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 615.*		
618	Wrought, whether glued or veneered or not	12.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 615.*		
619	Wainscoting and parquetry, inlaid, so far as not subject to higher rates of duty by reason of the material inlaid	18.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
620	Wooden bungs, compressed or not	3.00	3.00
621	Wood for matches, wooden pegs:		
	Rough	4.00	
	Finished	6.00	
622	Walking sticks:		
	Rough, with or without ferrules	3.00	3.00
	Coarse, worked, with or without ferrules	10.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		
	Fine (with inlaid or carving work or with ornamentations formed by molding or stamping); walking sticks combined with other materials so far as not included under No. 568 or higher rates of duty	30.00	30.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
623	Casks (also planed wood for casks) and other coopers' wares:		
	Unfinished	3.00	3.00
	Finished; finished or unfinished with metal hoops	10.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		
624	Bobbins, spindles, weavers' reeds, and reed teeth:		
	Unfinished	6.00	
	Finished	10.00	
	Bobbins, painted or not		5.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 623.*		
	Furniture and parts thereof, common (not upholstered), not veneered:		
625	Of soft wood—		
	Unfinished	8.00	4.50
	Finished	12.00	10.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 623.*		
626	Of hard wood—		
	Unfinished	12.00	10.00
	Finished	15.00	12.00
	Furniture and parts thereof of solid bent wood	(a)	10.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 623.*		
	***Note.*—The duty of 10 marks per 100 kilos without surtax on furniture and parts thereof of solid bent wood [under the conventional tariff] applies, even when they are combined with component parts of wood of another kind, which do not in themselves come under No. 631 of the tariff, even with parts formed by the gluing together of veneers, or with the materials named in the note to No. 630. Moreover, furniture of bent wood is not excluded from the benefits of this provision owing to its combination with wooden component parts furnished with ornaments by pressing, branding with heated press plates, stamping, or etching, such as seats, backs, and arms.**		
627	Furniture, and parts thereof, common (not upholstered) veneered:		
	Unfinished	15.00	10.00
	Finished	20.00	15.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 623.*		
	***Note.*—Only such furniture and parts thereof are to be treated as "veneered" as have their surface wholly or in essential parts covered with veneers of hard wood not more than 2½ mm. in thickness glued upon them.**		
	Joiners' turners', and wheelwrights' wares, common, also other common wooden wares not previously mentioned:		
628	Unfinished—		
	Boxes made of wood shavings; clogs; tool handles made of hickory or ash; wooden forms for night lights	3.00	3.00
	Window frames, doors, stairs, and parts thereof and moldings ("profilirte Holzleisten")	8.00	4.00
	Printers' letter cases, and frames imported therewith	6.00	3.00
	Other (including composition board [b])	6.00	5.00
	Tare: *Same as No 623.*		

[a] Surtax of 30 per cent.

[b] Rough boards of soft wood, with one or more layers of card board attached with cement or similar binding material.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part X.—ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR CARVING OR MOLDING—Continued.		
	B.—Manufactures of wood—Continued.		
	Joiners', turners', and wheelwrights' wares, common, also other common wooden wares not previously mentioned—Continued.		
629	Finished—		
	Clogs, blackened or browned by means of smoke or pyroligneous acid, even with straps of untanned or merely blackened leather	*Marks.* 12.00	*Marks.* 3.00
	Printers' letter cases, and frames imported therewith	12.00	6.00
	Window frames, doors, stairs, and parts thereof	12.00	11.00
	Other	12.00	10.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 623.*		
630	Coarse wooden wares combined with other materials, so far as not included under preceding numbers or under higher rates of duty	30.00	20.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 623.*		
	Note.—Combination with plaited bast, reed, rush, straw, chair cane, or basketwork, with undyed leather, raw hides, (with or without the hair), coarse unbleached tissues of vegetable textile materials, ropemakers' wares included in Nos. 484 or 485, coarse waterproof tissues of vegetable textile materials with iron, glass, paper, pasteboard, stones (except precious and semiprecious stones), or with stoneware, does not affect the tariff classification of coarse wooden wares, so far as no provisions to the contrary exist in the preceding numbers. **A combination with single component parts of zinc, tin, copper, or brass, which has not the effect of giving a "fine" appearance to the articles is without effect on their classification as "plain" furniture even when they are present in a quantity not altogether insignificant.**		
631	Fine wooden wares (except walking-canes, combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty:		
	Carved work; wares with fine carving; other fine wooden wares; fine turners' wares; molded, hot pressed, stamped, or engraved imitations of fine carving; wood-engraving plates, cut, with or without inserted pins of common metals or of alloys thereof	30.00	30.00
	Parts of furniture (seats, backs, arms, and the like), ornamented by means of molding, hot pressing, engraving, or stamping; wooden printing type (for printing advertisements), even oiled, without carved ornaments, and not combined with other substances	30.00	10.00
	Gilt cornices, without carving or sculptural work	24.00	24.00
	Note.—**Bronzed or silvered cornices, without carving or sculptural work, are dutiable as gilt cornices. Frames are dutiable as cornices.**		
	Inlaid manufactures of wood (except wainscoting and parquetry), so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of the materials inlaid; manufactures of wood finely painted, gilded, silvered, or bronzed (except gilt cornices without carving or sculptural work)	30.00	30.00
	Wooden mosaics	36.00	36.00
	Note.—**Wooden furniture is not necessarily to be treated as "fine wooden wares" under No. 631, because it undergoes a definite improvement in condition by means of the boring or stamping out of ordinary holes (even star-shaped or circular) on the seat or back, in a regular pattern, by the plain cutting out of separate pieces with the saw, by turners' work on the legs and similar parts, or by the introduction (by engraving or otherwise) of lines, neither gilt, silvered, or bronzed, nor interlaced or otherwise forming patterns. The same applies to wardrobes and similar large cupboards, furnished with fine carving only in occasional places of small importance (e. g., small panel moldings, rosettes, pilasters, brackets).**		
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 30; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
	Upholstered furniture, even with other than wooden frames, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination; upholstered cushions or hassocks, with frames or heavy filling of sand, lead, cast iron, or stone:		
632	Without covering	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
633	With covering—		
	Of textiles, wholly or partly of silk, of embroidery, lace, tissues ornamented with needlework, velvet or plush, tissues similar to velvet or plush; or of leather	60.00	
	Furniture	.....	50.00

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part X.—ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR CARVING OR MOLDING—Continued.		
	B.—Manufactures of wood—Continued.		
	Upholstered furniture, even with other than wooden frames, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination; upholstered cushions or hassocks, with frames or heavy filling of sand, lead, cast iron, or stone—Cont'd.		
	With covering—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Of textiles or materials other than those mentioned above..	40.00	.....
	Billiard tables, covered, and parts thereof.....	40.00	40.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 632.*		
	Note.—**When billiard tables are imported in separate parts, uncovered boards are dutiable according to the condition of the materials.**		
634	Manufactures of wood of all kinds (except upholstered furniture) combined with yarns or tissues partly or wholly of silk, with lace, embroidery, tissues ornamented with needlework, velvet or plush, tissues similar to velvet or plush, prepared ornamental feathers, wigmakers' wares, finely molded wax wares or semi-precious stones, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials; beads and the like of wood, strung on thread, string or wire, and ready for immediate use as ornaments; also trimmings prepared in a similar manner.....	40.00	40.00
	Manufactures of wood of all kinds (except upholstered furniture), carved or ornamented with carvings, combined with yarns or tissues partly or wholly of silk, with lace, embroidery, tissues ornamented with needlework, velvet, or plush, tissues similar to velvet or plush, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials.....	.....	36.00
	Note to Nos. 631 and 634.—**The following are dutiable at the conventional rates of Nos. 631 and 634: Wooden wares carved or ornamented with carving, included under these numbers, whatever the purpose for which they are to be used (as, for example, wood bread plates, pen boxes, boxes for physical and other instruments), hand mirrors, caskets, clothes, umbrella or cane racks, pier tables, liqueur sets, needlecases, salad sets, jewel and glove boxes, Swiss toy chalets without chimes, and clock stands. The combination with plate glass, or with hinges or small locks of common metals or alloys thereof, neither gilt nor silvered, does not affect the tariff classification.**		
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
	Notes to Section B.—(1) Planks of artificial wood [petrified wood ("xylolith"), wood pulp, sawdust ("scifarin"), or the like] shall be dutiable as planed boards, and articles thereof as similar wares of natural wood.		
	(2) All articles are to be considered as "worked" or "finished," in opposition to "rough" or "in the natural state," within the meaning of this subsection, which are browned, stained, dyed, roughly painted, varnished, lacquered, polished, as well as all wares smoked, impregnated, or otherwise chemically treated. On the other hand, all wares rubbed with oil, wax, graphite, grease, stearin, or similar materials, or coated with tar, are to be treated as "rough."		
	C.—Manufactures of cork.		
635	Cork, reduced to small pieces or pulverized.....	3.00	.....
636	Cut sheets, strips, and cubes, with the bark; bungs; blocks, bricks, tubes, and parts thereof, of cork waste; cork fenders.....	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		
637	Cut sheets, strips, and cubes without the bark; cork disks.....	15.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 636.*		
638	Cork wares (except hats) combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of combination with other materials.....	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13.*		
	Bales—Cork stoppers, 5; other, 9.		
	Coverings—Of double layers of light cloth, with a layer of paper between, containing stoppers, 5; of alternate layers of heavy pack cloth and a lighter loosely woven pack cloth with a layer of paper between, tied with cord, containing cork stoppers, 5.		
	Notes to Section C.—(1) Wares of artificial cork will be treated as wares of cork.		
	(2) Wares of cork combined with materials mentioned in No. 634 will pay duty as wooden wares similarly combined.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part X.—ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR CARVING OR MOLDING—Continued.		
	D.—Articles of vegetable carving materials, other than wood or cork, or of molding materials not otherwise mentioned.		
639	Celluloid and similar materials:		
	Unwrought, unmolded pieces, leaves, blocks, sheets, tubes, or rods, unwrought, cut, or drawn	*Marks.* 4.00	*Marks.*
	Leaves, sheets, tubes, or rods, ground, mottled, polished, or worked on the surface in any similar manner, or pieces recognised as shaped for manufacture into finished articles	100.00	100.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
640	Wares, wholly or partly of celluloid or similar molding material, not otherwise mentioned, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials, or are not liable to treatment as imitations of more highly taxed wares	200.00	200.00
	Tare: *Shoe eyelets of brass plate, combined to a considerable extent with celluloid: Cases, 15. Other articles, same as No. 639.*		
641	Vegetable materials for carving, not mentioned or included elsewhere, in unwrought sheets merely cut; also elder pith, cut, and reed, split, cut up, or pointed	3.00	
642	Chair cane (Bengal cane, rattan), "peddig," bamboo, partridge cane, sugar cane, and other finer canes:		
	Cut or split for immediate use, rough, not otherwise wrought; also piassava substitutes, unmanufactured	3.00	
	Stained, dyed; also rough, split	6.00	
	Varnished, lacquered, polished	10.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		
643	Bobbins, spindles, weavers' reeds, and reed teeth of cane; also cane fenders, combined or not with unlacquered unpolished iron:		
	In natural state	6.00	
	Stained, dyed	10.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 642.*		
644	Walking sticks of cane:		
	Roughly worked, with or without ferrules	12.00	
	Stained, varnished, lacquered, polished, with or without ferrules	20.00	
	Combined with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become liable to the duties of No. 508 or higher rates	36.00	33.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
645	Beads and the like of vegetable materials for carving, other than wood or cork (except those of celluloid or similar material for molding) strung on thread, string, or wire, and ready for use as ornaments without further preparation; also trimmings similarly prepared	40.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 644.*		
646	Manufactures (except hats) of vegetable materials for carving, other than wood and cork (including wares of seeds and loofah wares), not included under the preceding numbers, combined or not with other materials so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty:		
	Buttons made of the ivory nut	150.00	45.00
	Other manufactures	30.00	
	Rosaries with beads of vegetable materials for carving other than wood or cork (except celluloid and similar molding materials), combined or not with accessories (chains, crosses, and the like), of common metals or alloys thereof, neither gilt nor silvered		30.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 644.*		
	Note.—"Other manufactures" of the kind mentioned in No. 646, combined with the materials mentioned in No. 634, shall be classed as manufactures of wood combined in that manner.		
647	Sculptors', carvers', and molders' wares of starch, bassorine, tragacanth, bread, or other vegetable molding materials not otherwise mentioned (except imitations of more highly taxed wares), combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty	40.00	
	Rosaries with beads of the above-mentioned materials, combined or not with accessories (chains, crosses, and the like), of common metals or alloys thereof neither gilt nor silvered		30.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 644.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part X.—ARTICLES OF ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE MATERIALS FOR CARVING OR MOLDING—Continued.		
	D.—Articles of vegetable carving materials, other than wood or cork, or of molding materials not otherwise mentioned—Continued.		
648	Wares of plastic carbon (including those of fossil materials) or of gas carbon, combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become subject to higher rates of duty:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Weighing 3 kilos or more each	3.00	.....
	Weighing less than 3 kilos each	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 644.*		
	Note.—Combination with platinum does not affect the tariff classification of carbon filaments for electric lighting purposes or the like.		
	On carbons for electric arc lamps the internal tax is to be levied in addition to the import duty.		
	Part XI.—PAPER, CARDBOARD, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		
	Paper stock (semi-pulp for the manufacture of paper and pasteboard), soft or solid, whether bleached, dyed, mixed with mineral substances, glue, etc., or not:		
649	From the waste of textiles or the like	Free.	Free.
650	From wood, straw, esparto grass, or other vegetable fibers—		
	Wood paste (mechanically prepared wood pulp, wood grindings)	3.00	1.25
	Chemically prepared wood pulp (cellulose), straw, esparto, and other fibrous materials	3.00	1.25
651	Pasteboard, molded, dipped, or couched; also made of sheets of pasteboard stuck together:		
	Glazed board (press boards) and other highly glazed cardboard, imitation leather board, and other fine cardboard, whether dyed in pulp or not, "Vulkanfiber"	6.00	.....
	Cardboard of mechanically or chemically prepared wood pulp; also of wood pulp prepared from steamed wood, rolled hard (so-called "Braunholzpappe"), so-called leather board, strawboard, "Schrenzpappe," and peat cardboard, and other coarse cardboard not otherwise mentioned, dyed in the pulp or not	4.00	1.50
	Cardboard covered, impregnated, or coated with asphalt, tar, or the like; also tubes of such cardboard; carton pierre	1.50	1.50
	Note.—**Couched cardboard is dutiable under No. 651 even when the outer layers are white or colored (even particolored) in the pulp, and not of the same consistency and color as the intervening inner layers.**		
652	Cardboard of all kinds, white or colored, covered with white or colored paper, painters' boards	10.00	10.00
	Lacquered, bronzed, or coated with wool flocks or the like, with impressed pattern	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 14; casks, 14; hampers, 13; bales, 8.*		
653	Yellow straw paper	4.00	3.00
	Very coarse gray blotting paper	4.00	2.00
654	Packing paper, dyed in the pulp, glazed on one side or not	4.00	3.00
655	Paper not included under other numbers, including carton paper, even ruled, made like parchment or grained	10.00	6.00
	Packing paper, not included under No. 654	.....	3.00
	Tare: *Cases, 14; casks, 14; hampers, 13; bales, 8.*		
	Printing paper in bundles—		
	Covered with boards or slats on the ends, and mats, cloth, cardboard, or cardboard and cloth, or oilcloth on the sides, and held together with iron bands or iron wire, 7.		
	Covered with boards or slats on the ends, cardboard on the sides, tied with cord or towing, 7.		
	Covered with slats on the ends, cardboard on the sides, tied with cord or towing, 4.		
	Other paper in bundles—		
	Covered with boards or slats on the ends, cloth, packing paper, pasteboard, or pasteboard with cloth or oilcloth on the sides, held together by iron bands, iron wire, cord or towing, 6.		
	Note to Nos. 654–655.—**All papers which are unsuitable for use as printing, writing, blotting, or drawing paper; also bag papers and such papers (generally containing more or less glue) as are recognizably for wrapping or packing, are dutiable as packing paper, without distinction as to the material of which they are made. Papers of this kind are to be dutiable at the rate of 3 marks per 100 kilos, even**		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XI.—PAPER, CARDBOARD, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
655	Paper not included under other numbers, including carton paper, even ruled, made like parchment or grained—Continued. **when they are smooth or glazed on both sides, or are partiolored in the pulp, or printed with directions for use, recommendations of the goods, patterns, and the like. Papers lined with textiles are not dutiable as wrapping papers. In cases of doubt as to the distinction between wrapping paper and cardboard the question is to be decided by the proportionate weight to a given area the term "wrapping paper" is restricted to that weighing less than 350 grams per square meter. All papers, the weight of which exceeds 30 grams per square meter, are excluded from classification as tissue paper.** *Note to Nos. 651–655.*—Wrapping paper and cardboards are to be dutiable under Nos. 651–655, according to quality, even if directions for use, recommendations of the goods, patterns, and the like are printed on them.		
656	Colored paper, including paper coated with chalk, white lead, or the like, or provided with metallic impressions; varnished paper; paper covered with scales of mica or glass, pounce, or wool flocks; paper provided with painted, applied, or galvanoplastic metallic surfacing; also paper with gilt or silvered edges	*Marks.* 10.00	*Marks.* 8.00
	Tare: *Cases, 14; casks, 14; hampers, 13; bales, 8. Paper classified under this tariff number, in bundles, with boards or slats on the ends, and cloth, packing paper, pasteboard, or pasteboard with cloth or oilcloth on the sides, held together with iron bands, iron wire, cord or towing, 6.*		
657	Printed matter, printed by any process, so far as not included in Part XII: also "picture paper," including that produced by a copying process on paper and cardboard; also paper or cardboard colored or black edged, or ornamented in any way whatever:		
	Of one color	10.00	6.00
	Of more than one color, also with impressions or edges in colors, gold, or other metals	10.00	6.00
	Note to Nos. 656–657.—On cigarette paper the internal tax is to be levied, in addition to the import duty. **Tare:** *Same as No. 656.*		
658	Paper and cardboard, whether or not included under No. 657, if embossed; also with hand painting, pressed natural flowers, photographs, or ornamented in any other way	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 656.* *Note to Nos. 657 and 658.*—"Picture paper" is meant to include all paper (cardboard) printed with pictures or designs intended for further preparation, e. g., for making up goods, for bookbinders' work, for toys, for completions or additions in handwriting, etc., or for attaching to goods or the coverings thereof.		
659	Paper or cardboard, covered wholly or in part with textiles of all kinds, or with foundation or layers of textiles of all kinds, or of wire gauze	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
660	Wall paper and wall-paper borders of all kinds	24.00	.....
	Neither gilt, silvered, bronzed, embossed, nor velvety	.....	12.00
	Tare: *Cases, 25; casks, 25.*		
661	Playing cards of every shape and size, in addition to the internal tax	a 60.00	.....
662	Slate paper, also writing slates made thereof, not combined with other materials; pumice stone, glass, metallic, sand, and emery paper, as well as other smoothing and polishing paper	1.00	.....
663	Photographic paper	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 656.*		
664	Gelatin paper, tracing paper (paraffin paper, oil paper, wax paper, and the like); blue (aniline, and ultra-marine) paper, oiled indigo paper, disinfecting paper, greased paper, fly paper and moth paper, ozone paper, test paper and other chemical paper, paper coated or powdered with solutions of gutta-percha, gum, glue, tragacanth, starch, or similar substances, and with the places so treated covered with resin, oil, wax, or collodion	12.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 656.*		
665	Cornets, bags, sacks, folding bags and boxes and similar receptacles; also envelopes, printed or not:		
	Not combined with other materials	18.00	12.00
	Combined with textiles, gelatin, tin foil, metal foil, or similar materials	30.00	20.00
	Note.—**Cornets, bags, sacks, folding bags, boxes, and similar receptacles are not excluded from the duty of 12 marks per 100 kilos by reason of being furnished with cramps of wire or tin foil, loops, twine, or the like, serving only to hold the parts together or to fasten the bags.** **Tare:** *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		

a Gross weight.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XI.—PAPER, CARDBOARD, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
666	Paper underwear, even if wholly or partly covered with cotton tissues, or with foundation or layers of textiles of all kinds.....	*Marks.* 20.00	*Marks.* .....
	Tare: *Same as No. 665.*		
667	Note paper, post cards, and envelopes in receptacles of paper, cardboard, or wood (paper fitted):		
	In receptacles wholly or partly covered with or fitted with leather, or with a textile material wholly or partly of silk....	35.00	35.00
	In receptacles of other descriptions:		
	Of paper or cardboard.....	22.00	12.00
	Of wood.....	22.00	15.00
	Note.—**Bands of textile material of all kinds holding note paper, post cards, and envelopes, as also bands of the same description serving as unimportant fittings of the receptacles themselves, are without effect on the tariff classification.**		
	Tare: *Same as No. 665.*		
668	Account books, notebooks, covers for binding, portfolios, "Attrappen" ("Jack-in-the-box" cases), and cases:		
	Covered or fitted wholly or in part with leather or textile materials of any kind, or combined with celluloid or similar molding material.....	30.00	30.00
	Other.....	15.00	12.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 665.*		
669	Albums:		
	Covered or fitted wholly or in part with leather or textile materials of any kind, or combined with celluloid or similar molding material.....	8.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 665.*		
	Other.....	4.00	.....
	Notes to Nos. 667–669.—The articles specified in Nos. 667–669, if in combination with materials subject to higher rates of duty are to pay duty according to the latter, with the exclusion of the exceptions allowed in Nos. 668–669. But gold or silver edges, gold or silver lettering, mounts and devices for closing or locking, made of gilt or silvered base metal, or alloys thereof, do not affect the tariff classification. Albums, covers for binding, portfolios and the like, in which books, duty-free paper, music scores, calendars, cards, books, containing musical compositions or pictures are laid or inserted, will pay the duty leviable on their own class.		
	Articles made of paper, cardboard, "carton pierre," wood pulp, cellulose, "Vulkanfiber," and "carton pierre" pulp, so far as they are not included in previous numbers of the tariff; also articles of hard paper (cartridge paper):		
670	Not combined with other materials or combined only with wood or iron—		
	Made of paper enumerated in No. 657 or No. 658, or wholly or partly covered therewith; articles with applied, painted, or galvanoplastic metallic covering, as also finely painted articles; pressed or otherwise molded articles of "carton pierre" pulp; also hard-paper (cartridge-paper) wares, colored, lacquered, or varnished; lamp shades, lanterns, and other fine wares and articles of luxury (except flowers).....	30.00	.....
	Flowers (blooms, petals, and buds).....	100.00	.....
	Other articles.....	15.00	.....
	Note.—Cigarette paper, casings as well as paper cut for cigarette leaves, which are classified under paper wares are subject to an internal tax in addition to the import duty.		
	Tare: *Same as No. 665.*		
671	Combined (or wholly or partly covered) with textiles or textile goods of all kinds, with finely molded wax-work, with semi-precious stones, mother-of-pearl, ivory, celluloid, or similar molding material, or with gilt or silvered base metals; embroidery on paper or cardboard.....	70.00	70.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 665.*		
672	Combined with materials other than those mentioned above so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination.....	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 665.*		
673	Paper shavings (waste from the further manufacture of paper); written and printed paper as old paper (waste paper); paper, cardboard, and articles thereof to be merely used for reducing; used postage stamps.....	Free.	.....
	Note to Part XI (Nos. 649–673).—**Imitation leather of paper, and manufactures thereof, are not dutiable as leather and leather wares, but under the appropriate heading of Nos. 649–673, according to description.**		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XII.—BOOKS, PICTURES, PAINTINGS.		
674	Books in all languages, printed or written, with or without pictures of all kinds printed therein or attached or inclosed therein; manuscript; printed paper, except that mentioned in Nos. 649 to 673; music; all these bound or not	*Marks.* Free.	*Marks.* Free.
	Books with characters for the blind, and calendars bound or not, with the exception of block calendars, diaries, and the like	Free.	Free.
	Note.—**Coverings and cases, in which prayer books or other devotional books are contained, are not dutiable by themselves according to Note 2 under tariff Nos. 667-669, but are admitted free with the books.**		
675	Maps and charts of all kinds for scientific purposes on paper or other material, bound or not, or mounted on cardboard, cloth, etc., or not, with or without rollers	Free.	.....
676	Pictures on paper, produced by printing or other manifolding process, bound or not, or mounted on paper, cardboard, tissues, or the like, except "picture paper"	Free.	.....
	Pictures of a religious nature printed on paper	.....	Free.
	Note.—**Communion, and other similar pictures of a religious nature, even if provided with space for entries in handwriting, are free under this number, and are not dutiable as "picture paper."**		
677	Paintings on tissues of vegetable textile materials, on wood, base metals or alloys of base metals, paper or stone; drawings, bound or not, or mounted on paper, cardboard, cloth, or the like	Free.	Free.
	Note.—**Frames imported with the pictures enumerated in No. 677 are admitted free of duty, provided there is no doubt that they are intended for permanent framing of the pictures imported in them and of no others.**		
	Part XIII.—MANUFACTURES OF STONES OR OTHER MINERAL SUBSTANCES (EXCEPT EARTHENWARE) AND FOSSIL SUBSTANCES.		
678	Precious stones:		
	Wrought (ground, etc.), not set, or merely set in wood, horn, bone, or common metals, for technical purposes (cutting and writing diamonds); also wire drawing plates combined with pierced precious stones	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Set in any other manner; in a form intended for immediate use as ornament, or cut (gems, cameos); articles of all kinds not mentioned above, combined with precious stones, so far as such articles are not in themselves subject to higher rates of duty	600.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
679	Semiprecious stones (including vitreous lava):		
	Wrought (ground, etc.), not set	60.00	.....
	Set, cut (gems, cameos), or otherwise made into finished articles, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	175.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
680	Stones (except slate and paving stones), also lava, porous and compact, sawn on more than three sides, and in a natural state or merely rough hewn on the unsawn sides	.50	.25
	Limestone capable of being polished, sawn on more than three sides and in a natural state or merely rough hewn on the unsawn sides	.....	.25
	Note.—**In the case of stones of this description, those sides which are cut with wire rope are to be considered as rough and not as sawn, provided that the marks of the wire rope are recognizable, or provided that the use of the same is proved by the importer.**		
681	Paving stones	.40	Free.
	Slabs:		
682	Sawn (cut) or split, neither smoothed, planed, polished, nor enameled—		
	Of alabaster, marble, or serpentine	3.50	2.50
	Of granite	3.00	2.50
	Of porphyry, syenite, or similar hard stone; of lava, porous or imporous	3.00	3.00
	Of polishable limestone	3.00	.....
	Of mica, cut up, uncolored, also sheets thereof	2.50	.....
	Of other stones (except slate)	2.50	2.50
	Note.—Slabs more than 16 centimeters thick are dutiable according to the provisions of No. 680. **Slabs of granite more than 16 centimeters thick, split, or having one or both of the principal surfaces sawn, and having the other sides either rough or rough hewn, are duty free.**		
	Split slabs of granite, rough or rough hewn on the narrow sides, are admitted free of duty.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XIII.—MANUFACTURES OF STONES OR OTHER MINERAL SUBSTANCES (EXCEPT EARTHENWARE) AND FOSSIL SUBSTANCES—Continued.		
	Slabs—Continued.		
683	Smoothed, planed, polished, or enameled—		
	Of alabaster, marble, or serpentine; of granite, porphyry, syenite, or similar hard stone	*Marks.* 15.00	*Marks.* 10.00
	Of polishable limestone, with the exception of lithographic stones (lithographic plates), with drawings, engravings, or writing thereon	15.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 10.*		
	Of lava, porous or compact	200.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
	Of other stones (except slate)	6.00	.....
	Lithographic stones (lithographic plates), with drawings, engravings, or writing thereon	3.00	.....
684	Blocks and slabs of slate, sawn (cut) on one or more of the narrow sides (edges), neither planed, smoothed, nor polished	3.00	2.50
	Stonecutters' work, neither smoothed nor planed, combined or not with unlacquered, unpolished wood or iron:		
685	Of plain work not cut in profile (nicht profilirt), not finished off nor ornamented—		
	Of alabaster, marble, or serpentine	2.50	2.50
	Of polishable limestone, merely worked with the hammer or chisel	1.25	.50
	The same, otherwise worked	1.25	1.00
	Of porphyry, syenite, or similar hard stone; of lava, porous or imporous; and of other stones (except slate)	1.25	1.00
	Of granite—		
	Curbstones for pavements, plainly worked on the two long sides and on both faces, otherwise rough or rough hewn	1.25	.25
	Other	1.25	.50
	Note.—**Window sills, cornice pieces, and other stonework for buildings, unpolished, unplaned, not finished off, with or without edges, and with flat or curved surfaces, are to be treated as stonecutters' wares of plain work not cut in profile in the sense of No. 685, in so far as such working, especially in the case of curved surfaces, is manifestly a condition of the technical use to which the stone is to be put.**		
	Note.—**The stonecutters' work, enumerated in this number of the tariff, is to be regarded as unornamented, even when wholly or partly chared (nigged), or worked with the facing hammer, or when having a plain chared edging. In both cases, however, the charing (nigging) must be carried out in regular lines, and must not form a pattern.**		
	Note.—**Granite steps are dutiable under this number, even when provided with a plain unmolded bowtel, for the purpose of rendering the top surface of the step broader.**		
686	Cut in profile, wholly or partly finished off or ornamented—		
	Of alabaster, marble, or serpentine	3.50	3.00
	Of granite, porphyry, syenite, or similar hard stone; of lava, porous or imporous	[a] 3.50	2.50
	Of other stones (except slate)	2.50	2.50
687	Stonecutters' work, smoothed, planed, polished, or gilt, combined or not with wood or iron:		
	Of alabaster, marble, or serpentine	15.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 10.*		
	Of granite, porphyry, syenite, or similar hard stone	15.00	10.00
	Of polishable limestone	15.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 10.*		
	Of lava, porous or compact	200.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
	Of other stone (except slate)	6.00	.....
688	Slabs of slate, smoothed, planed, cut in profile ("profilirt"), or otherwise further manufactured, **polished or not**	10.00	6.00
	Artificially colored or ornamented sheets of mica; manufactured slates; slate pencils, painted or covered with paper or not; slates for writing, with or without frames, of all kinds; other wares of slate, not specially mentioned, not combined with other materials	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
	Slate pencils, painted or not, covered with paper or cased in wood	Free.	.....
689	Articles wholly or partly made of lava, porous or compact, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	200.00	200.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		

[a] Including polishable limestone.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XIII.—MANUFACTURES OF STONES OR OTHER MINERAL SUBSTANCES (EXCEPT EARTHENWARE) AND FOSSIL SUBSTANCES—Continued.		
690	Sculptors' and carvers' work in stone of all kinds, so far as they are works of art, including stippled work	Marks. Free.	Marks. Free
	Articles made of stone, not included under any other numbers of the tariff:		
691	Not combined with other materials or only combined with wood or iron, except articles of luxury—		
	Of alabaster, marble, or serpentine	15.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 10.*		
	Of polishable limestone	15.00	.....
	Of granite, porphyry, syenite, or similar hard stone	15.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 10.*		
	Of other stone	6.00	.....
692	In combination with materials other than wood or iron, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination; articles of luxury	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 10.*		
693	Millstones, with or without iron rims or metal casing	.25	Free.
	Polishing (burnishing) stones, grindstones, and whetstones, also touchstone:		
694	Grindstones and whetstones, wholly or partly of carborundum	24.00	12.00
	Other, wholly or partly of emery, corundum, carborundum, flint, or quartz	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
695	Others, including artificial (except polishing stones prepared with stearin, tallow, etc.); also flint stones prepared for use, hewn or cut—		
	Not combined with other materials	.50	.....
	Combined with wood or iron; also emery sticks and emery wheels of wood coated with emery powder, as well as scythe sharpeners of wood coated with sand or powdered flint, glass, or emery	6.00	.....
	Note.—Polishing stones, grindstones, etc., enumerated in No. 695, combined with materials other than wood or iron, are included under No. 692.		
696	Heat insulating material of infusorial earth	.80	.....
697	Articles of asphalt (mixed or not with gravel or the like), of resinous cement, or of similar molding materials:		
	Slabs, also such slabs prepared from asphalt, rope-makers' waste, untwisted ropes, and sand	Free.	.....
	Other articles, combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination	3.00	.....
698	Articles of cement or of stone covered with cement, whether hollow, pierced, or not:		
	Of one color, neither smooth, painted, cut in profile ("profilirt"), nor ornamented	1.00	.....
	Of more than one color, smoothed, painted, or cut in profile ("profilirt"), with inlaid pieces of iron, or faced with glazed earthenware tiles, glass, asphalt, etc	2.00	.....
	Ornamented (architectural ornaments, figures, pedestals, etc.) articles of all kinds combined with other materials, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination	3.00	.....
	Note.—Articles made of magnesia cement ("Cajalithwaaren") excepting crucibles, and Tripoli stone wares (articles made of gypsum mixed with carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and sand), as also articles made of mixtures of lime and sand, etc., are to pay duty as articles made of cement.		
699	Bricks made of sand and lime	.15	.....
	Articles made of plaster (plaster castings), or of a mixture of plaster with sulphur, or with chalk and size, or with other additions:		
700	Bricks and tiles, not colored, with or without filling—		
	Not ornamented	1.00	.....
	Ornamented	2.00	.....
701	Other noncolored articles; also plaster molds made with an addition of sulphur	3.00	.....
702	Colored, bronzed, lacquered, glazed (impregnated with stearin, wax, or the like [ivory paste, chrome paste, potash paste])	6.00	4.00
703	Articles of all kinds combined with other materials, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination	6.00	.....
	Note to Nos. 700 to 703.—Molded articles of sulphur (also Spence metal), infusorial earth, chalk paste, or talc, will pay duty as articles made of plaster.		
704	Slag, made into building or paving bricks	Free.	.....

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XIII.—MANUFACTURES OF STONES OR OTHER MINERAL SUBSTANCES (EXCEPT EARTHENWARE) AND FOSSIL SUBSTANCES—Continued.		
705	Paper and cardboard made of asbestos, in sheets, rolls, or boards, with or without insertions of wire or wire gauze, of base metal or alloys thereof:	*Marks*	*Marks.*
	Not shaped (not cut, or only cut rectangularly)	10.00	.....
	Shaped, pierced, or not	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 14; casks, 14; hampers, 9; bales, 6. Paper and pasteboard made of asbestos, in bundles, with boards on the ends, pasteboard on the sides, tied with cord or towing, 6.*		
706	Thread, cord, string, and rope made of asbestos, combined or not with other textile materials or with a core of base metal (except packing cord)	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 9; bales, 6.*		
707	Tissues of asbestos, combined or not with other textile materials or with warp or weft of wire made of base metal or alloys thereof.	40.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 706.*		
708	Articles not otherwise mentioned, of asbestos, asbestos paper, or asbestos tissues (e. g., asbestos-caoutchouc tissues [asbestos goods coated with caoutchouc], gloves, clothes, masks, caps, hose, and shoes of these materials); all these articles combined or not with other materials so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 706.*		
709	Articles wholly or partly of meerschaum or of imitations thereof:		
	Combined with natural or artificial amber; cigar and cigarette holders of meerschaum arranged for attaching mouthpieces	400.00	200.00
	Other, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	200.00	150.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
710	Jet, also cannel coal and imitations of jet:		
	Rough slabs or pieces, merely split, cut, or sawn	3.00	.....
	Smooth or polished slabs or pieces	200.00	200.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 709.*		
711	Articles wholly or partly of jet, cannel coal, or imitations of jet, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	200.00	200.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 709.*		
712	Articles wholly or partly of amber, natural or artificial, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials	200.00	150.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 710.*		
	General notes to Part XIII.—(1) Mosaic stones (stone cubes for tiled floors) made from slabs of stone will pay duty as the latter. (2) Slabs, stonecutters' work, and other articles of artificial marble will pay duty as the corresponding articles of natural marble.		
	Part XIV.—EARTHENWARE.		
	Bricks for building, of brick-clay coloring in the burning, baked or not, unglazed:		
713	Hollow bricks, perforated bricks, and perforated tiles, rough or smooth	.20	.15
	Shaped bricks, rough or smooth	.20	.20
714	Other—		
	Rough (stock bricks), also scouring bricks (polishing bricks). Smooth (facing bricks)	.10	.05
715	Bricks for building, of brick-clay coloring in the burning, glazed	1.00	.....
716	Dutch brick ("Klinker") of all kinds and paving slabs more than 3 centimeters in thickness, of clay or common stoneware, of one color, glazed or not	.50	.....
	Paving slabs 3 centimeters or more in thickness, of clay or common stoneware, of one color, glazed or not	.....	.50
	Dutch brick ("Klinker") of all kinds, of clay, unglazed	.....	.20
	Note.—Dutch brick ("Klinker") and paving slabs more than 3 centimeters thick, of clay or common stoneware, are subject, if of more than one color, to duty as paving tiles of various colors (No. 728).		
	Roofing tiles of clay, baked or not:		
717	Unglazed—		
	Roofing tiles and hollow roofing tiles	.15	.....
	Pantiles and grooved roofing tiles	.50	.....
718	Glazed of all kinds	1.00	.....
719	Pipes of earthenware, glazed or not:		
	Drain pipes	Free.	Free.
	Other pipes, pipe form pieces	.40	.....

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XIV.—EARTHENWARE—Continued.		
720	Articles of common stoneware (except those distinguished in Nos. 716 and 728):		
	Pipes, pipe form pieces, sole stones (bottom stones, for furnaces), stone coffins (caissons), gutter spouts, etc., mangers and cattle troughs	*Marks.* 0.40	*Marks.*
	Jars and other vessels for household purposes	1.00	
	Bricks and slabs of all kinds for technical purposes	.40	
	Cocks for vats, etc., condensing coils pumps, and other articles for technical purposes (except bricks and slabs)	1.00	
721	Pottery of clay coloring in the burning, formed by throwing or molding:		
	Unglazed	Free.	Free.
	Glazed, of one or more colors, even if sprayed with color, or painted in some similar simple manner	1.50	1.00
	Note.—**Common "Znaimer" pottery, of clay either coloring or becoming whitish in the burning, glazed, of one or more than one color, even sprayed with color, or painted in a similar and simple manner, is also dutiable under No. 721 at the rate of 1 mark per 100 kilos, whether formed by throwing or molding.**		
	Under this class of common pottery are included not only pots, jugs, and similar utensils for domestic and industrial purposes, but also common articles of ordinary household use, neither finely made nor finely painted, such as savings boxes in the form of animals' heads and the like.		
722	Stoves (fireplaces, cooking stoves) and parts of stoves, glazed or not, plain or ornamented:		
	Of one color or white	2.00	
	Of more than one color, with or without enameled or metallic coating	3.00	
723	Tobacco pipes, of one color or white, unglazed	3.00	
724	Fireproof bricks of all kinds (chamotte, dinas, and other siliceous bricks, bauxite and magnesia bricks, carboniferous bricks for fireproof stove lining) glazed or not:		
	Rectangular, weighing each less than 5 kilos net	.35	.25
	Rectangular, weighing each 5 kilos net or more, other than rectangular, without regard to weight	.60	.50
725	Crucibles, retorts, muffles, capsules, tubes, cylinders, slabs, blast pipes, and other shaped fireproof products of clay and clayey substances, other than bricks, glazed or not; crucibles of magnesia cement or soapstone	2.00	1.50
726	Crucibles and other articles of graphite	4.00	
727	Architectural ornaments (capitals, cornices, friezes, parts of balustrades, sculpture, and similar ornaments) of clay or clayey substances, glazed or not, even if colored or painted	1.00	
728	Paving tiles of clay or of calcined clayey materials, including paving tiles of earthen or common stoneware, less than 3 centimeters in thickness, glazed or not, plain or ornamented:		
	Of one color	2.00	2.00
	Of more than one color	4.00	4.00
	With enameled or metallic coating	4.00	
	Smooth, unglazed paving tiles of clay or calcined clayey materials, consisting of different colored clays molded together in such a manner as to form a pattern		3.00
	Note.—**Tiles of the above-mentioned description, when exceeding 1¼ centimeters in thickness, are always to be treated as paving tiles, and not as wall-facing tiles ("Wandbekleidungsplatten") under No. 729.**		
729	Wall-facing tiles of clay, calcined clayey materials, or stoneware, glazed or not:		
	Of one color	10.00	
	Of more than one color, with or without enameled or metallic coating	16.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Soft wood, less than 100 kilos, 14; 100 kilos or over, 18; hard wood, 22. Casks, 22. Hampers, 15.*		
	Articles of stoneware, fine stoneware, and fine earthenware, not otherwise mentioned:		
730	Of one color	10.00	8.00
	Tare: *Cases that can be taken apart, containing tureens (Pastetenterrinen) of stoneware, 14; other, 22. Casks, 22. Hampers, 15.*		
731	Of more than one color, with or without enameled or metallic coating—		
	Ornamental vessels, figures, and other articles of luxury	25.00	16.00
	Other articles	20.00	16.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 730.*		
	Note.—Earthenware vessels, the outside of which is of a different color from the inside, and articles of earthenware showing one color other than the natural color of baked earthenware, are not to be treated as "of more than one color" on that account.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XIV.—EARTHENWARE—Continued.		
732	Articles of earthenware of all kinds (except porcelain and articles similar to porcelain) in combination with other materials, so far as they do not become liable to higher duties on account of such combination	*Marks.* 25.00	*Marks.* 25.00
	Note.—Jars and other vessels of common stoneware for household purposes (No. 720), and also the pottery enumerated in No. 721, are dutiable at the rates provided under those numbers without alteration, even if covered with coarse plaiting of osiers (peeled or not), or of bast, rushes, straw, or cane.		
	Tare: *Same as No. 730.*		
733	Wares of porcelain and similar materials ("Weichporzellan," biscuit ware, Parian, jasper, etc.):		
	White	14.00	10.00
	Electric insulators of white porcelain		10.00
	Colored, with or without enameled or metallic coating	30.00	20.00
	Combined with other material, so far as they do not become liable to higher duties on account of such combination	30.00	25.00
	Tare: *Cases, containing porcelain flowers, even if combined with wire, 45; containing tableware, 19; other, 22.* *Casks, containing porcelain flowers, even if combined with wire, or porcelain ware, 36; other, 22. Hampers, 15.*		
	Note to No. 733.—Porcelain beads pay the same duties as glass beads.		
	Note to Nos. 731 and 733.—Trade-marks which do not cause any ornamentation do not render white earthenware or earthenware of one color liable to duty as "colored" or as "of more than one color."		
734	Broken pieces and fragments of earthen and china ware	Free.	
	Notes to Part XIV of the tariff.—**1. Parallel-sided clay blocks will only be treated as clay paving and flooring tiles, as distinct from building bricks and "Klinker," when both the length and breadth are equal to at least five times the thickness.**		
	This same characteristic is necessary also to distinguish fireproof tiles from fireproof bricks.		
	2. Clay wares consisting of different colored clays molded together, but not in such a manner as to form a pattern on the visible side, are to be dutiable as wares of one color.		
	Part XV.—GLASS AND GLASSWARE.		
735	Glass in the mass (also glass paste unshaped or in rough lumps); fusible glass, enamel, and glazing in the lump, colored or not, and glass powder (ground glass)	3.00	3.00
736	Rough rods and tubes of natural colored glass	3.00	3.00
	Glass tubes and rods, without distinction of color, used for the manufacture of beads and blown art wares, etc	3.00	3.00
737	Hollow glass—		
	Neither molded nor ground, polished, smoothed, cut, etched, or figured—		
	Of natural color	3.00	3.00
	White (or half white) transparent, with or without separate rings of massive white (or half-white glass)	[a] 8.00	[a] 8.00
	Colored or white nontransparent, or even flashed with colored or white nontransparent glass	17.00	[b] 10.00 / [c] 15.00
	Tare: *Cases, 40; casks, 40; hampers, 15.*		
738	With the bottoms only molded, or with the stoppers shaped or ornamented by grinding, molding, etc.—		
	Colored or white nontransparent, or even flashed with white or colored nontransparent glass	24.00	15.00
	Other	20.00	12.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 737.*		
739	Molded, ground, polished, smoothed, cut, engraved, or figured in any other way—		
	Colored or white nontransparent, or even cased with colored or white nontransparent glass	30.00	15.00
	Other	24.00	12.00
	Tare: *Cases—Ink wells made of ground white transparent glass, 20; other, 40. Casks, 40. Hampers, 15.*		
740	Painted, gilt, or silvered, also figured by colors being applied or burnt in	36.00	20.00
	So-called "Silberglas" (ordinary, white, transparent, uncut, and hollow glass, to which an even and glittering appearance of a color like silver has been imparted by means of washing the whole of the interior with amalgam, but which has not undergone any further process of working on the outside), used as ornamental balls for garden posts, chandeliers, and the like		15.00

[a] Gross weight. [b] For milk, alabaster, and bone glass, white and nontransparent.
[c] For other hollow glass which comes under the tariff number.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XV.—GLASS AND GLASSWARE—Continued.		
	Hollow glass—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Other hollow glass of a like description		
	Tare: *Cases, 40; casks, 40; hampers, 13.*		
	Note to Nos. 737–740.—A common covering of plaited osier (peeled or not), bast, rush, straw, or cane, or the affixing of metal foil, labels, etc., does not affect the tariff classification of the goods; further, hollow glass with ground bottoms or rims, with smooth stoppers or molded screw stoppers, with writing or trade-marks blown in or etched, or with etched measuring marks, will not be classified as ground, molded, smoothed, etched, or figured wares.		
	Plate and sheet glass not otherwise mentioned:		
	Neither ground, polished, cut, figured, ribbed, scalloped, curved, frosted, etched, flashed, cut in facets, nor silvered—		
741	Neither colored nor opaque—		
	Plate glass, cast and blown	4.00	
	So-called crude glass (rough cast plates) more than 5 millimeters thick, ribbed or not	4.00	
	Additional tare: *If imported in an unpacked state, or in other receptacles than cases or wooden frames, with straw or other soft packing material sufficient to protect the glass from breaking, even during a longer period of transit by means of the usual transportation facilities, 67.*		
	Sheet glass, including "crude" glass (ribbed or not), 5 millimeters or less in thickness, if the length and breadth together amount to—		
	120 centimeters or less	[a] 8.00	
	More than 120 and up to 200 centimeters	[a] 10.00	
	More than 200 centimeters	[a] 12.00	
742	Colored or opaque	[a] 20.00	
	Bull's-eye glass	[a] 20.00	
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 741.*		
743	Ground, polished, cut, figured, ribbed, with the exception of ribbed crude glass, scalloped, curved (including curved "crude" glass), frosted, etched, with glass applications, but not cut in facets nor silvered	[a] 24.00	
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 741.*		
744	Cut in facets (beveled), but not silvered; cathedral glass, and antique glass (white or not)	[a] 24.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 741.*		
745	Silvered—		
	Not cut in facets (beveled)	[a] 24.00	
	Cut in facets (beveled)	[a] 24.00	
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 741.*		
746	Painted, gilt, or silvered, figured or not by means of colors applied or burnt in	[a] 30.00	
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 741.*		
747	Sheet glass of all kinds, less than 0.5 millimeter thick	[a] 100.00	
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 741.*		
748	Opal glass	[a] 40.00	
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 741.*		
749	Dry plates for photographic purposes, covered on one side with a sensitive substance, with or without negative pictures thereon	[a] 24.00	
750	Wired glass:		
	Rough, not colored, with level surface, ribbed or not	[a] 7.00	
	Ground, polished, colored, figured, curved	[a] 24.00	
	Additional tare: *Same as No. 741.* (*This refers only to ground, polished, colored, figured, and curved wired glass.*)		
751	Skylight tiles of crude glass, sheet glass, or wired glass	[a] 15.00	
752	Rough optical glass (even if cut into facets for testing the clearness).	3.00	
	Note.—**Under this number is included also rough optical glass in sheets, measuring not more than 40 centimeters in length and in breadth together, and also rough pressed optical glass "vorgepresstes optisches Glas."**		
753	Crude glass in balls or segments, for the manufacture of clock or spectacle glasses, whether cut or colored or not	8.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 17; casks, 17.*		
754	Watch glasses, including those of colored glass:		
	Neither ground nor molded	[a] 10.00	
	Ground (including those with the edges only ground) or molded	60.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 40; casks, 40; hampers, 13.*		
755	Spectacle glasses and other eyeglasses, and glasses for stereoscopes, colored or not, but not ground nor mounted	15.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 17; casks, 17.*		
756	Burning (sun) glasses; magnifying glasses, not mounted	60.00	

[a] Gross weight.
[b] For plate glass and cast plates, polished.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XV.—GLASS AND GLASSWARE—Continued.		
	Spectacle glasses, ground, and other ground eyeglasses (whether prepared or not for immediate use); glasses for stereoscopes, ground; optical glass, ground; all these colored or not but not mounted	*Marks.* 60.00	*Marks.* 30.00
	Tare: *Cases, 17; casks, 17.*		
757	Spectacles (including spectacles with rock-crystal glasses, eye-protecting spectacles combined with glass or mica) and other mounted eyeglasses; mounted burning glasses; telescopes of all kinds (spy-glasses, field glasses); mounted magnifying glasses; opera glasses; photographic apparatus; stereoscopes; other optical glass, polished and set; all these so far as they do not, by reason of combination with other materials, become liable to higher rates of duty	120.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
	Microscopes	Free.	.....
758	Glass pendants for chandeliers; glass buttons; all these colored or not, with or without loops	18.00	12.00
	Tare: *Cases—Glass pendants for chandeliers, 17; glass buttons, 22. Casks, 22; hampers, 13.*		
	Note.—Painted, gilt, or silvered glass buttons pay duty under No. 763.		
759	Small glass plates; glass beads, bugles, and scales (even if strung on thread for purposes of packing and transmission); glass drops (glass tears, Prince Rupert's drops); small glass balls (massive glass drops):		
	White or colored	4.00	2.00
	Painted, gilt, or silvered	30.00	15.00
	Tare: *Cases—Glass beads and glass bugles, 11; other, 40. Casks, 40; hampers, 13.*		
760	Glass paste containing lead or not; artificial gems and glass corals, not mounted, even if strung on thread for purposes of packing and transmission:		
	Rough	30.00	[a] 20.00 [b] 15.00
	Worked (ground, etc.)	60.00	25.00
	Tare: *Cases, 40; casks, 40; hampers, 13.*		
761	Glass beads, imitation gems of glass, glass paste, glass corals, and the like, sewn or strung on thread, cord, or wire, ready for use as ornaments; also trimmings of glass beads, etc., prepared in a similar manner	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
762	Articles made of imitation gems of glass, of paste or glass corals, not previously mentioned, combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty as a result of such combination	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16.*		
763	Glass not otherwise mentioned, molded, stamped, ground, polished, smoothed, cut, etched, figured, or not; glass thread and spun glass:		
	Neither colored nor opaque	18.00	12.00
	Tare: *Cases—Pressed or stamped glass, 19; polished, 15; cut, 13; other, 40. Casks—Cut glass, 13; other, 40; hampers, 13.*		
	Colored or opaque	24.00	15.00
	Painted, gilt, or silvered, figured or not by the application or burning in of colors	30.00	20.00
	Note.—"Glasmuckel" (small half ball-shaped pressed pieces of glass, with pressed or painted ornamentation on the flat side, for making cane heads, dress pins, and the like) are dutiable under this number, provided that they be made of not otherwise enumerated glass, and provided that they are not combined with other materials.		
	Tare: *Cases—Mosaics made of colored glass, 17; other colored glass, pressed or stamped glass, 20; cut, 17; other, 40. Casks—Mosaics made of colored glass, 8; other, 40. Hampers, 13.*		
764	Paintings on glass, photographic pictures of all kinds on glass, or burnt in or etched on glass	42.00	20.00
	Artificial eyes	42.00	20.00
	Glass mosaics		25.00
	Tare: *Cases, 40; casks 40; hampers, 13.*		
765	Teeth of enamel or of molded material not otherwise mentioned:		
	Combined with small pins or tubes of platinum	400.00	.....
	Other; also sets of such teeth, as far as they are not subject to higher rates of duty as a result of combination with other materials	150.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		

[a] For glass paste and artificial gems. [b] For glass corals only.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XV.—GLASS AND GLASSWARE—Continued.		
766	Glass, entirely or for the most part covered with textile material or thread, or with felt of any kind, so far as not subject to higher rates of duty as a result of combination with other materials.....	*Marks.* 60.00	*Marks.* .....
	Tare: *Cases—Ink-wells, 18; other, 20. Casks, 20. Hampers, 13. Bales, 9.*		
767	Articles of glass and enamel combined with other materials, so far as they are not specially mentioned in any other numbers of the tariff or are not subject to higher rates of duty as a result of combination with other materials:		
	Painted, gilt, silvered, or figured by the application or burning in of colors; also opal glass, paintings on glass, glass mosaics, art glass work, photographic pictures of all kinds on glass, or burnt in or etched on glass.....	48.00	24.00
	Other.....	36.00	24.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 766.*		
	Rosaries, with beads of glass or china, even combined with accessories, such as chains, crosses, etc., of common metals or alloys thereof, neither gilded nor silvered.....	.....	*30.00
	Note.—Glass buttons, backed with small metallic plates, which do not lap over so as to be seen in front, glass hangings for candlesticks and other parts of candlesticks, of glass, having merely the necessary connecting parts of metal, ink pots, and similar vessels of glass, with frame-like metallic fastenings for the lid—all these, if of common metals or alloys thereof, neither silvered nor gilt, nor combined with other materials, are dutiable, without regard to their metallic parts, according to their description, and not under No. 767.		
	Glass arms for chandeliers, with gas pipes running through the center, which are silvered in order to hide the color of the metal or as a protection against oxidation, are not for that reason excluded from the classification of this number.		
768	Glass waste and waste from the manufacture of glass, e. g., cullet, broken glass, glass-gall, etc.; broken pieces of glass or of glass-wares.....	Free.	.....
	Note to Part XV.—Under colored glass is included not only filigree glass and iridescent glass, but also every kind of glass which shows as a whole an even coloring or which, as the result of particular treatment during manufacture, shows an uneven coloring. Under painted glass is included all glass upon which, after completion in its final form, patterns or designs are carried out in colors and, in particular, in glass colors.		
	Glass of this description is considered as painted glass, even when iridated after painting.		
	Veneering or casing with glass of other colors is not considered as painting.		
	Part XVI.—PRECIOUS METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		
	A.—Gold.		
769	Gold, pure, crude or cast, hammered or rolled, in bars, sheet, or wire; alloys of gold, crude or cast; gold coins.....	Free.	.....
	Waste from gold working.....	Free.	Free.
770	Alloys of gold, hammered or rolled, whether in the form of sheet or wire, or not.....	250.00	75.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
771	Articles wholly or partly of gold, not otherwise mentioned, so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials:		
	Not polished.....	300.00	.....
	Polished: Gold leaf.....	600.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 770.*		
	Note to section A.—Platinum, and the so-called platinum metals (iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium), as also articles wholly or partly manufactured thereof, are to be classed under tariff Nos. 769–771 so far as they are not otherwise specially mentioned.		
	B.—Silver.		
772	Silver, pure, crude or cast, hammered or rolled, in bars or sheets; alloys of silver, crude or cast; silver coins.....	Free.	.....
	Waste from silver working.....	Free.	Free.
773	Alloys of silver, hammered or rolled, in the form of sheets or not; alloyed or unalloyed silver gilt or plated with gold by some mechanical process.....	100.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 770.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVI.—PRECIOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	B.—Silver—Continued.		
774	Wire, alloyed or not:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Round	100.00	.....
	Flattened or shaped ("façonnirt")	200.00	.....
	Gilt, or plated with gold by some mechanical process	250.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 770.*		
775	Spun silver (including spun silver of wire gilt or plated with gold by some mechanical process), and plated manufactures thereof (trimmings, ribbons, threads, and laces); tissues and button makers' wares (including those in combination with wood, bone, horn, or leather) of spun silver without admixture of other spun materials; all these if the core is formed:		
	1. Entirely or partly of silk, artificial silk, or floss silk	800.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
	2. Of other textile materials	250.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
776	Goods entirely or partly of silver, not elsewhere specified, whether or not gilt or plated with gold by some mechanical process, provided that they are not subject to higher rates of duty through combination with other materials; silver foil (silver leaf)	600.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 13; bales, 9.*		
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.		
	A.—Iron and iron alloys.		
777	Pig-iron and nonmalleable-iron alloys	1.00	.....
	Under the conventional tariff ferro-silicon (iron containing silicon) containing 25 per cent or more of silicon is admitted free of duty under No. 317.		
	Iron tubes, including tube-form pieces ("Röhrenformstücke") of nonmalleable cast iron:		
778	More than 7 millimeters in thickness—		
	Rough	3.00	2.50
	Worked	4.50	.....
	Notes.—(1) **As "Röhrenformstücke" are included elbow and knee pipes, T and + shaped pieces of piping, and the like.**	4.00	4.00
	(2) Iron tubes and tube-form pieces "Röhrenformstücke" are considered as "rough" even when coated or covered with tar, or when occasional parts thereof are filed.	6.00	.....
779	7 millimeters or less in thickness—		
	Rough	4.00	4.00
	Worked	6.00	.....
780	Rollers of nonmalleable cast iron:		
	Rough	3.50	.....
	Worked	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
781	Art castings and other fine castings, not malleable	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 6.*		
	Nonmalleable cast iron, not otherwise mentioned:		
782	Rough, weighing per piece, net weight—		
	More than 100 kilos	2.50	2.50
	More than 40 kilos and up to 100 kilos	3.50	3.00
	40 kilos or less	5.00	3.50
783	Worked, weighing per piece, net weight—		
	More than 100 kilos	4.00	4.00
	More than 40 kilos and up to 100 kilos	6.00	6.00
	40 kilos or less	9.00	9.00
	Note.—**Cocks, valves, standpipes, and other similar accesories for water conduits, having their essential parts of cast iron, are dutiable under this number.**		
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
784	Blooms, puddled bars, ingots, mill bars, billets, crucible steel in ingots	1.50	.....
	Note.—**By "billets" are understood rolled, unshaped (nicht gerichtete) rods from 30 to 110 mm. in thickness of various sections, mostly, however, of a square, rhomboidal, or flat form, with more or less rounded edges.**		
785	Malleable iron in bars (rolled, forged, or drawn); also shaped ("façonnirt"), and hoop iron:		
	Not more than 12 centimeters long, for recasting	1.00	1.00
	With patterns or ornaments impressed in the rolling	5.00	5.00
	Other	2.50	2.50

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	A.—Iron and iron alloys—Continued.		
	Sheets and plates:		
786	Rough, scaled, straightened, dressed, or varnished—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	More than 1 millimeter in thickness	3.00	2.60
	1 millimeter or less	4.50	4.50
	Note.—**Dressed sheets, to which a smooth, shining, and more or less glittering surface has been imparted by means of rolling, but which have not undergone any further process of working up, are dutiable under this number.**		
787	Ground, polished, lacquered, browned, or artificially oxidized—		
	More than 1 millimeter in thickness	5.00	5.00
	1 millimeter or less	5.50	5.50
788	Tinned (tin plate) or otherwise coated with other common metals or alloys of common metals—		
	More than 1 millimeter in thickness	5.00	.....
	1 millimeter or less	5.50	.....
	Note to Nos. 786–788.—In the case of sheet iron less than 5 millimeters in thickness and cut otherwise than rectangularly, the duty will be increased by 25 per cent.		
789	Sheet iron, corrugated, slashed, grooved, or with embossed surface ("Warzenblech"):		
	Rough	5.00	.....
	Worked	8.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
790	Sheet iron, except that specified in No. 789, pressed, studded, flanged, welded, rounded, drilled, or bored:		
	More than 1 millimeter in thickness	5.50	.....
	1 millimeter or less	7.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
	Wire, rolled or drawn, including shaped ("façonnirt") wire:		
791	Rough, or worked, but not polished, lacquered, or coated with other common metals or alloys thereof, having a thickness of—		
	1.5 millimeters or more	2.50	.....
	0.5 millimeter and less than 1.5 millimeters	3.00	.....
	0.22 and less than 0.5 millimeter	4.50	3.75
	Less than 0.22 millimeter		4.50
	Note.—**Under this number is included wire to which a shining appearance has been imparted in the process of drawing, and also wire thinly coated with copper, by means of the application, during the process of drawing, of a solution of copper salts.**		
792	Polished, lacquered, or coated with other common metals or alloys thereof having a thickness of—		
	1.5 millimeters or more	3.00	.....
	0.5 millimeter and less than 1.5 millimeters	4.00	4.00
	Less than 0.5 millimeter	5.50	5.50
	Tinned wire, less than 0.5 millimeter and down to 0.22 millimeter in thickness	.....	4.75
	Note to Nos. 791–792.—**By wire is understood rolled or drawn iron which, without regard to the sectional shape, does not exhibit any sectional measurement exceeding 5 mm., and also all rolled or drawn iron, without regard to the thickness, in the form of bundles, coils, and the like. However, rolled or drawn iron in coils and similar forms is dutiable as hoop iron if its breadth is greater than 10 mm., and as sheet iron if its breadth is greater than 25 cm.**		
793	Spiral pipes, rolled or drawn; also tube-form pieces ("Röhrenformstücke"):		
	Rough	8.00	.....
	Worked	15.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
794	Tubes other than those enumerated in No. 793, rolled or drawn:		
	Rough—		
	2 millimeters or more in thickness	6.00	5.00
	Less than 2 millimeters in thickness	10.00	10.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
	Note.—**Under this number are included also socket pipes and flange pipes. The thickness of the walls of the socket pipes to be measured should be that of the body of the pipe and not that of the socket end. Screw cutting on pipe ends, the bordering of pipe ends for the adjustment of flange rings and the removing of uneven ends, are not regarded as "working." Rough pipes are not to be considered as "worked" if merely fitted with loose or even fixed flanges by bordering of pipe ends.**		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	A.—Iron and iron alloys—Continued.		
	Tubes other than those enumerated in No. 793, rolled or drawn—Continued.		
795	Worked—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	2 millimeters or more in thickness	12.00	
	Less than two millimeters in thickness	20.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
796	Rails for railways, cogged rails, flat rails	2.50	
	Switch rails, frogs of malleable iron, all these also drilled or riveted in the lower flange; railway sleepers, fish plates, and bedplates	2.50	2.50
797	Axles and parts of railway wheels (including hubs, tires, frames, and rims), railway wheels, sets of wheels	3.00	2.50
	Malleable cast iron, forgings, and other wares of malleable iron, not elsewhere mentioned:		
798	Rough, weighing per piece, net weight—		
	More than 150 kilos	4.50	3.50
	From 100 to 150 kilos		3.75
	From 25 to 100 kilos		4.50
	From 3 to 25 kilos	6.00	6.00
	3 kilos, or less	8.00	6.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
799	Worked, weighing per piece, net weight—		
	More than 150 kilos	7.00	5.50
	From 100 to 150 kilos		6.00
	From 25 to 100 kilos		7.00
	From 3 to 25 kilos	10.00	10.00
	3 kilos, or less	13.00	13.00
	"Rackeln" (color scrapers for cylinder printing machines) of malleable iron		10.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
	Construction pieces of malleable iron, whether painted or not	6.00	4.50
800	Steam boilers and drums of wrought iron, together with collected parts of the same, and boiler fittings:		
801	Boilers with more than 10 similar tubes of an internal diameter amounting to 300 millimeters or less, clear; and boilers of all kinds of nonmalleable cast iron weighing per piece, net weight—		
	5,000 kilos or under	8.00	[a] Free.
	More than 5,000 kilos	6.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
802	All other kinds of boilers	5.00	[a] Free.
803	Cask buoys for anchors; reservoirs for gas, water, and other purposes; recipients and other apparatus for factories, as well as breweries and distilleries, riveted, pressed, or welded, including the fittings and collected parts of such recipients and apparatus	6.00	
	Tube joints, cocks, valves, slide valves, and similar fittings of malleable iron for steam boilers and drums, reservoirs, and similar apparatus, and for conduits:		
804	Not in combination with other common metals or alloys thereof, weighing per piece, net weight—		
	10 kilos or over	7.00	
	Less than 10 kilos	9.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
805	In combination with other common metals or alloys thereof, weighing per piece, net weight—		
	10 kilos or over	9.00	
	Less than 10 kilos	12.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
806	Vises of all kinds, anchors, anvils, and beak iron, and crowbars; hammers weighing more than 10 kilos per piece, net weight	5.00	[b] 3.00
807	Blocks and rollers for pulleys	7.00	
	Windlasses and other portable hoisting apparatus	7.00	3.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
	Note.—Detachable chains and cables for such lifting tackle are dutiable separately.		
808	Spades, shovels, hoes, kitchen pans, etc., coal scoops, ladles for use in foundries, fire irons, plowshares, and mold boards for plows	4.50	4.50
809	Forks, large, for hay, manure, turnips, coke, broken stone, and similar purposes	7.50	
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		

[a] Steam boilers for steamers only.
[b] Except vises weighing 10 kilos or less per piece, net weight.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	A.—Iron and iron alloys—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
810	Scythes and sickles	12.00	10.00
	Forged feed cutters	12.00	
	Note.—**Scythes and sickles, wholly or partly varnished, lacquered, bronzed, polished, or showing the annealing color, with stenciled letters, ornamented by grinding, or with lines or patterns of hammered dots, are dutiable, under this number.**		
	Tare: *Same as No. 783.*		
811	Handsaws and saw blades:		
	Blades for circular, band, and fret saws	20.00	
	Other saw blades and handsaws	15.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 785.*		
812	Files and rasps:		
	Not more than 16 centimeters long	40.00	[a] 28.00
	More than 16 centimeters, but not more than 35 centimeters long	25.00	[a] 20.00
	More than 35 centimeters long	10.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 10. Casks.—Hand files, 4; other, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
813	Drills not otherwise mentioned; tongs or pinchers; cutters for vines and roses, hedge shears, pruning shears, sheet-metal shears, sheep shears; chisels, planes, pipe cutters, ratchet drills, "Rohrdichter," machine knives, screw cutters, cutting compasses	20.00	
	Drills not otherwise mentioned, screw cutters		15.00
	Chisels, planes		20.00
	Machine knives		18.00
	Tare: *Cases, 10. Casks—Chisels, planes, bore bits, and other cutting and boring instruments, 4; other, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
814	Broaches, gimlets, machine tools	40.00	28.00
	Measuring tools (rules, angles, compasses [except cutting compasses], gauges or the like)	40.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
815	Hammers weighing net 10 kilos or less each, axes, hatchets, hoes (but not mattocks), drawing knives, mincing knives, meat choppers, coarse kitchen and garden knives, hand screws, adjustable wrenches, vise pins, tightening tools (spanners, etc.), braces, and all other tools not specially mentioned	15.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Nickeled adjustable wrenches, 8; other, 10. Casks—Drawing knives (hoop irons, slit irons, drawing knives, planishing knives, hollowing knives, scrapers), 4; other 10. Hampers, 6.*		
816	Appliances not separately mentioned, for agricultural, household, or industrial purposes, e. g., plows, cultivators, extirpators, potato diggers, harrows, hand rakes, hay rakes, scales not mentioned elsewhere, flatirons, traps for animals, and belt couplings:		
	Weighing 3 kilos or over	8.00	
	Horse rakes (hay rakes)		6.00
	Weighing less than 3 kilos	12.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
817	Card clothing	40.00	40.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
818	Spindles of all kinds	10.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
819	Leaves (weaving frame), healds, mails ("Weberlitzenringe"), reeds and reed teeth, shuttles, spools of all kinds, and similar fittings for weaving and spinning machinery	15.00	12.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 818.*		
	Note.—**The above-mentioned articles are dutiable at the rate of 12 marks per 100 kilos, even if nickeled.**		
820	Bolts for fish plates and sleepers, crosstie bars, clips, hook nails, insulator supports (brackets); all these in the rough	5.00	3.00
	Screws and rivets more than 13 millimeters shank diameter, nuts and washers for screws, and calkins; all these in the rough		5.00
	Horseshoes		3.00
	Articles mentioned above, worked	12.00	
	Tare: *Cases—Screws, spikes, 8; other, 10. Casks—Screws, spikes, 8; other, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
821	Buffers	10.00	[b] 3.00
	Fittings for railway cars and parts of switches and signals		[b] 6.00
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
822	Axles (except railway axles) and parts thereof:		
	Patent axles and half patent axles	24.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 821.*		
823	Other—		
	Rough	6.00	
	Worked	12.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 821.*		

[a] For files only.

[b] In the rough.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	A.—Iron and iron alloys—Continued.		
824	Carriage springs, including railway carriage springs:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Rough or only polished at the edges; buffer springs	4.00	3.00
	Entirely polished, or worked in any other way	15.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 821.*		
825	Wire rope, barbed wire, plaited wire, and wire gauze, wire brushes wire baskets, boot irons ("Stiefeleisen"); screws and rivets not more than 13 millimeters in thickness; hooks not otherwise mentioned; handles for boxes and coffins, spikes, staples, buckles (except ornamental buckles); ornamental screws ("Rosettstifte"); wire springs; hooks and eyes; nails, not otherwise mentioned, with or without heads of other common metals or alloys of such metals	8.00	8.00
	Wire rope, composed of iron wire at least 0.5 mm. thick		5.00
	Horseshoe nails, coarse unworked nails at least 7 cm. in length, wrought or pressed, square, and with the point roughly blunted		6.00
	***Note.*—Hat pegs ("Huthaken") of iron wire, even when combined, in an insignificant degree, with other common metals, or with alloys of such metals, or with wood, are dutiable under this number.**		
	Tare: *Cases— Wooden screws, nails (including tacks), 8; other, 10. Casks— Wooden screws, nails (including tacks), 8; other, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
826	Wire nails; cramps and loops of wire	8.00	
	Tare: *Cases— Wire tacks, 8; other, 10. Casks— Wire tacks, 8; other, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
827	Cut nails (tacks, etc.):		
	Of a length of 20 millimeters or more	12.00	
	Of a length of less than 20 millimeters	20.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 8; casks, 8; hampers, 6.*		
828	Stovepipes and rings, boxes, casks, chests, baths, currycombs, house and kitchen utensils, revolving shutters, and blinds, frames for satchels and trunks, bells and alarms, all these of sheet iron; also parts of such articles:		
	Rough	6.00	
	Worked	10.00	
	House and kitchen utensils of sheet iron, enameled; also parts of the same		7.50
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
829	Chains (except bicycle chains) and parts thereof:		
	Rough—		
	For towing	3.00	1.50
	Other	6.00	5.00
	Worked	15.00	15.00
	Tare: *Cases, 10. Casks—Polished chain, 5; other, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
830	Snaffles, curbs, stirrups, spurs, etc., and other riding and driving gear:		
	Rough	10.00	
	Worked	15.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
831	Skates and roller skates	15.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 830.*		
832	Building and furniture fittings, hinges, rollers for sliding doors, door springs, door handles, door butts, door chains, doorknobs, door bolts, ventilators, sideboard handles, forked rollers, corners for boxes and chests, rollers (casters) for furniture and chairs, handles and knobs for drawers, entirely of wrought iron:		
	Rough	6.00	6.00
	Worked	12.00	12.00
	Tare: *Cases, 10. Casks—Furniture casters, 4; other, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
833	Locks and keys:		
	Not combined with other common metals or alloys thereof	15.00	
	With lock-bolt sockets, keyhole guards and covers, and the like, of other common metals or alloys thereof	20.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 10. Casks—Keys, 4; locks, 10. Hampers, 6.*		
834	Safes and cash boxes	20.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
835	Furniture (not upholstered), gymnastic appliances ("Turngeräte"), even if made of nonmalleable cast iron	15.00	15.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 834.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	A.—Iron and iron alloys—Continued.		
836	Fine cutlery (fine knives, fine scissors, side arms, etc.), beads and ornamental buckles (so far as they do not come under No. 887), thimbles, corkscrews, nutcrackers, steel balls, buttons (of sheet iron or not), and similar wares:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Rough	15.00	15.00
	Finished	24.00	24.00
	Note.—**The heading of No. 836 does not include the finely worked articles of iron enumerated under other numbers of Section A, of Part XVII, of the general tariff.**		
	Tare: *Same as No. 834.*		
837	Wrought art wares	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
838	Umbrella and parasol frames, and parts thereof	24.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
839	Springs not specially mentioned:		
	Fine (for wigs, gloves, hats, and the like), including all springs, polished, nickeled, lacquered, varnished, or which have undergone any further process of working up other than mere grinding	20.00	20.00
	Other—		
	Rough	20.00	6.00
	Merely ground	20.00	10.00
	Corset-stays	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 838.*		
840	Pens (completely finished or not), with or without gilt tips	90.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
841	Needles and pins:		
	Sewing needles	100.00	.....
	Needles for sewing, knitting, and embroidering machines	500.00	.....
	Pins, other needles, and fishhooks	50.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 840.*		
842	Iron sand and steel shavings	1.00	.....
843	Iron waste:		
	Scrap iron, old iron, iron borings, turnings, and shavings, iron filings, bar-iron ends, sheet-iron corners, and other iron waste fit only for smelting or fusing	1.00	.....
	Hammer slag and rolling-mill waste, grindings, waste from tin plate not more than 5 millimeters thick	Free.	.....
	Notes to Section A.—(1) The term "iron" includes "steel" for purposes of the customs tariff.		
	(2) Flat wrought iron more than 25 centimeters wide, for rolling mills, will pay duty as sheet iron.		
	(3) Iron products will be considered as "worked" as distinguished from "rough," if they have undergone surface operations or alteration of form to fit them for some special purpose to improve their appearance or to protect them against rust.		
	To the "worked" class belong especially all wares filed, bored, turned, planed, ground, or polished, heated, tempered, or annealed after manufacture, colored gray, brown, or otherwise by heating with a covering of oil, polished in the rolling barrel; also all wares painted, varnished, lacquered, enameled, oxidized coated with other common metals or alloys thereof (except those specified in note 4), and all wares riveted, screwed, or otherwise connected together. "Worked" wares also include those from which the traces of casting, forging, or rolling have been partly or wholly removed. Moreover, it makes no difference whether the roughness is removed immediately on manufacture, or by a special process, or whether any alteration of the form of the article is entailed thereby.		
	Wares which have received a finished appearance immediately on manufacture are to be considered as "worked."		
	On the other hand, the cutting of screw threads on the ends of tubes, on screws, and on nuts, preliminary preparation for testing for flaws, the removal of seams, etc., the smoothing of broken surfaces, making of rivet holes, and the boring of holes with or without a worm (so long as there are not special provisions for perforated and drilled articles), the furbishing of certain parts, or a rough coating of oil paint or tar, or of graphite priming, are not to be considered as "working."		
	(4) Iron in bars, wire, sheets, and tubes, and other iron wares, which have been mechanically coated with copper, copper alloys, nickel, or aluminum, or which have been chemically nickeled, are subject to a surtax of 50 per cent, in so far as the general tariff contains no special rules regarding them. If special rates of duty apply to the above-named articles in a polished or generally "worked" condition, duties will be collected according to these special rates.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	A.—Iron and iron alloys—Continued.		
	Iron waste—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	(5) The combination of iron wares with other materials only affects their classification for duty (so far as not specially provided for in Section A), if it is provided in other tariff headings that wares, even if only partly consisting of some other material, yet have to pay duty as goods entirely manufactured of such material.	Surtax of 50 per cent.	Surtax of 50 per cent.
	(6) Statues (including busts, reliefs, and figures of animals) made from the metals specified in Part XVII of the general tariff, if at least life size, will be admitted free of duty, so far as they are works of art.		
	B.—Aluminium and alloys thereof.		
844	Aluminium, crude (in blocks, bars, ingots, etc.); also cast in slabs...	Free.	Free.
845	Aluminium, hammered or rolled, in bars, plates, sheets, or the like; also shaped castings in an unworked condition.....	12.00	a 12.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 840.*		
	Wire:		
846	Round—		
	Of a thickness of more than 0.5 millimeter.....	12.00	.....
	Of a thickness 0.5 millimeter or less.....	50.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 840.*		
847	Flat or shaped ("façonnirt") without regard to the thickness.....	50.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 840.*		
848	Aluminium thread (spun aluminium); also wares thereof (trimmings, ribbons, cords, braid), tissues and button makers' wares (with or without foundation of wood, bone, horn, or leather), not mixed with other threads, if the core consists—		
	(1) Wholly or partly of silk, artificial silk, or floss silk.....	250.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
	(2) Of other textile materials.....	150.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
849	Articles of aluminium (not included under No. 848), combined or not with other materials so far as they are not included in the finely worked ornamental articles, etc., under No. 887, or become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of combination with other materials; leaf aluminium.....	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
	Note to Section B.—Only such alloys of aluminium with common metals which are similar to aluminium will be treated as aluminium.		
	C.—Lead and lead alloys.		
850	Lead, crude (in blocks, pigs, and the like).....	Free.	.....
851	Lead, rolled (sheet lead); also milled lead, rough, ground, varnished, lacquered, polished, or covered with other base metals, or alloys thereof; glazier's lead.....	3.00	.....
852	Wire.....	6.00	.....
853	Printing plates, engraved or etched, coated with copper or steel or not, or combined or not with unlacquered, unpolished wood, iron, zinc, or tin; stereotype plates, casts, and printing type.....	3.00	.....
854	Articles of lead not included under No. 853:		
	Coarse, combined or not with unlacquered, unpolished wood, iron, zinc, or tin.....	6.00	.....
	Fine, especially those painted, bronzed, lacquered, or coated with other base metals or alloys of base metals; lead wares combined or not with other materials, so far as they are not previously mentioned or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination, or are not included with the finely worked ornamental articles, etc., under No. 887.	24.00	.....
	Bottle capsules of lead or alloys of lead, whether plated with tin or not; lead foil, whether tinned or plated with tin or not.....	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15.*		
	D.—Zinc and zinc alloys.		
855	Zinc, crude (in blocks, slabs, cakes, disks, and drops (zinc drops obtained in distillation)].....	Free.	Free
	Zinc, flattened under the hammer and rolled (sheet):		
856	Rough—		
	More than 0.25 millimeter in thickness.....	3.00	3.00
	0.25 millimeter or less in thickness.....	4.50	
857	Ground, varnished, lacquered, polished, or coated with other base metals or alloys thereof.....	5.00	5.00

a Shaped castings, rough.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	D.—Zinc and zinc alloys—Continued.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
858	Wire	6.00	
859	Articles of zinc:		
	Coarse, combined or not with unlacquered, unpolished wood, iron, lead, or tin; printing plates, engraved or etched	6.00	
	Fine, especially all those painted, bronzed, varnished, lacquered, polished, or coated with other base metals or alloys thereof; articles of zinc combined with other materials, so far as they are not mentioned in paragraph 1 of No. 859 of the general tariff or do not become liable to higher rates of duty on account of such combination, or are not included with the finely worked ornamental articles, etc., under No. 887	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Cases: Wainscoting of lacquered galvanized sheets, 11; other, 20; cases, 20: hampers, 13.*		
	E.—Tin and tin alloys.		
860	Tin, crude (in blocks, ingots, "roll tin")	Free.	
861	Tin, rolled (sheet)	3.00	
862	Wire	6.00	
863	Articles of tin:		
	Coarse, combined or not with unlacquered, unpolished wood, iron, lead, or zinc; printing plates, engraved or etched	6.00	
	Cast spoons, forks, and tea strainers, cans, tea trays, capsules, tubes, siphon stoppers, and other fine articles of tin, especially all those painted, bronzed, varnished, polished, figured, or coated with other base metals or alloys thereof; articles of tin combined with other materials, so far as they are not mentioned in paragraph 1 of No. 863 of the general tariff, or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination, or are not included with the finely worked ornamental articles, etc., under No. 887; tin foil, colored or not, or plated with imitation gold leaf or not	24.00	24.00
	Tare: *Cases—Tin foil, 9; other, 15. Casks, 20. Hampers, 13.*		
	Note to Section E.—Britannia metal (an alloy of tin and antimony with small additions of zinc, copper, nickel, or bismuth), and articles made thereof, will be treated as tin and articles made of tin.		
	F.—Nickel and alloys of nickel.		
864	Nickel, crude (in bars or ingots, also cast in the form of slabs, etc., which are only intended for use in nickel plating by an electrical process); nickel coins	Free.	Free.
865	Nickel, hammered or rolled, in bars or sheets; shaped castings and forgings not worked	12.00	12.00
	Tare: *Cases—Rolled nickel plates, 7; other, 15; casks, 13; hampers, 6.*		
866	Wire:		
	1 millimeter or more in thickness	12.00	12.00
	Less than 1 millimeter in thickness	15.00	14.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 865.*		
867	Tubes, rings, steps (for spindles)	30.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 865.*		
868	Articles of nickel, not mentioned in the previous numbers of this section of the general tariff, combined or not with other materials, so far as they are not included with the finely worked ornamental articles under No. 887 or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of such combination; leaf nickel	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 865.*		
	Note to Section F.—Only base metal alloys of nickel, which are similar to nickel, will be treated as nickel.		
	Packfong (German silver) will not be treated as an alloy of nickel, although the latter metal enters into its composition.		
	G.—Copper and copper alloys.		
869	Copper, crude (in cakes or so-called "rosettes," blocks, bars, or slabs, in powder, etc.); copper coins; copper alloys, unwrought	* Free.	
870	Rods, sheets, plates, and other forms, hammered or rolled	12.00	12.00
	Note to No. 870.—**Boiler bottoms, angled (gekrempelte) and composed of hammered copper or copper alloys fall under No. 870.**		
	Tare: *Cases—Containing brass sheets, 8; other, 13. Casks—Containing brass sheets, 5; other, 13. Hampers, 6.*		
871	Wire (except cemented wire); iron wire with wire of copper or copper alloys wound round it or plaited or twisted thereon	12.00	12.00
	Tare: *Cases—More than 50 kilos, brass wire, 9; other, 13. Casks—Bronze wire, 5; more than 50 kilos, brass wire, 7; other, 13. Hampers, 6.*		
872	Cemented wire	15.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 6.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	G.—Copper and copper alloys—Continued.		
		Marks.	*Marks.*
873	Wire rope and cable, neither lacquered, polished, nor nickeled	15.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
874	Cylinders; also iron cylinders with a covering of copper more than 5 millimeters thick, for use in finishing cloth or for printing, including those with machines and parts of machines firmly attached to them; all these whether engraved or etched or not	18.00	.....
	Printing plates of copper or copper alloys, coated with steel or not, backed with lead or the like, or combined with wood, iron, lead, zinc, or tin; all these whether engraved or etched or not	30.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
875	Wire gauze of all kinds for industrial purposes, especially for use in the manufacture of paper, endless or in rolls or pieces, composed of threads of copper or of alloys of copper, with or without insertions ("Einlagen") of textile materials; drying cylinders for printing establishments ("Vordruckwalzen") of copper or copper alloys, smoothed or ribbed, with or without water-mark	30.00	18.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
876	House and kitchen utensils of copper, not nickeled, combined or not with other materials, so far as not chargeable with higher rates of duty by reason of such combination:		
	Neither lacquered nor polished	18.00	18.00
	Lacquered or polished	30.00	30.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
877	Coarse wares of copper and coarse wares of cast brass, not otherwise mentioned; tubes of copper or brass, cast, brazed, rolled, or drawn, including socket and flange pipes and tube joints and form pieces, bent or not; all these neither lacquered, polished, nor nickeled, combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not come under the provisions of No. 874 of the tariff, or become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials; upholstery springs of copper or brass wire, neither polished nor lacquered	18.00	18.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
878	Wares, other than coarse wares, of copper or cast brass, not otherwise mentioned; all lacquered or polished wares of copper (except house and kitchen utensils) or of cast brass; wares of sheet brass (except tubes); wares of copper or brass wire not previously mentioned; wares of tombac; all these so far as they do not come under the provisions of Nos. 874, 879, or 887, or become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of combination with other materials; copper and brass foil	30.00	30.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
879	Copper, tombac, and brass wares, varnished in imitation of gilding, colored or nickeled, so far as they are not comprised in the class of "finely worked ornamental articles, etc.," under No. 887 of the tariff, or do not become subject to higher duties by reason of combination with other materials:		
	Nickeled frames and clasps, etc., of sheet brass for cigar cases, letter cases, purses, hand bags, traveling bags, and similar bag-makers' wares	60.00	50.00
	Other wares belonging to this category	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
880	Wares of copper alloys other than tombac or brass, so far as they are not comprised in the class of "finely worked ornamental articles, etc.," under No. 887 of the tariff, or do not become subject to higher duties by reason of combination with other materials:		
	Fine, especially all polished, nickeled, colored, lacquered, or varnished in imitation of gilding wares	60.00	60.00
	Other than fine, neither polished, nickeled, colored, lacquered, nor varnished in imitation of gilding; metal foil	30.00	30.00
	Wares of copper alloys, other than brass or tombac—		
	Church bells	.....	30.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
	Note.—Of the foregoing wares, enumerated in No. 880, and composed of copper alloys, other than brass and tombac, not only those which are polished, nickeled, colored, lacquered, or varnished, will be treated as "fine wares," but also (and more especially) those which are chased, engine-turned, incrusted, engraved, etched, inlaid, or artistically painted. Wares to which the ornamental effects have been imparted simply by punching, stamping, or casting (and not by some subsequent labor process, such as chasing, etc.), will be subject to the rate of 30 marks per 100 kilos, and they will not be treated as "fine wares," unless they are ornamented to such an extent as to give them the character of "trinkets and articles of adornment and luxury."		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	G.—Copper and copper alloys—Continued.		
	Wares of copper alloys other than tombac or brass, so far as they are not comprised in the class of "finely worked ornamental articles, etc.," under No. 887 of the tariff, or do not become subject to higher duties by reason of combination with other materials—Continued.		
	Wares of copper alloys, other than brass or tombac—Continued.		
	Note to Nos. 878 and 880.—The definition of the term "sheet" (Blech), as given in Note 1 to Part XVII, Sections B to H, of the general tariff, does not apply to copper foil, brass foil, or the foil of any other copper alloy than brass. In fact, sheets of copper or of copper alloy of less than 0.25 millimeter in thickness are not to be subject to duty under Nos. 878 or 880 as copper foil, brass foil, or metal foil, unless they are in the form of tinsel, or have otherwise been hammered or rolled into thin paper-like leaves. The distinction between metal foil and genuine gold and silver leaf is not affected by the foregoing.		
	Note to Section G.—Common metals and alloys of common metals, not otherwise mentioned in the tariff, intended for the manufacture of metal wares, as well as wares of such metals, will be classed as copper and copper wares.		
	H.—Manufactures, not included under Sections A to G, of base metals or alloys thereof.		
881	Sheets:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Gilt	100.00	
	Silvered	60.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
882	Wire, wound or not on other wire of base metals or alloys thereof:		
	Gilt	150.00	
	Silvered	100.00	
	Tare: *Same as No. 872.*		
883	Imitation gold and silver thread, also of gilt or silvered animal fibers, also lace wares thereof (trimmings, ribbons, cords, and braids), tissues, and button makers' wares (with or without foundation of wood, bone, horn, and leather), not mixed with other threads, if the core consists—		
	Wholly or partly of silk, imitation silk, or floss silk	800.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
	Of other textile materials	250.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
884	Articles entirely or partly made of gilt base metals or alloys thereof, so far as they are not specially excepted or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials:		
	Articles of adornment and toilet, and trinkets made wholly or partly of gilt base metals or alloys of base metals, more or less extensively combined with glass (including imitation diamonds, gems, cameos, etc.)	175.00	175.00
	Other wares		
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
885	Articles entirely or partly made of silvered base metals or alloys thereof, so far as they are not specially excepted or do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of their combination with other materials:		
	Articles of adornment and toilet, and trinkets made wholly or partly of silvered base metals or alloys of base metals, more or less extensively combined with glass (including imitation diamonds, gems, cameos, etc.)		
	Rosaries with beads—		
	Of horn, horn pulp, bone, or other animal substance suitable for carving, not otherwise mentioned		
	Of wood		
	Of vegetable substances other than wood or cork, and suitable for carving (but not of imitation horn or other similar substances suitable for molding)	120.00	120.00 45.00
	Of starch, bassorine, gum-tragacanth, bread, or other substances suitable for molding, not separately mentioned in the general tariff (except imitations of substances which are subject to a higher rate of duty)		
	Of glass or porcelain, in combination with silvered parts (chains, crosses, and the like), made of base metal or of alloys of such metals		
	Other wares		120.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 884.*		
	Note to Nos. 881 to 885.—Gold or silver plated articles will pay duty as articles gilt or silvered.		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	H.—Manufactures, not included under Sections A to G, of base metals or alloys thereof—Continued.		
886	Imitation gold and silver foil	*Marks* 120.00	*Marks.*
	Tare: *Same as No. 884.*		
887	Ornamental, decorative, and other articles of luxury entirely or partly made of base metals or alloys thereof, finely worked:		
	Either varnished in imitation of gilding or nickeled or combined to an appreciable extent with alabaster, marble, serpentine stone, enamel, imitations of precious stones, gems, or cameos, of glass paste, or the like (including toilet articles and knickknacks)	175.00	100.00
	"Cloisonné" ware; beads of base metals, or alloys thereof, nickeled or varnished in imitation of gilding; articles of base metals, or alloys thereof, combined with threads in such a manner that they can be worn as ornaments without further preparation		175.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 884.*		
	Note.—Fillets ("Stege") or precious metals used in "Cloisonné" work do not affect the tariff classification thereof.		
	Notes to Nos. 884, 885, and 887.—(1) The reduced rates for ornaments apply also to ornamental buttons, buckles, pins, and chains.		
	(2) Glass, porcelain, or earthenware goods, in which the combination with gilt or silvered base metals, or with gilt or silvered alloys of such metals, merely serves to hold together, or to strengthen certain parts (e. g., clasps, hooks, pins, rivets), or is confined to accessory parts (e. g., wire frames, small feet, plain buttons), which do not impart any important decorative effect to the whole, are not taxed according to articles 884 or 885, but according to their quality in other respects. This also applies to such articles of common use, composed of base metals, or of alloys thereof (and falling in the ordinary course under Sections 17a to g of the general tariff), as are gilt or silvered to a very small extent only.		
	The assessment of the wares mentioned in Nos. 884, 885, and 887 is not affected by the presence (in such wares) of linings, paddings, or similar adjuncts composed of textile materials, nor by combination with insignificant portions of celluloid (e. g., where in ornamental wares, small celluloid plates are used to form the base of ornamental buttons, or as protective covering for pictures).		
	Ornamental, decorative, and other articles of luxury, which are manufactured from materials other than gilt, silvered, nickeled, or lacquered base metals, or alloys of such metals, and are at the same time finely wrought and combined with materials other than those mentioned in No. 887 of the general tariff, shall not be assessed according to that number, but according to their quality in other respects.		
	(3) The mere fact that the metal parts of ornamental, decorative, and other articles of luxury have had their decorative quality imparted to them by simple pressure (punching, stamping), or by casting, shall not be a reason for treating such articles as "finely wrought" in the sense of No. 887. On the other hand, all wares to which additional fineness has been imparted through their metal parts being subjected to some subsequent process of labor, shall be treated as "finely wrought" wares, and this applies more especially to all chased, engine-turned, incrusted, engraved, etched, enameled, and artistically painted wares.		
	(4) By varnished wares in imitation of gold are meant those which, by means of a transparent colored coating have been made to look like wares of gold or silver; wares which are gold or silver colored, either by nature or by reason of their having received a coating of metal foil, shall not be treated as varnished in imitation of gold.		
	(5) Articles of household use (e. g., coffee, tea, and dinner services, bowls, bottle stands and glass stands, sugar basins, bread baskets, knife, fork, and spoon sets, smoking and writing stands, cigar,		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVII.—BASE METALS, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued.		
	H.—Manufactures, not included under Sections A to G, of base metals or alloys thereof—Continued.		
887	Ornamental, decorative, and other articles of luxury entirely or partly made of base metals or alloys thereof, finely worked—Con. "Cloisonné" ware, etc.—Continued. **cigarette, and tobacco jars, ash trays, heating apparatus [for table use], candlesticks, lamps, and fire-screens) shall not be treated as articles of ornament or luxury in the sense of No. 887. Articles which neither serve exclusively for household use, nor come within the description of articles of ornament, toilet, or knickknackery (e. g., table centers, jars, vases, flower stands, paper weights, card trays, and lighting appliances) shall not be treated as articles of decoration or luxury in the sense of No. 887, except their shape and quality be such as to adapt them primarily for decorative purposes.**		
888	Thread of base metals or alloys thereof (except aluminum thread), as also lace wares thereof (trimmings, ribbons, cords, and braids), tissues and button-makers' wares (with or without foundation of wood, bone, horn, or leather), not mixed with other threads, if the core consists—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Entirely or partly of silk, artificial silk, or floss silk.....	250.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
	Of other textile materials.....	150.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 18; casks, 18; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
889	Corset stays and similar wares of base metal or of alloys thereof, entirely or partly covered or spun round with thread or wares thereof.....	120.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 20; casks, 20; hampers, 15; bales, 9.*		
890	Wire of base metals or alloys thereof:		
	Coated, enveloped, covered, or plaited round with threads wholly or partly of silk, artificial silk, or floss silk, combined or not with other materials.....	36.00	.....
	Coated, enveloped, covered, plaited round, or otherwise combined with other materials.....	15.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
	Note.—Braids, plaited and other wares of the above kinds of wire will be assimilated thereto for tariff purposes.		
891	Pneumatic bells; phonographs, including electrical machines in combination therewith; cases of mathematical instruments; polariscopes; compasses; calculating machines and typewriters; electrical machines: models of machinery and ships, of base metals or of alloys thereof; pedometers and other pocket mechanisms without clockwork; other mechanisms, as also automatic measuring and registering devices without clockwork; balances of precision, automatic balances and automatic vending machines, all these so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of combinations with other materials.....	60.00	.....
	Phonographs, including electrical machines in combination therewith; planimeters, integrators, hydrometrical instruments (instruments for measuring the speed of water, register gauges), patent logs; all these of base metals or alloys thereof, without clockwork, and in so far as they do not become subject to higher rates of duty by reason of combinations with other materials.....	.....	[a] 40.00
	Tare: *Cases—Typewriters, 57; other, 15. Casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
	Note.—Surgical instruments which are used directly for the performance of surgical operations, as well as astronomical, optical, mathematical, chemical, and physical instruments which are used exclusively for scientific purposes and are not articles of industrial or ordinary use, are admitted free of duty.		
	General notes to Sections B to H (Nos. 844 to 891).—(1) Sheets of base metals or alloys thereof, less than 0.25 millimeter in thickness, will pay duty as metal foil if there are different rates of duty provided for foil and sheet metal, so far as they do not come under the headings of imitation gold or silver leaf by reason of their similarity thereto.		
	(2) The duty on sheets cut otherwise than rectangularly will be increased by 25 per cent. Corrugated sheets of metal and such sheets pierced or perforated, with molded, pressed, or such like ornamentations, and also sheets obviously prepared for special purposes, will be treated as manufactured articles.		
	(3) Statues (including busts, reliefs, and figures of animals at least life size) will be admitted free of duty, so far as they are works of art.		

[a] The conventional rate applies, in the case of imports from the United States, only to phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, etc., and electrical machines combined therewith.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVIII.—MACHINERY, ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS, VEHICLES, AND VESSELS.		
	A.—Machinery.		
892	Steam locomotives, running on rails:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Tender locomotives, the engine weighing 10,000 kilos or less	11.00	
	Tender locomotives, the engine weighing more than 10,000 kilos; locomotives without tenders	9.00	
	Tenders for locomotives	5.00	
893	Steam locomotives, not running on rails, including steam rollers; steam locomobiles, traction or not:		
	Weighing 6,000 kilos or less net	9.00	
	Weighing more than 6,000 kilos net	8.00	
894	Steam engines, steam turbines, water-power machinery (turbines, water wheels, water-pressure engines), combustion or explosion motors, hot-air and compressed-air motors, and other motive machinery not specially distinguished (except electric motors), combined or not with dynamos, pumps, hammers, blowing machines, freezing machinery, conveying machinery; also fixed, portable, or floating dredgers, pile-driving machines, and cranes:		
	Weighing net 40 kilos or less	100.00	
	Weighing net over 40 kilos up to 100 kilos	60.00	
	Weighing net over 100 kilos up to 200 kilos	38.00	
	Weighing net over 200 kilos up to 500 kilos	25.00	
	Weighing net over 500 kilos up to 1,000 kilos	18.00	
	Weighing net over 1,000 kilos up to 2,500 kilos	13.00	
	Weighing net over 2,500 kilos and up to 5,000 kilos	10.00	
	Weighing net over 5,000 kilos and up to 50,000 kilos	7.00	
	Weighing net over 50,000 kilos and up to 100,000 kilos	5.50	
	Weighing net over 100,000 kilos	3.50	
	Explosion motors for motor bicycles weighing 40 kilos or less		75.00
	Steam engines, steam turbines, water turbines, combustion and explosion motors, power (other than electromotive) machinery in combination with pumps (including drainage machines) or freezing machines, cranes:		
	Weighing over 500 kilos up to 1,000 kilos		11.00
	Weighing over 1,000 kilos up to 2,500 kilos		7.50
	Weighing over 2,500 kilos up to 5,000 kilos		6.00
	Weighing over 5,000 kilos up to 50,000 kilos		5.00
	Weighing over 50,000 kilos up to 100,000 kilos		4.50
	Weighing over 100,000 kilos		3.50
	Hydraulic engines:		
	Weighing, net, each, over **1,000 kilos and up to 2,500 kilos**		8.00
	Weighing, net, each, over **2,500 kilos and up to 5,000 kilos**		6.50
	Weighing, net, each, over **5,000 kilos and up to 50,000 kilos**		5.50
	Weighing, net, each, over **50,000 kilos and up to 100,000 kilos**		5.00
	Steam engines in combination **with hammers, blowing machines,** including ventilating **machines, conveying machines:**		
	Weighing, net, each, over **5,000 kilos and up to 50,000 kilos**		5.00
	Weighing, net, each, over **50,000 kilos and up to 100,000 kilos**		4.50
	Other machines belonging to **this Tariff No.:**		
	Weighing, net, each, over **1,000 kilos and up to 2,500 kilos**		10.00
	Weighing, net, each, over **2,500 kilos and up to 5,000 kilos**		8.00
	Weighing, net, each, over **5,000 kilos and up to 50,000 kilos**		6.00
	Weighing, net, each, over **50,000 kilos and up to 100,000 kilos**		5.00
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 6.*		
	Note.—Steam engines for **use in shipbuilding, together** with the paddle wheels **and screw propellers pertaining** thereto, are admitted **duty free.**		
895	Sewing machines (including cross-stitch [hand-embroidery] machines), and knitting machines to be worked by hand, without stands, top parts of sewing machines (including cross-stitch machines) and of knitting machines; also parts thereof (except needles)	35.00	
	Knitting machines to be worked by hand, without stands, top parts of knitting machines, also parts thereof, except needles		12.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
896	Sewing machines (including cross-stitch [hand-embroidery] machines), and knitting machines firmly attached to stands or to be driven by motors	20.00	
	Knitting machines firmly fixed to stands, or intended to be worked by motive power		8.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
897	Stands for sewing machines (including cross-stitch [hand-embroidery] machines) and knitting machines, and parts of such stands (including the table tops or tables belonging thereto)	5.00	
	Stands for knitting machines, also parts of such stands, including the table tops or tables belonging thereto		5.00

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVIII.—MACHINERY, ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS, VEHICLES, AND VESSELS—Cont'd.		
	A.—Machinery—Continued.		
898	Machines and parts of machines firmly attached to card clothing:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Weighing less than 200 kilos	20.00	20.00
	Weighing 200 kilos or over		15.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
899	Other machines for the preparatory processes in textile manufacture; machines for spinning and twisting, including machines for winding, reeling, and spooling the spun thread; also machines for the preparation of the spun thread for weaving	6.00	4.00
	Note.—Warp-dressing machines, together with the rollers (of copper or copper alloy) pertaining thereto, come under this category.		
	Note.—Carding machines not firmly attached to card clothing come under No. 899.		
900	Looms	5.00	4.00
	Note.—Warp staff and Jacquard arrangements for looms, if imported separately, will be treated as looms.		
901	Curtain, lace, and tulle making machines	10.00	.....
	Knitting frames	10.00	10.00
	Embroidering machines (except cross-stitch machines)	10.00	8.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
902	Dressing (finishing) machines (machines for the improvement of yarns and tissues), so far as they are not included under No. 874; machines for washing and chemical cleaning	6.00	.....
	Machinery for dressing yarns and tissues of wool and other animal hair, except that mentioned under No. 874	.....	4.50
903	Fire engines of all kinds; pumps to be worked by men or animals	7.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
904	Machines for working metals, wood, or stone; steam and hydraulic forging presses; riveting machines and mechanical hammers (drop, pneumatic, and spring hammers, and other hammers driven by transmitted power):		
	Weighing each 250 kilos or less, net	20.00	12.00
	Weighing over 250 and up to 1,000 kilos, net	12.00	8.00
	Weighing over 1,000 and up to 3,000 kilos, net	8.00	6.00
	Weighing over 3,000 and up to 10,000 kilos, net	6.00	5.00
	Weighing over 10,000 kilos, net	4.00	4.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
905	Plows to be driven by mechanical motive power with or without their motive machinery; reaping machinery	4.00	4.00
906	Other machinery not specially mentioned:		
	Weighing, each, 40 kilos or less, net weight	15.00	.....
	Weighing, each, more than 40 kilos and up to 100 kilos, net weight	12.00	.....
	Weighing, each, more than 100 kilos and up to 200 kilos, net weight	10.00	.....
	Weighing, each, more than 200 kilos and up to 400 kilos, net weight	9.00	.....
	Weighing, each, more than 400 kilos and up to 1,000 kilos, net weight	7.00	.....
	Weighing, each, more than 1,000 kilos and up to 5,000 kilos, net weight	5.50	.....
	Weighing, each, more than 1,000 kilos and up to 5,000 kilos, net weight	4.50	.....
	Weighing, each, more than 10,000 kilos, net weight	3.00	.....
	Blowing machines (including ventilating machines), machines for sorting, scouring, or crushing coal and ores, machines for molding coal briquettes, mortar-crushing machines, lifting machines (elevators), hoisting machinery (including conveying machinery), freezing machines, machines for polishing plate glass, machines for manufacturing and working beaver hat shapes; weighing, each, net:		
	More than 100 kilos and up to 200 kilos	.....	7.00
	More than 200 kilos and up to 400 kilos	.....	6.00
	More than 400 kilos and up to 1,000 kilos	.....	5.50
	More than 1,000 kilos and up to 5,000 kilos	.....	5.00
	Flour-mill machinery:		
	Weighing more than 400 kilos and up to 4,000 kilos	.....	5.00
	Weighing more than 4,000 kilos and up to 10,000 kilos	.....	4.00
	Bakers' and pastry-ware makers' machinery, machinery for testing raw materials:		
	Weighing each more than 1,000 kilos and up to 4,000 kilos, net	.....	5.00
	Pumps, including drainage machinery:		
	Weighing each, net, more than 100 and up to 200 kilos	.....	7.00
	Weighing each, net, more than 200 and up to 400 kilos	.....	6.00
	Weighing each, net, more than 400 and up to 4,000 kilos	.....	5.00
	Weighing each, net, more than 4,000 and up to 10,000 kilos	.....	4.00

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVIII.—MACHINERY, ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS, VEHICLES, AND VESSELS—Cont'd.		
	A.—Machinery—Continued.		
	Machines of all systems for separating the cream from milk (milk centrifugals, separators, radiators, etc.), weighing each, net:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	100 kilos or less		10.00
	More than 100 and up to 200 kilos		9.00
	More than 200 and up to 400 kilos		8.00
	More than 400 and up to 500 kilos		7.00
	Note.—By radiators are understood machines for separating cream in which the process of butter production directly follows the cream separating process.		
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
	Note to Nos. 894, 899, 900, 902, 904, 905, 908.—Importation at the treaty rates shall be permitted, subject to the conditions stated below, in the case of machines in separate parts, whether these various parts be imported in a single consignment or in a succession of consignments. All consignments of parts must be declared for clearance at one and the same custom-house within a fixed period, which the importer shall specify when declaring the first of such consignments, and which shall not exceed two months. When the whole, or a part of the sections of a machine are imported, the importer shall, when declaring the same, submit plans and drawings of the complete machine, together with a list setting out the principal component parts according to description, number, and weight, and an estimate of the aggregate weight of the subsidiary parts.		
	If, after certain parts of a machine have already been passed by the customs authorities, the remaining parts shall not have arrived within the stipulated period, then the parts which have already been imported shall pay duty as "parts of machines imported separately," or, in the event of the tariff not providing distinct rates of duty for such, then they shall pay duty according to the materials of which they are composed, respectively. The mere fact that a single subsidiary part of a machine is missing shall not, however, necessarily entail refusal on the part of the customs authorities to accept the rate of duty fixed for the complete machine.		
	Until all the parts of a machine shall have been passed by the customs authorities, the said authorities shall be entitled to require security for the payment of any higher rate which might ultimately become payable, and to affix marks of identification to the parts already imported. The authorities in question shall, moreover, be empowered, after the machine has been assembled, to undertake an inspection of the same (at the importer's cost) with a view to convincing themselves that the whole of the parts belong to this machine.		
	Duplicate or spare parts of machines shall always pay duty separately.		
	B.—Electro-technical products.		
907	Dynamos, electric motors, rotary transformers, as well as finished armatures and brushes; static transformers and reaction coils:		
	Weighing each 500 kilos or less, net	9.00	9.00
	Weighing each over 500 and up to 3,000 kilos, net	7.00	6.00
	Weighing each over 3,000 and up to 10,000 kilos, net	6.00	5.00
	Weighing each over 10,000 kilos, net	6.00	4.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 894.*		
	Note.—Machines firmly attached to dynamo generators or motors are subject to duty according to the rates of the section for machinery.		
	Note.—Transformers with oil filling for insulating purposes come under No. 907.		
908	Storage batteries and their electrodes:		
	Not combined with celluloid, similar molding materials, or vulcanite	6.00	
	Combined with celluloid, similar molding materials, or vulcanite.	24.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; hampers, 15; bales, 6.*		
909	Electric cables incased in a protective cover of metal, in the form of sheet, wire, or the like, for conducting electric currents, and intended to be laid under water or in the earth	8.00	
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 6.*		

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVIII.—MACHINERY, ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS, VEHICLES, AND VESSELS—Cont'd.		
	B.—Electro-technical products—Continued.		
910	Arc lamps and cases for the same:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Arc lamps	40.00	.....
	Complete cases for arc lamps in combination with glass globes covered with network or not; reflectors; searchlights	20.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
911	Electric incandescent lamps	80.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 40; casks, 40; hampers, 15.*		
912	Telegraph appliances, electrical; telephones; electric appliances for surgical and dental purposes, galvanic and dry batteries and thermo-electric couples	60.00	.....
	Electric appliances for illumination, transmission of power, or electrolysis; electric measuring, counting, and registering apparatus; rheostats and shunts; other electrical appliances not specially mentioned, and component parts of such articles:		
	Weighing 10 kilos or less	60.00	40.00
	Weighing more than 10 kilos and up to 25 kilos		30.00
	Weighing more than 25 kilos and up to 100 kilos		20.00
	Weighing more than 100 kilos and up to 500 kilos		8.00
	Weighing more than 500 kilos and up to 1,000 kilos		6.00
	Weighing more than 1,000 kilos		4.00
	Insulating coils, bells, and buttons, bobbins, keys, switches, and similar parts of electrical fittings of earthenware, porcelain, or glass, not combined with other materials, and not imported as parts of electrotechnical appliances separated in sections:		
	White	60.00	10.00
	Colored		20.00
	Insulating appliances (bobbins, safety boxes, tubes, disks, rings, and the like) of asbestos, asbestos paste, mica or micanite, for electrotechnical purposes	60.00	15.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
	Note to Section B.—The nature and condition of the material used for electrotechnical products has no effect upon the tariff classification for duty.		
	On incandescent electric lamps and filaments for such lamps, dutiable according to the component material, on mercury vapor lamps and similar electric arc lamps (including burners for same), as well as on electric arc-lamp pencils dutiable according to the component material, the internal tax is to be levied in addition to the import duty.		
	C.—Vehicles and vessels.		
	Vehicles intended to run on rails:		
913	In combination with motive machinery (except steam locomotives)	10.00	.....
914	Without motive machinery—		
	Freight cars, covered or not	5.00	1.00
	Passenger cars without leather work or upholstery; service cars	7.50	.....
	Passenger cars with leather work or upholstery; tram cars for passengers; cars of all kinds for single rails	12.00	....
	Note to Nos. 913 and 914.—Bodies of cars, car trucks with sets of wheels, and also the bodies of cars attached to trucks without sets of wheels are subject to duty according to their class as finished carriages. So far as they are not recognizable as belonging to a particular class of carriage, they will be treated as freight cars.		
915	Vehicles not intended to run on rails (except water craft), combined with motive machinery (motor cars and motor cycles):		
	Weighing each 50 kilos or less, net	150.00	a 100.00
	Weighing each over 50 and up to 100 kilos, net	120.00	a 75.00
	Weighing each over 100 and up to 250 kilos, net	90.00	a 70.00
	Weighing each over 250 and up to 500 kilos, net	60.00	40.00
	Weighing each over 500 and up to 1,000 kilos, net	40.00	25.00
	Weighing each over 1,000 kilos, net	20.00	15.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 912.*		
	Note.—When the vehicles specified in No. 915 are imported in knocked-down condition it is agreed conventionally that the rules relative to the customs treatment of such machines shall apply.		

a For motor cycles.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVIII.—MACHINERY, ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS, VEHICLES, AND VESSELS—Cont'd.		
	C.—Vehicles and vessels—Continued.		
	Vehicles not intended to run on rails (except water craft), without motive machinery:		
916	Cycles, including those intended for the transport of goods or persons, or constructed so as to allow of the attachment of other vehicles	*Marks.* 150.00	*Marks.* 100.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 918.*		
917	Carriages—		
	Four-wheeled, with not more than 4 fixed seats—		
	Without cover—		
	Weighing 150 kilos or less, net weight	a 60.00	a 60.00
	Weighing more than 150 kilos, net weight	a 100.00	a 100.00
	With cover	a 150.00	a 150.00
	Four-wheeled, with more than 4 fixed seats—		
	Without cover	a 180.00	a 150.00
	With cover	a 200.00	a 160.00
	Two-wheeled, without regard to the number of fixed seats—		
	Without cover—		
	Weighing 150 kilos or less, net weight	a 60.00	.....
	Weighing more than 150 kilos	a 100.00	.....
	With cover	a 150.00	.....
	Notes.—(1) Folding seats are not reckoned as fixed seats. The box (driver's) seat is not to be counted as one of the fixed seats.		
	(2) Wooden carriage bodies without the trucks shall be treated as wooden wares according to their character, even though they are fitted with iron mounts; nor shall they be dutiable as passenger carriages, even where the hinge-fastened covers and the sloping footboard of the driver's seat (which is securely fastened to the iron clasps traversing the carriage body) have already been fixed in position or where the wooden panels of the doors have been covered with coarse blocks of wood or with jute tissue or sheet iron in order to strengthen them or keep them from splitting.		
	(3) Four-wheeled carriages fitted together in the rough pay one-fourth the duty on similar carriages finished. By carriages in the rough are meant those which, though provided with all the parts and fittings necessary in order to enable the carriages to be used (springs, axles, wheels, fore frame, brake, whiffle trees, and parts for attaching the traces, etc.), are neither colored, varnished, polished, covered with leather nor upholstered (nor contain loose cushions).		
	(4) Carriage rugs, lamps, chests, and similar articles imported with carriages and intended to be fitted securely to or otherwise connected with the same shall be regarded as parts of carriages and not subject to duty separately.		
	(5) Carriages imported without trucks (chassis), motors, or wheels, and intended for the construction of motor cars, shall be treated as four-wheeled carriages, and shall be dutiable according to the treaty rates under No. 917 if in a finished state and at one-fourth of those rates if in the rough.		
918	Wagons and carts—		
	On springs, with covered body—		
	Rough, or covered with only one coat of oil or paint	a 50.00	.....
	Varnished, or with upholstery	a 75.00	.....
	On springs, with uncovered body—		
	Rough, or covered with only one coat of oil or paint	a 40.00	.....
	Varnished, or with upholstery	a 50.00	.....
	Without springs	a 25.00	.....
	Notes to Nos. 917 and 918.—(1) Carriages put together in the rough are to pay half the duties on completed carriages.		
	(2) Sledges for passengers are subject to duty as uncovered carriages with not more than 4 fixed seats.		
	(3) Sledges for carrying goods are subject to duty as carts without springs.		
	(4) Vehicles to be driven by hand or foot, as also handcarts, hand sledges, and hand cars, will pay duty according to the material of which made.		

a Each.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XVIII.—MACHINERY, ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS, VEHICLES, AND VESSELS—Cont'd.		
	C.—Vehicles and vessels—Continued.		
	Parts of cycles (except motive machinery and parts thereof):		
919	Of iron—	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Rough	40.00	25.00
	Worked	150.00	100.00
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
	Note.—The provisions of note 3, Part XVII, Section A, are to apply to these articles.		
920	Of other common metals or alloys of common metals, of wood, cork, vulcanite, horn, leather, celluloid, or similar molding materials; finished wheels for cycles	150.00	100.00
	Tare: *Cases—Cycle wheel fellies made of wood, 16; bronze nipples for cycles, 7; other, 13. Casks—Cycle wheel fellies made of wood, 16; other, 13. Hampers, 6. Bales—Cycle wheel fellies, 6.*		
	Vessels, including ordinary articles of equipment therefor, marine engines, and other motive machinery:		
921	Seagoing vessels	Free.	.....
922	Pleasure vessels for rivers and lakes—		
	With motive machinery	10.00	.....
	Without motive machinery	15.00	.....
923	Other vessels for rivers and lakes	Free.	a Free.
	Note to Nos. 899–908, 907, 915, 921–923.—The articles mentioned in these numbers of the tariff (machines, vehicles, etc.) may, on the following conditions, be imported also in separate pieces and nevertheless be classified for tariff purposes as complete articles of the same description. It is immaterial whether the parts of a single article are imported at the same time or at intervals of time, or in separate consignments, or loaded on one or on several wagons. The absence of accessory parts or even of certain principal parts (fly wheels, axles, pillows, bedplates, or the like) is also of no consequence. If the duty varies according to the weight of the article, duty will be levied on the total weight thereof without regard to the missing parts. All partial consignments must be presented for clearance at the same custom-house within a space of time to be fixed at the time of presentation of the first consignment, but not exceeding six months. The declaration of importation of a complete consignment imported in separate pieces of a first partial consignment must be accompanied by a plan or drawing of the entire article, and also by a list of the principal parts, indicating their nature and the weight of each. The approximate total weight of the accessory parts must also be mentioned. If, after the importation of one or more partial consignments, the rest is not presented for clearance within the time allowed, the parts already introduced will pay duty at the appropriate rates, or, if the tariff provides no special duties, according to the material of which they are composed. The customs are entitled to demand, until the final clearance of the last partial consignment, a guarantee for the payment of duties at the highest rates leviable and to furnish the imported pieces with marks of identification. They are also authorized, after the article has been put together, to convince themselves, by an examination made at the expense of the importer, that all the partial consignments really formed part of the said article. Spare and duplicate parts are always dutiable by themselves.		
924	Floating docks and pontoons, with or without machine equipment	5.00	.....
925	Vessels of all kinds, imported to be broken up	Free.	.....
	Note to Nos. 921 to 925.—Ships' fittings imported with the ships, but not belonging to the class of ordinary equipment, will pay duty at the rates imposed on such articles.		
	Part XIX.—FIREARMS, CLOCKS AND WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND TOYS.		
	A.—Firearms.		
926	Small arms of all kinds of common metals or of alloys of common metals, except military arms	90.00	60.00
	Air guns and military arms	90.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 6.*		

a Including all articles of equipment commonly used on such vessels, also steam and other engines, but excluding pleasure craft.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XIX.—FIREARMS, CLOCKS AND WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND TOYS—Cont'd.		
	A.—Firearms—Continued.		
927	Trigger guards, springs, cocks, and barrels, and parts thereof, as also other parts of small arms, except locks and breech bolts ("Verschlussstücke") of common metals or alloys of common metals:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
	Rough	6.00	6.00
	Wrought	24.00	24.00
	Barrels only bored and turned or roughly ground	.....	10.00
	Tare: *Cases—Polished iron barrels of weapons, 10; other, 13. Casks, 13. Hampers, 6.*		
	Note.—The provisions of note 3, Part XVII, Section A, apply to the above articles.		
928	Locks and breech bolts ("Verschlussstücke"), and parts thereof, for small arms:		
	Roughly worked	40.00	24.00
	Other	90.00	60.00
	Tare: *Cases, 15; casks, 15; hampers, 6.*		
	Note to Nos. 927 and 928.—Barrels and stocks for small arms with locks, lock cases, or breech bolts ("Verschlussstücke") fitted to them or packed up with them are to pay duty according to No. 926.		
	Notes to Section A.—(1) Articles included in this section which are combined with materials subject to higher rates of duty are to pay duty according to the latter.		
	(2) Firearms other than small arms are to pay duty according to the material of which made.		
	B.—Clocks and watches.		
929	Watches, including those with chimes:		
	In cases—		
	Of gold	a 3.00	a. 80
	Of silver, gilt or not, or provided with gilt rims, pendants, or knobs	a 1.50	a. 60
	Of common metals or alloys thereof, gilt or silvered or not, or provided with gilt or silvered rims, pendants, or knobs; of other materials	a 1.00	a. 40
	Note.—**Electrical watches are dutiable under No. 929.**		
930	Watch cases:		
	Of gold	a 1.50	a. 40
	Of silver, or of common metals or alloys thereof, gilt or not, or provided with gilt rims, pendants, or knobs, of other materials	a. 75	
	Note.—If watch cases are imported in pieces but ready to be put together, backs will pay half and rims (with bezels or not) and bezels each a quarter of the duty on entire watch cases. So-called "false" watch cases and other parts pay duty according to the material of which made.		
	Note to Nos. 929 and 930.—Watches and watch cases plated with gold or silver will be dutiable as gilt or silvered.		
931	Mechanism for watches, complete, and rough works	a 1.50	a. 40
932	Steel mainsprings and balances for watches	60.00	60.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 928.*		
933	Parts of watches of common metals or alloys thereof not previously mentioned:		
	Watch springs of steel; balance of bronze or brass	200.00	60.00
	Other parts of watches, even gilt or silvered, or plated with gold or silver, or in combination with other materials, in so far as they may not be dutiable at higher rates by reason thereof		120.00
	Note.—**Pendants, rings, and key caps are dutiable under No. 933 when they are obviously intended to form parts of watches.**		
	Tare: *Same as No. 928.*		
934	Wall and standing clocks and all clocks not otherwise mentioned, driven by springs, with or without chimes; pocket and other counting mechanism, also automatic measuring and registering devices, combined with clockwork; all these so far as they are not subject to higher rates of duty on account of combination with other materials	200.00	.....
	Electrical wall and standing clocks, not specially mentioned, with movements worked by electricity; also similar clocks with chimes; all these in so far as they are not subject to higher rates by reason of combination with other materials	.....	100.00

a Each.

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Rates of import duty—Continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	General rate of duty.	Conventional rate of duty.
	Part XIX.—FIREARMS, CLOCKS AND WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND TOYS—Cont'd.		
	B.—Clocks and watches—Continued.		
	Hydrometrical instruments (for registering rapidity of flow, and water gauges), also speed registers for vehicles, combined with clockwork, of base metal or of alloys thereof, in so far as they are not subject to higher rates by reason of combination with other materials.....	*Marks.*	*Marks.* 40.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 928.*		
935	Clockwork, of base metals or alloys thereof, for clocks included in No. 934; also parts of such clocks, of base metals or alloys thereof, except cases and weights belonging to clocks, but not imported at the same time, which pay duty according to the material of which made.....	60.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 928.*		
936	Tower clocks and parts thereof, of base metals or alloys thereof, with the exception of weights and chains for such weights belonging to the clock mechanism, but not imported at the same time, which pay duty according to the material of which made.....	10.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 10; hampers, 6.*		
	C.—Musical instruments.		
937	Organs (with pipes).....	25.00	20.00
	Tare: *Cases, 25; casks, 25; bales, 9.*		
938	Harmoniums.....	40.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 937.*		
939	Pianos of all kinds.....	40.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 937.*		
940	Piano mechanism and keyboards.....	55.00	.....
	Tare: *Same as No. 937.*		
941	String instruments, to be played by hand or bow.....	30.00	20.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 937.*		
942	Wind instruments.....	35.00	20.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 937*		
943	Musical boxes:		
	Without case, weighing 500 grams or less.....	25.00	20.00
	Other.....	40.00	30.00
	Apparatus for mechanical repetition of musical pieces.....	40.00	25.00
	Note.—**Parts of musical boxes, obviously recognizable as such, also alarm bells for alarm clocks (without mechanism) are dutiable as musical boxes.**		
	Tare: *Mechanical toys without cases, of a net weight of 500 grams or less per piece: Cases of soft wood, 14. Others, same as No. 937.*		
944	Musical instruments, not specially mentioned:		
	Concertinas.....	30.00	20.00
	Other.....		24.00
	Tare: *Same as No. 937.*		
945	Strings (cut into lengths):		
	Catgut, also imitation.....	50.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 10; casks, 16; hampers, 13; bales, 6.*		
	Wound around with wire of all kinds.....	100.00	.....
	Tare: *Cases, 13; casks, 13; hampers, 6.*		
	Notes to Section C.—The nature and quality of the material used for musical instruments does not affect the tariff classification thereof.		
	Parts of musical instruments, recognizable as such, will, if not specially mentioned, pay duty as the musical instruments of which they form part.		
	Wooden parts of musical instruments are, however, to be tariffed according to material, in so far as the duty which they would thus pay is lower than the duty on the instruments of which they form part.		
	Articles necessary for playing on musical instruments will be treated as parts thereof, e. g., violin bows, drumsticks, etc.		
	Wire strings, except those covered, will be treated as wire.		
	D.—Toys.		
946	Toys of all kinds and parts thereof; also Christmas tree decorations..	10.00	10.00
	Tare: *Cases, 16; casks, 16; bales, 6.*		

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Nitrobenzol	246
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Nut crackers	836
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Nuts:	
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Beechnuts	14
Elipé	16
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For medicinal uses	72
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Cake	193
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On glass	764, 767
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Palm nut oil	171
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Palmitic acid	250
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Pans, kitchen, iron	808
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Combined with textiles	659
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Old	673
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Pipes:	
Flange	877
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Of shavings	587
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Of whalebone	609
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Of lead	851
Of nickel	865
Of silver	772, 773
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	Tariff No.
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Plows:	
Iron	816
With mechanical power	905
Plowshares, iron	808
Plumes, of horse or buffalo hair	597
Plums	47, 48
Plush:	
Of cotton	446–448
Of materials included in sec. 5D	491
Of silk	404
Of wool and other animal hair	431
Pods, artificial	523
Polariscopes	891
Polishes, shoe	261, 262
Polishing stones	263, 694, 695
Polishing substances, mineral	225
Polishing paper	662
Pomades:	
Perfumed	355
For polishing	263
Pomegranates	51, 54
Pontoons	924
Poppy seed	14
Poppy-seed oil	166, 167
Porcelain	733
Clay	223
Porphyry	682, 685, 685–687, 690–692
Portfolios, paper	668
Portland cement	230
Potash	290
Alum	298
Blood-lye salts of	308
Caustic	289
Chlorate of	293
Chromate and bichromate of	305
Lye	289
Manganate and permanganate of	306
Nitrate of	304
Raw, from beet-root molasses	291
Soap	254, 256
Sulphate and phosphate of	295
Potassium:	
Bromide of	285
Cyanide of	308
Ferrocyanide and ferricyanide of	308
Hydroxide of	289
Iodide of	284
Oxalate of	276
Potato:	
Diggers	816
Groats	175
Macaroni	200
Potatoes	23, 37
Pottery	721
Poudrette	359
Poultry	107
Pounce, gold and silver	222
Powder:	
Blasting	364
Dental	358
Perfumed	358
Soap	256
Pozzolana	229
Cement	230
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Press boards	651
Press cloths	432, 516
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Print cloths of rubber	581
Printer's ink	330
Printing type	853
Propyl alcohol	348
Prunus domestica (*Hauszwetschgen*)	47
Pulp wood	660
Pumice stone	225
Cloth	507
Paper	662
Pumps:	
Hand and power	903, 906
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Pyroxylin	363
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Rags	543
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Ramie	28, 470
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Raspberries	47
Vinegar	213
Rasps	812
Rattan	69, 642
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Reeds, weavers':	
Cane	643
Iron	819
Wood	624
Reflectors	910
Rennet	157
Reservoirs of iron, for gas, water, etc	803
Residues:	
From fatty oils	193
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From starch	194
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Wax	248
Resins	97
Cement	345
Oil	239
Soft	97
Spirits of	353
Resorcine	246
Retorts	725
Rheostats	912
Rhubarb	33, 36
Ribbons	412, 437, 469, 502, 775, 848, 883, 888
Rice	10, 163, 165
Rims for railway wheels	797
Rings for stoves, sheet iron	828
Riveting machines	904
Rivets, iron	820, 825
Roller skates, iron	831
Rollers:	
Forked	832
For pulleys	807
For sliding doors	832
Of nonmalleable iron	780
Road, steam	893
Root fibers, stripped	68
Roots:	
Chicory	26, 62
Cinnamon	67
Edible	24–26
For fuel	87
Medicinal	72
Nonedible	71
Rice	68
Suitable for coffee substitutes	62
Rope:	
Asbestos	706
Cotton	466
Horsehair	516
Old	543
Textiles comprised in sec. 5D	484
Wire—	
Copper	873
Iron	825
Roses	38
Essential oil of	353
Rosette nails (*Rosettenstiften*)	825
Roving, cotton	439
Rubber:	
Articles of	570–581
Dissolved	570
India	98
Hardened	584
Oil	352
Print cloths	581
Sheets	571–572, 579
Strips, unmanufactured	571, 572
Substitutes for	98
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	Tariff No.
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Rugs of vegetable materials	589
Rules	814
Rum	178,179
Rushes	68
Plaiting of	588
Rye	1
Saddlery, articles of	560
Safes, iron	834
Saffron	67
Sage leaves, dried	34
Sago and products thereof	175
Sal ammoniac, spirits of	271
Salep powder	175
Salt	280
Saltpeter	303
Salts:	
Spring	282
Not separately mentioned	317
Sand	221,222
Quartzose	226
Paper	662
Cloth	507
Molding	221
Santorin earth	229
Sauces	216
Sausages	114
Must	216
Savoy cabbage	33
Saws and saw blades	811
Scales	816,891
Scents, artificial	354
Schnitzel, beet root	195
Scoops, coal	808
Scrap iron	843
Screw cutters	813
Screws, iron	820,825
Sculptures and carvings:	
Of clay	727
Of starch, bassorin, etc	647
Of stone	690
Of wood	631
Scum, lime	221
Scythes	810
Sharpeners	695
Seal oil	131
Searchlights	910
Seaweeds	68
Sedge	96
Seed corns:	
Pierced	70
Manufactures thereof	646
Seeds:	
Agricultural	18-21
Edible	22,37,202,216
Forest	95
For industrial use	71
For medicinal use	72
Oleaginous	13-17
Sepia	318
Sesame	14
Oil	166,167
Sets of teeth	765
Sewing laces, leather	560
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	895-897
Shale oil	239
Sharpeners, scythe	695
Shavings, wood, for clarification of liquors	75
Shea nuts	16
Shears:	
Coarse	813
Fine	836
Sheep	104
Sheepskins	544
Sheet iron, corrugated	789
Shellac	97,342
Shellfish	119,124
Shells:	
For carving	70
For industrial uses	71
For medicinal uses	72
Of mollusks	156
Tortoise	156
Shields, horse	545
Shoes:	
Asbestos	708
Felt	513,527
Fish and reptile skins	555,556
Fur	565
Shoes—Continued.	
Leather	555,556
Plaited scraps of cloth or list	526
Rubber	577
Textile materials	527
Wood	528,529
Shovels	808
Shrubs, live	35
Shunts	912
Shutters and blinds, revolving, iron	838
Shuttles, iron	819
Sickles	810
Sieves:	
Of horsehair	516
Of other materials	689
Signals, railway, parts of	821
Silk and manufactures thereof	391-412,517
Silver and manufactures thereof	772-776
Sinews, animal	149,161
Sinew meal	239
Sirups	176
Dextrin	177
Grape	182
Size, starch	174
Skates	822
Skins:	
Birds'	149
For furriers' work	155,563
Of hares and rabbits, raw	154
For tanning	153,544
Slabs for flooring, of clay	728
Slag	227
In the form of bricks	704
Cement	230
Hammer	843
Slate:	
Cloth	505
Paper	662
Slate and manufactures thereof	233,684,685
Sleepers:	
Of iron	706
Of wood	98
Sleighs	913
Sliders, leather	560
Slippers	555
Slips for pickers	508
Sloes	67
Snaffles	836
Snails	130,124
Snuff	220
Soaps	254-256
Polishing	262
Soap paper	256
Soapstone	231,339
Crucibles	725
Socket pipes, copper or brass	817
Socks, cotton	480
Soda	287
Aluminate of	288
Bicarbonate of	288
Blood-lye salts of	288
Borate of (borax)	275
Caustic	280
Chromate and bichromate of	305
Sulphite of	287
Sulphate and bisulphate of	294
Soles of textile materials under sec. 5D	495
Somatose	217
Soy	216
Spades, iron	808
Spangles of gelatine	356
Spanners and other tightening tools	845
Spar, heavy	232
Sparterie	588
Manufactures of	541,594
Spectacles	757
Spelt	2
Spence metal	220
Spermaceti	142
Spices:	
Candied	207
Prepared for table	216
Not elsewhere enumerated	67
Spikes, iron	825
Spindles:	
Cane	663
Iron	813
Wood	624
Spinning machines	899

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	Tariff No.
Splints, plaster	460
Spokes, wooden	82
Sponges	159
Spools. *See* Bobbins.	
Spoons, tin	863
Spouts, gutter, of common stoneware	720
Springs:	
Buffer	824
Door	832
For firearms	927
For railway cars	824
Upholstery, of copper or brass wire	877
Wagon	824
Watch	933
Wire	825
Other	839
Sprouts of malt	197
Spurs, iron	830
Staircases and parts, of wood	628, 629
Stalks or stamens, for artificial flowers	523
Stamps, postage, canceled	673
Standpipes for water conduits	783
Star-aniseed	67
Starch, and manufactures thereof	173–175, 647
Sugar	177
Strainers, tea, of tin	863
Statuary:	
Marble, etc	690
Metal. *See* note 6 to sec. 17A and note 3 to secs. 17B to 17H.	
Staves	83
Staves, hoop	85
Stearin	250
Cotton	170
Molded work of	264
Steel, crucible (*see also* Iron)	784
Steps:	
Granite	685
For spindles, of nickel	867
Stereoscopes	757
Glasses for	755, 756
Sticks:	
Animal sinews	558
Cane	644
Walking	622
Wound round with gut strings	568
Stillingia seed	16
Stirrups, iron	830
Stock, paper	649, 650
Stockings, cotton	460
Stomachs of cattle	157
Stone, manufactures of	678–695, 698
Stonecutters' work	685–687
Stones:	
Glass	760–762
Grinding	263, 694, 695
Lithographic	683
Millstones	693
Paving	681
Precious	235, 678, 679
Touchstones, etc	694, 695
Semiprecious	235, 679
Sole, of clay	720
Other	234, 680
Stoneware:	
Articles of	730, 731
Fine	731
Stoppers, siphon, tin	863
Storage batteries	908
Storax	97
Stovepipes, sheet-iron	828
Stoves of clay	722
Straps, picking	560
Straw	27, 68
Hats	541
Paper	653
Plaits	588
Strawberries	47
Strawboard	651
Strings, also imitation	945
Stripe, igniting	370
Strontianite	227
Strontium, sulphate	232
Carbonate of	314
Structural iron	800
Stumps, wax	247, 249
Sugar	176, 177
Beet	176
Beets	25
Cane	69, 642
Coloring	177
Drainings	176
Milk	177
Sulphur	270
Sun glasses	756, 757
Superphosphates	362
Of gypsum	228
Sumach	94
Sweepers, carpet	597
Sweetmeats	202
Switches, parts of	821
Of stoneware, etc	912
Tablets, soup	113
Tacks:	
Iron	825–827
Wood	621
Taffetas, waxed	504
Talc	231
Tallow:	
Animal	129
Vegetable	171
Tamarinds and tamarind pulp	72
Tan bark	92
Lixiviated	87
Tannin, solid	317
Tanning extracts	384
Tanning materials, not separately enumerated	94
Tapes, leather, for dividers	560
Tapioca	175
Tar	239, 243, 244, 378
Tartar	311
Tartar emetic	312
Tartrate of soda	311
Tea	65
Paraguay	34
Teak wood	79
Teazles	71
Teeth:	
Animal	156
Artificial	765
Telegraph apparatus	912
Telephones	912
Telescopes	757
Tenders, locomotive	892
Textiles:	
Cellulose. *See* note 13 to sec. 5.	
Combined with rubber	580
Cotton	445–469
Of materials enumerated under sec. 5D	484–502
Silk, wholly or partly	401–412
Wool or hair	427–437
Textile materials, vegetable	28, 438, 470
Thimbles	836
Thomas phosphate meal	361
Thornstone	281
Threads:	
Of aluminum	848
Of glass	763
Of gold, imitation	883
Of nonprecious metals	888
Of silver	775
Of silver, imitation	883
Ties, railway:	
Iron	796
Wood	80
Tiles:	
Paving, of clay	716, 728
Perforated	713
Roofing, of clay	717, 718
Skylight, of glass	751
For wall facing	729
Tin, alloys, and manufactures thereof	860–863
Tin foil	863
Tin plate	788
Tin, roll	860
Tinctures	356
Tinder paper	370

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	Tariff No.
Tires:	
Rubber, for vehicles	578
For railway wheels	797
Tissues:	
Of aluminum threads	848
Of asbestos	707, 708
Bookbinders' cloth	503
Covered with grinding or polishing substances	507
Of horsehair	516
Of imitation gold	883
Of imitation silver	883
Of iron wire	825
Of nonprecious metals	888
Of rubber threads	580
Of silver threads	775
Tracing cloth	503
Waterproof	504–506
Of whalebone	609
Tobacco	29, 220
Seed	21
Toilet articles, gilt or silvered	884, 885, 887
Toluidine	246
Toluol	245
Tomatoes	33, 36, 216
Preserved	219
Tongs	813
Tools, not specified	815
Tooth washes	356
Torches:	
Antimony	369
Magnesium	369
Pitch	370
Wax	252
Zinc	369
Torchlights, wax	252
Tortoise shell and manufactures thereof	603, 604
Touchstones	694, 695
Tow, flax or hemp	28
Toys and parts thereof	946
Tracing cloth	503
Tracing paper	664
Tragacanth:	
Goods, prepared with sugar	202
Gum	97, 174
Sculptured, carved, and molded articles of	647
Train oil	131
Transformers, static and rotary	907
Traps, animal, iron	816
Trass	229
Trays, tea, of tin	863
Trees, live	38
Trimmings:	
Of beads of animal carving material	614
Of cotton	469
Of glass beads	761
Of materials included in sec. 5D	502
Of other vegetable carving material	645
Of silk	412
Of wooden beads	634
Of wool or other animal hair	437
Trinkets:	
Gilt	884, 887
Silvered	885, 887
Tripoli	225
Tropon	217
Troughs, cattle, of stoneware	720
Trunk-makers' wares	560
Tubers and roots	23–26
Tubes and pipes:	
Cardboard	651
Celluloid	639
Copper or brass	877
Cork waste	636
Drain	719
Glass	736
Iron	778, 779, 793–795
Nickel	867
Of common stoneware	720
Of fire clay	725
Other	719
Rubber	585
Tin	863
Tufa	229
Tulle:	
Cotton	452
Materials under sec. 5D	499
Tulle—Continued.	Tariff No.
Silk	466
Wool and other animal hair	438
Turbines	894
Turf	236
Turners' wares	628, 630, 631
Turpentine:	
Oil	353
Resins	97
Turtles	121, 124
Twine:	
Of cotton	486
Of materials enumerated in subdivision 5D	494
Type, printing, wooden	631
Typewriters	891
Ultramarine	329
Paper	664
Umbrellas	524, 525
Umbrellas and parasols, frames for	525
Underwear	518–520, note
Paper	666
Knitted or netted—	
Cotton	460
Sanitary crêpe	517–519
Wool or other animal hair	434
Upholstery, tissues for	402, 403, 429, 430, 445
Uppers, leather	536
Utensils:	
Of iron, for factories, etc	893
Ornamental, of clay	733
Of stoneware, for household	720
Valonia	94
Valves, iron, for boilers, etc	894, 895
Vanilla	67
Essence	212
Vanilline	254
Varnishes	341–343
Vaseline	258
Vehicles	913–918
Motor	91.
Velvet:	
Cotton	445–448
Of materials comprised in sec 5D	491
Silk	494
Wool and other hair	431
Vending machines, automatic	891
Veneers	615, 616
Ventilators, iron	822
Vermuth	184
Vessels	921–925
For rivers and lakes	922, 923
Vetches	12
Vienna lime	225
Vinasse	194
Vine cutters	812
Vinegar	187
Raspberry	213
Toilet	256
Vines	38
Vises	808
Vitriol	298, 297
Wadding	511, 512
Wafer capsules	281
Wafers:	
Of flour, etc	198, 201
Of gelatin	326
Sealing	288
Wall paper	668
Wash, distillers'	194
Washers for screws, iron	820
Wastes:	
Of apples, capable of use	45
From preparation of beeswax	248
From cotton spinning, bleached	426
Fats	130
Of fish	161
From manufacturing of glass	768
From gold working	709
Of iron	843
Of leather	589
Capable of being used as mineral colors	224, 226
Of pears, capable of use	45
From paper manufacturing	673
Of rice	193
From silver working	772
From smelting works	237
Of sponges	159

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Wastes—Continued.	Tariff No.
Of textiles (rags and tailors' cuttings)	543
Of manufactures of tobacco	220
Of wood (chips and other waste which can be used only as fuel)	87
Watches	929
Parts of	930–933
Water:	
Birch	59
Medicinal, not perfumed	386
Mineral	190
Other natural	191
Perfumed, containing ether or alcohol	356, 357
Wax:	
Bees	141, 247
Grafting	247
Insect	141, 247
Manufactures of	253
Mineral	241, 249
Sealing	344
Vegetable	73, 247
Weaving-frame leaves	819
Whalebone:	
Hats of	541
Horn	610
Raw	156
Strips and articles of	609
Wheat	2
Wheels:	
Iron—	
For cycles	920
For railways	797
Water	894
Wheelwrights' wares, not specified	628, 629
Whetstones	694, 695
Whey	133
Whips, riding	558
White of egg	138, 209, 372
Wicks	439, 468, 502
Wig makers' ware	530
Wind instruments	942
Window frames, wooden, and parts	628, 629
Windlasses, iron	807
Wine	180, 181, 185
Greek	182
Medicinal	184
Spirits of	178, 179
Yeast	188
Wings, birds'	149
Wire:	
Aluminium	846, 847
Barbed	825
Copper, and its alloys	871, 872

Wire—Continued.	Tariff No.
Gilt or silvered	882
Gold	769, 770
Iron	791, 792
Iron, covered with wire of copper, etc	871
Lead	852
Nickel	866
Covered with other material	890
Plaited and gauze	825
Covered with silk	890
Silver	774
Tin	862
Zinc	858
Witherite	227
Wood	72, 74–79, 86, 87, 91, 93, 615
Artificial. *See* note 1 to sec. 10B.	
Manufactures of	615–634
Tanning	93
Lixiviated	87
Wood meal or wool	89
Wood pulp	650
Wooden wares:	
Carved, fine	631
Coarse	630
Not specified	628, 629
Woodruff, dried	34
Wool	144, 413, 416
Artificial	414
Peat	28, 470
Pine needle	28, 470
Wool grease	130
Wool-yolk ash	290
Works, rough, for watches	931
Wormwood	71
Wrenches, adjustable	815
Xylol	245
Yarns:	
Of asbestos	706
Carded	424, 425
Of cotton	439–444
Of floss silk	398–400
Of materials enumerated in sec. 5D	472–483
Of wool or hair	417–426
Yeast	188–189
Yerba maté	34
Yolk of egg	137, 209
Zapon lac	343
Zinc:	
Alloys and mannufactures thereof	855–859
Chloride of	315
Oxide of	326
White	326, 335, 336

[Inclosure No. 5—Translation.]

TARIFF DECREE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, MARCH 29, 1910, RELATIVE TO TARIFF TREATMENT OF PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LAW RELATIVE TO THE APPLICATION OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF TO THE NATIVE PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have adopted.

The President of the Republic promulgates the law of which the text follows:

SOLE ARTICLE. The Government is authorized to grant by decree the lowest customs tariff on their entrance into France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, to the native products and merchandise of the United States of America and of the island of Porto Rico written in Table A, annexed to the present law.

It is authorized to maintain by decree, on entrance into France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions, to date from April 1, 1910, the application of the duties of the general tariff in force before this date, on the native products and merchandise of the

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United States of America and of the island of Porto Rico written in Table B, annexed to the present law.

The concessions granted in virtue of the present law shall be able to be withdrawn in whole or in part, by decree which shall be executed three months after its publication, in the case, when the native products and merchandise of France, Algeria, the French colonies and possessions should be subjected on their entrance into the United States or the island of Porto Rico, to duties superior to the custom-house tariff at the present time in force or to any custom-house treatment less favorable than that applied to the native products or merchandise of any other foreign country.

The present law deliberated on and adopted by the Senate and by the Chamber of Deputies, shall be executed as a law of the State.

Done at Paris, March 29, 1910.

A. FALLIERES.

For the President of the Republic:
The minister of commerce and of industry.

JEAN DUPUY.

The minister of agriculture.

J. RUAU.

The President of the council, minister of the interior and of worship, minister of foreign affairs, par interim.

ARISTIDE BRIAND.

The minister of finance.

GEORGES COCHERY.

The minister of the colonies.

GEORGES TROUILLOT.

TABLE A.

17 bis	Manufactured pork.
19	Preserved meats in boxes.
20	Extracts of meat in cakes or otherwise.
20 bis	Guts, fresh, dry, or salted.
26	Feathers.
30	Animal fats other than fish.
38	Honey.
59	Raw sponges.
68	Wheat, spelt and maslin.
72	Indian corn (maize).
76	Meal, semolina in grits (coarse flour) grains beaded or peeled.
84	Fresh table fruits.
85	Dry or dried table fruits.
88	Oily fruits and grains.
93	Sirups, bonbons, fruits preserved in sugar.
95	Preserves.
96	Coffee.
97	Cacao.
98	Chocolate.
99	Pepper.
100	Pimento.
101	Amomum and cardemons.
102	Cinnamon.
103	Cassia bark.
104	Nutmegs.
105	Mace.
106	Cloves.
107	Vanilla.
108	Tea.
Ex 110	Pure fixed oils.
	Palm oil.
	Cocoa, touloucouna, illipe and cabbage-tree oils.
	Castor oil and pulghère oil.
	Linseed oil.
	Oils of sesamum, of peanuts, and of cotton seed.
	Oils of soja and of maize.
	Other oils.
117	Balms.
Ex 127	Fruits and grains: Elder berries, bilberry, or whortleberry.
128	Ordinary woods, round, rough, squared, or sawed.
129	Pavements in wood delivered in pieces.
130	Staves.

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160.....Hops.
160 bis.....Lupulin of hops.
165 .....Bran of all kinds of grain.
166.....Oil cakes of oily grains, dregs, and hard crusts of olives.
174 ter.....Apples and pears crushed.
178 ter.....Emery applied on paper and on tissues, agglomerated in grindstones, stones, or all other forms whatever.
179 quater.....Infusorial earth or kieselguhr.
179 quinquies..Pumice stone.
190.....Coal.
197.....Petroleum, schist, and other mineral oils suitable for illuminating purposes.
198.....Heavy oils and residuum of petroleum and other mineral oils.
221.....Copper.
225.....Nickel.
Ex 238.....Oleic acid of animal origin, deglycerinated oils.
Ex 239.....Oxide of zinc.
257 bis.....Methylic alcohol or wood alcohol.
298.....Varnish.
Ex 300.....Spanish black and lampblack.
312.....Soaps, other than those of perfumery.
324.....Isinglass, whale tendons, and other like.
325.....Glue of bones, sinews, skin.
366 bis.....Thread of phormium tenax, manila hemp, or other filamentous vegetables not mentioned, not refined, pure, or mixed, phormium, hemp, etc., predominant in weight.
521 bis.....Ribbons inked or impregnated with a dye for writing machines, calculating machines, and apparatus for registry and for reproduction.
461 ter.....Reproducing paper for countertracing for crayon and called "carbon" for pen or typewriting machine.
461 quater.....Photograph paper albuminized, not sensitized (salted arrowroot).
Paper and films sensitized with salts of silver or of platen, in sheets or in rolls.
Carbon paper.
Paper sensitized with salts of iron (prussiate of iron, cyanofer, gallate, of iron).
Ex 476.....Skins prepared with the aid of a vegetable tanning, or hardened, curried, calfskin waxed or ready to be, but not having received any additions of hand work mentioned in the following paragraph.
Ex 480.....Boots with sewed leather soles.
505.....Steam engines fixed and engines for navigation always separated from their boilers, fixed steam pumps, different air and gas compressors, motors for gas, petroleum, alcohol, hot air, compressed air, and all other gaseous or explosive mixtures, and all other motors not mentioned.
512.....Road engines and rollers steam, petroleum, benzine, alcohol, compressors.
Locomotive engines.
513.....Tenders of locomotive steam engines.
521.....Presses and printing machines for typography and lithography, phototype, copper-plate engraving, and for all other kinds of impression upon paper, card, cardboard, wood, metal, celluloid, plastic substances, in black and in color, flat, deep cut, or in relief.
522.....Agricultural machines (not including motors).
525.....Machine tools.
525 ter.....Writing, calculating machines, recording boxes, and their detached pieces.
525 quater.....Rinsing, corking, machines, for filling capsules, for filling bottles.
525 quinquies..Lading apparatus for tall furnaces, furnace mouths of tall furnaces; pockets for casting, blenders for casting; converters of steel works, wagons of metal; trains of different rolling mills; carrying rollers, scrapers rolling mills; apparatus for lading Martin ovens.
526 quinquies..Uncovered boilers, gasometers, recipients, in sheet iron, in nongalvanized steel. Radiators for hot-air stoves, chafing dishes, for gas, petroleum, alcohol.
533.....Detached pieces of machines, of check and transmission, wheel houses in forged or cut iron or steel, in cast iron or steel, in malleable brass and detached frames, carriers of frames of automobiles in sheet iron, molded or welded.
535.....Detached pieces of copper pure or alloyed with all metals, cast, molded, forged (pads, cocks, and accessory apparatus for water, gas, and steam, etc.).
535 bis.....Detached pieces of machines and of transmission, not mentioned, of two or several metals, such as iron, cast steel, copper, pure or alloyed, with all the metals mentioned in the preceding articles, such as pads, cocks, and accessory apparatus for water, gas, and steam.
535.....Tools, with handles or not, in brass, in iron or in steel.
539.....Stereotypes, plates and corners for impression on paper other than of hangings, with or without design.
556.....Works in tempered bronze (hardened by running in shell).
558 ter.....Ironworks of carriages and especially those entering into the construction of the rolling stock of railroads (including the buffers of shock and traction hooks).
559.....Locks.
559 bis.....Padlocks.
568.....Household articles and all articles in iron, in steel, or in black sheet iron, not mentioned.
569.....Coffee mills with wooden boxes, in bronze or in sheet iron. Articles of domestic economy: Meat press, meat chopper, preserve presses, small household pumps, etc.
592.....Furniture other than in bent wood, other than seats, veneered or counter veneered; pieces and isolated parts in every kind of wood.
593.....Furniture, stuffed and recovered of every kind.
Ex. 604.....Upright pianos.
Ex. 605.....Pneumatic apparatus and others to serve for playing mechanically the harmonium or piano with the aid of perforated cardboard or paper, worked by pedals, mechanical or electrical motors, independent of the instrument which they must cause to function, and placed in the interior or on the outside of the latter.
Perforated cardboards.
Perforated papers.
Harmonic strings or for other uses.
Ex. 614.....Railroad cars upholstered or not upholstered, for ordinary roads, for railroads; passenger cars.
614 bis.....Automobile cars.
Ex. 620.....Sheets in pure rubber not vulcanized.
Threads of vulcanized rubber.

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TABLE B.

86.....Preserved or pickled fruits.
282.....Chemical products not mentioned.
Ex. 461.....Paper or card other than the paper called "de fantaisie."
Machine-made paper above 30 grams the square yard.
Sulphurated paper or resembling sulphurated.
Paper or card called fantasy, layer of white or color, marbled, printed in chints, embossed, enameled, stamped, paraffined, pinked, prepared with oil or with essence, prepared for decalcomania, coated, colored or marbled by machinery (Diana process or similar).
Paper partially or wholly recovered with any metal whatsoever, whether in leaf or in powder.
Ex. 476.....Skins prepared with the aid of vegetable tanning or tawed, curried.
Calfskins and other large skins dyed or darkened in the bath or by brush, glossy, grained, checkered, printed, dressed like morocco, given a luster or dull finish.
Sheepskins, prepared or not in Europe, with the raw skin from beyond the sea, not curried, dyed, dull or glossy, for lining of boots and shoes.
Prepared skins shammied or prepared like parchment, dyed or not, tawed, dyed.
Prepared Hungarian skins and others not mentioned, not dyed.
Ex. 479.....Uppers of boots, ladies' boots, Bottillons (small boots), gaiters, molletières, greaves, vamps, opera-hats (blocked or not), quarters in calf, cow, horse, goat or kid, in leather not varnished.
Ex. 480.....Boots with leather soles nailed or wood soles.
Ex. 490.....Trunks in wood or in cardboard recovered in leather.
491.....Morocco leather manufacture.
491 bis.....Album covers for collections, such as photographs, postage stamps, post cards, etc., in skin, wood, cloth, paper plain and decorated, and others.
491 ter.....Albums for collections, such as photographs, postage stamps, post cards, etc.
Ex. 492.....Articles in skin or in natural or artificial leather.
Other objects not mentioned.
Ex. 494.....Peltry wrought or made up.
525 bis.....Machines for the flour trade, cylinder mills, machines for the manufacture of food pastes; apparatus for lifting; pulleys for transmission; scales; weighing machines; fixed material of railroads and street railroads; presses.
532.....Pieces of machinery and of transmission in cast bronze, not malleable, turned, polished or adjusted.
Ex. 549.....Fine cutlery. Table knives with ivory, shell, or pearl handles. Others.
Ex. 567.....Iron or steel tubes of all diameters, lined or soldered for recovering and tubes of an inside diameter of more than 100 millimeters, soldered by any process whatsoever.
572 bis.....Tools in pure copper or alloyed with zinc or tin, with handles or not.
602 bis.....Articles of turned work.
Ex. 614.....Carriages.—Carriages for roads not railed. Carriages properly called.
Wagons of commerce, of agriculture, and of transport of merchandise.
614 bis.....Velocipedes and pieces of velocipedes.
Ex. 620.....Straps, pipes, clack-valves, or other works in rubber, in gutta-percha, pure or mixed, supple or hardened, combined or not with tissues or other substances.
Ex. 644.....Common brushes mounted in wood.
646.....Articles of toy trade and their detached pieces worked.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

DISPATCH OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA RELATIVE TO ADMISSION OF AMERICAN PORK PRODUCTS INTO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
Vienna, May 10, 1910.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a note (with translation) received from the foreign office, informing me that the Austro-Hungarian customs-houses at Bodenbach-Tetschen, Trieste, and Fiume have, in accordance with the agreement made by the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, been informed of the new regulations for the admission of pork products from the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. C. KERENS.

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the esteemed note No. 377 of March 23, 1910, the American embassy communicated to this ministry the proclamation of the President of the United States of America, whereby the American

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Government from April 1, 1910, guaranteed a minimum tariff to imports from Austria-Hungary.

The undersigned begs to inform the chargé d'affaires of the United States of America, Mr. George Barclay Rives, that the customs-houses at Bodenbach-Tetschen, Trieste, and Fiume have, in accordance with the agreement made by the imperial and royal ambassador at Washington, been informed of the new regulations for the admission of pork products from the United States of America.

While the undersigned will not fail, at a later date, to inform the chargé d'affaires of the United States of America of the exact terms of the regulations whereby pork products are admitted from the United States of America, he avails himself of this opportunity to renew to him the assurances of his highest consideration.

For the minister:

MILHALOVICH.

VIENNA, *April 30, 1910.*

[Inclosure No. 7.]

CANADIAN TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

Canada.

FEBRUARY 16, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. MITCHELL INNES: Here is a memorandum covering our conversation of this morning. I hope you will now be enabled to telegraph fully enough to make our position entirely clear and to bring about a negotiation which seems to be delayed for no reason of the slightest consequence.

With kind regards, I am, yours, sincerely,

HUNTINGTON WILSON.

A. MITCHELL INNES, Esq., etc.,
The British Embassy.

MEMORANDUM.

In view of the very friendly attitude of the Government and people of the United States toward the neighboring Dominion of Canada and in the interest of Canada at least quite as much as in that of the United States, the President would feel keen regret if, merely for the lack of opportunity for sympathetic and frank negotiation, the maximum tariff of the United States should automatically become operative upon Canadian products imported into the United States after March 31.

The application of the maximum tariff to the products of a given country can be avoided only if the Secretary of State be placed in possession of all those facts necessary to enable him to recommend to the President that, there being no undue discrimination, a proclamation to extend the minimum tariff may properly be issued. The authorities of the country concerned are naturally those preeminently able to supply the required facts. In the case of all countries this has been done through their representatives at Washington, who have carried on negotiations with the Department of State. It will thus be seen by the force both of logic and of precedent that negotiations affecting American-Canadian tariff relations would occur at Washington either through the British embassy or otherwise.

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The Secretary of State will be glad if the British embassy will be kind enough to take the necessary steps to assure its Government, as well as the Dominion authorities, of the disposition of the Government of the United States in the premises, in order that he may be informed as speedily as possible as to the manner in which is to be undertaken the negotiation of American-Canadian tariff matters.

The Secretary of State has caused the consul-general at Ottawa to report at the department in order to supply such information as he can. The Secretary of State is further considering the question of sending to Ottawa two experts likewise to seek information.

It will be gratifying to the Government of the United States if in conveying the foregoing to the proper quarters the British embassy will give assurances of the desire of the Government of the United States so far as possible to meet the wishes of the Dominion of Canada and the British Government in all matters of mode of procedure in seeking to bring about a negotiation of undeniable importance to all concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *February 16, 1910.*

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, February 26, 1910.

DEAR MR. KNOX: I have this moment received from Canada a communication which, although it is of an informal nature, enables me to inform you in reply to the communications which your department addressed to this embassy, and which were duly reported to Canada, that, although, as you are aware, the Dominion government have not themselves any proposals to make, they are quite ready to respond to any intimation from your Government that the latter desire an opportunity of discussing with them the present tariff situation. Should you think it well to send an authorized representative or representatives to Ottawa for the purpose of an informal confidential conference, he or they will be received with pleasure there. Should it be thought better that such a confidential conversation should be arranged for in some intermediate place less exposed to publicity than is either Ottawa or Washington at the present moment, the Dominion government would assent to such an arrangement. Meantime if you would like to convey through this embassy to Canada any statement of your views for the consideration of the Dominion government, I need hardly say that I will forward such to Ottawa forthwith.

And should you think it well that we should ourselves have some conversation either as to the best way of arranging for a meeting of experts or as to the questions themselves which you wish to have discussed, I am of course entirely at your disposal either to-day or on any later day which may suit your convenience. It is hardly necessary to add that the Dominion government entirely reciprocate the expressions which have proceeded from your department as to the friendly attitude of the United States Government, being themselves animated by like cordial sentiments.

I am, dear Mr. Knox, very truly, yours,

JAMES BRYCE.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 28, 1910.

EXCELLENCY: On the 18th instant the Assistant Secretary of State very frankly laid before the councillor of His Britannic Majesty's embassy the attitude of the Government of the United States toward the pending matter of American-Canadian tariff relations and more particularly certain questions necessarily preliminary to negotiations by or on the part of Canada with this Government.

It was unhesitatingly assumed that the British Government and the authorities of the Dominion of Canada would desire, equally with the Government of the United States, that such negotiations should take place, and it was sought to ascertain, first, whether the Canadian authorities would discuss this subject directly or through the British Government, and, secondly, if directly, whether it was preferred that the negotiations should take place, as is usual, at Washington, or whether they should take place at Ottawa. In making these inquiries, I sought to make evident the desire of this Government to consult, so far as possible, the preferences of Canada, even if this should involve departure from the established mode of procedure in the many tariff negotiations now pending.

At the request of Mr. Innes, who kindly undertook to obtain with the least possible delay the answer to these questions, the same ideas were embodied in the memorandum which I had the honor on the 18th instant to send you.

I hasten to thank you for the intimations, which in the absence of a formal and definite reply you are so good as to embody in your note of this date, wherein I note with pleasure the assurances that the government of the Dominion of Canada reciprocates the attitude of the United States and is animated by like cordial sentiments. This confirmation of what I had naturally assumed increases my hope that a frank exchange of views between the respective authorities may lead to satisfactory results. The simple desideratum would seem to be a frank and practical discussion which shall determine whether or not I may be placed in position to advise the President upon the facts that Canada is entitled to the benefits of the minimum tariff. As further evidence of the sincere desire of the United States to find a way, if possible, to accord to Canada the minimum rates—a matter in which, as had been very evident, this Government has no desire to be captious as to modes of procedure—I shall avail of the courtesy of Your Excellency to inform the Canadian government that Prof. Henry C. Emery, chairman of the Tariff Board, and Mr. Charles M. Pepper, commercial adviser to the Bureau of Trade Relations of this department, are prepared at once to leave for Ottawa to discuss with the proper officers of the Dominion government the business in hand; and that Mr. John G. Foster, consul-general of the United States at Ottawa, will be joined with Professor Emery and Mr. Pepper for that purpose. I beg to add for your excellency's information that I have telegraphed to Mr. Foster to arrange for such a conference at an early day.

Meantime, if at any time you think it would be helpful to these negotiations for us to discuss them in a general way, I shall be entirely at your disposition.

I have not failed to note the suggestion that the negotiations or discussion might, possibly, appropriately take place at an interme-

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diate point between Ottawa and Washington, but in the absence of any special reasons, of which I am unaware, I deem it more practical that this entirely simple business be undertaken at a seat of government concerned. I have, therefore, availed of your alternative suggestion that our representatives would be received with pleasure at Ottawa.

In expressing my appreciation of your valuable attention to this matter I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

P. C. KNOX.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
JAMES BRYCE, O. M.,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

No. 37.] BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, February 28, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of to-day's date in regard to the commission which it is proposed to send to Ottawa to discuss informally tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and to express my appreciation of the recognition therein conveyed of the anxiety of this embassy to bring about a good understanding in this matter.

The substance of this note was to-day telegraphed to the Dominion government in order that there may be as little delay as possible in making the necessary arrangements for a conference with the commission; and the note itself has been forwarded.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

JAMES BRYCE.

The honorable PHILANDER C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, etc.

[Paraphrase—Telegram sent.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 28, 1910.

AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL, *Ottawa*:

Inform the Ottawa government that this Government is much gratified to be apprised by the British ambassador that the representatives of this Government on reciprocal tariff relations will be received with pleasure at Ottawa. Also inform that government that these representatives will be Prof. Henry C. Emery, chairman of the Tariff Board, and Mr. Charles M. Pepper, commercial adviser to the Bureau of Trade Relations of this Department, with whom you will be joined. Arrange for an informal meeting at an early day at Ottawa. It is hoped that the representatives of the United States will meet and deal with the Canadian prime minister and the minister of finance.

KNOX.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 1, 1910.

Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER,
Bureau of Trade Relations, Department of State.

SIR: In accordance with the arrangement made with the government of the Dominion of Canada, through the British ambassador at Washington, for a conference between the tariff officers of this Government and the representatives of the government of the Dominion of Canada looking to an adjustment of the future tariff relations between the two countries, you are hereby designated as a representative of the Department of State, and you are directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to Ottawa, where, in conjunction with Mr. John G. Foster, American consul-general at Ottawa, and Prof. Henry C. Emery, chairman of the Tariff Board, you will, at such time as shall be fixed by the Dominion authorities, confer with the representatives of that government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
For Mr. Knox:

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[Paraphrase—Telegram sent.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 18, 1910.

The PRESIDENT: Please telegraph Governor Hughes requesting him to telegraph invitation to Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance of the Dominion of Canada, to meet you at Albany.

KNOX.

[Paraphrase—Telegram received.]

BATAVIA, N. Y., *March 18, 1910.*

Hon. P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, Washington:

Have telegraphed Minister Fielding to meet me at Albany. Would like you to send some one to Albany, perhaps Hoyt and Pepper, or one at least.

[By direction of the department, Mr. Pepper proceeded to Albany.]

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

[Paraphrase—Telegram.]

BATAVIA, N. Y., *March 18, 1910.*

Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance, Ottawa, Ontario:

I should be pleased to meet you at Albany to discuss the tariff situation. Please present my compliments to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and say to him I regret that conditions make it impossible for him to come also.

WM. H. TAFT.

[Telegram.]

OTTAWA, *March 18, 1910.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Albany, N. Y.:

I shall be in Albany Saturday evening.

W. S. FIELDING.

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[Paraphrase—Telegram received.]

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, *March 24, 1910.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

Mr. Fielding requests the President to be informed that he will arrive in Washington on Friday, the 25th, and would be pleased to have conference arranged with the President whenever convenient to the President.

FOSTER.

[Telegram sent.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 24, 1910.

FOSTER, *Ottawa:*

Inform Mr. Fielding that the President would be pleased to have him dine at the White House Friday evening, at half past 7.

KNOX.

WASHINGTON, *March 26, 1910.*

MY DEAR MR. MINISTER: The adjustment of trade relations between Canada and the United States under existing tariff legislation, conducted through you at the instance of the British ambassador, and brought to a successful conclusion so largely through your own patient and earnest efforts, can not fail to be a cause of mutual felicitation between the thoughtful people of both countries.

I am gratified that the recent tendencies toward a more perfect understanding between our respective countries, manifested so conspicuously in the maturing adjustments of boundary, boundary waters, fisheries, and other long-standing differences, will not be affected by the irritations which would have resulted from our failure to agree upon the tariff question.

The agreement encourages the hope that the future trade relations of the two countries will become even more intimate and expanded, and will be regulated in a spirit of cordial reciprocation and interdependence. The common commerce now amounts to a vast sum, and its extraordinary growth is an index of the vast industry and commercial development among both peoples. It seems clear that this trade should be fostered so that the markets of each may be open to the other on the most advantageous terms possible for the interchange of commodities, and that such interchange undoubtedly can be promoted by the two governments without impairing their national economic policies.

The President is confident that the policy of broader and closer commercial relations with Canada will receive the hearty support of the large majority of the people of the United States, and he has learned with much satisfaction of the existence of a similar sentiment in the Dominion. It may be added that the condition of the present day, as contrasted with the traditions of the past, are bringing into clearer light the truth that not only mutual trade interests but ethical and social considerations of the highest moment reenforce this common sentiment.

Let me, then, take this opportunity to express, by his direction, the desire of the President that your government will find it conven-

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ient to take up with this Government, at such time and in such manner as may be mutually satisfactory, the consideration of a readjustment of our trade relations upon the broader and more liberal lines which should obtain between countries so closely related geographically and racially, as indicated by the President in his recent public utterances.

I am, my dear Mr. Minister, very truly, yours,

P. C. KNOX.

The Hon. W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

WASHINGTON, *March 26, 1910.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In the conference which, upon his invitation, I had the honor to hold with the President of the United States at Albany a few days ago, and in the further conference in Washington to-day, it was represented to me that the settlement of our present tariff differences and the opening of the way for negotiations having in view a broader scheme of reciprocal trade would be facilitated by Canada making some reductions in its present scale of duties as applied to products of the United States. While unable to waive any of the contentions which Canada has held throughout our discussion of the subject, I have appreciated the exceptional circumstances and reasons advanced by the President in support of his request. A tariff conflict between the two countries would undoubtedly be a matter of the gravest concern for both, involving widespread disturbance of trade, heavy loss to citizens of both countries, and the creation of much friction at a time when the cultivation of happier relations is most desirable. Both parties to the difference should, I realize, be willing to go as far as possible to avert such a conflict.

I have observed with satisfaction that your Government are not disposed to press some of their earlier contentions respecting our commercial treaties which, from our point of view, we could not admit. This being the case, I feel that our government should go as far as possible to meet the views of the President and to respond to the good spirit in which he has approached the subject. On behalf of the Canadian government I agree that we shall forthwith recommend to the Parliament of Canada such amendment of the Canadian customs tariff as will reduce the duties on the list of articles agreed upon between us, such articles and the reduced rates on duty being as follows:

No. of Canadian tariff.		Reduced rates of duty.
94	Dates and figs, dried, per 100 pounds	55 cents.
99	Prunes and dried plums, unpitted; raisins and dried currants, per pound	¼ cent.
109	Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans, and shelled peanuts, n. o. p., per pound.	2 cents.
112	Nuts of all kinds, n. o. p., per pound	Do.
180	Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n. o. p.; blueprints, building plans, maps and charts, n. o. p.	22½ per cent.
228	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n. o. p	32½ per cent.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, nonalcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, n. o. p., used for the hair, mouth, or skin.	Do.
287	Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite, or ironstone	27½ per cent.
318	Common and colorless window glass	12½ per cent.

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No. of Canadian tariff.		Reduced rates of duty.
366	Watch actions and movements, and parts thereof, finished, or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves.	12½ per cent.
604	Dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, and all leather, dressed, waxed, glazed, or further finished than tanned, n. o. p.; harness leather, and chamois skin.	15 per cent.
634	Feathers and manufactures of feathers, n. o. p.; artificial feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, and flowers suitable for ornamenting hats.	27½ per cent.
*711	All goods not enumerated in this schedule as subject to any other rate of duty, and not otherwise declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation whereof is by law prohibited. *Provided*, That duty shall not be deemed to be provided for by this item upon dutiable goods mentioned as "n. o. p." in any preceding tariff item. *Provided further*, That when the component material of chief value in any nonenumerated article consists of dutiable material enumerated in this schedule as bearing a higher rate of duty than is specified in this tariff item, such nonenumerated article shall be subject to the highest duty which would be chargeable thereon if it were composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value, such "component material of chief value" being that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material in its condition as found in the article.	17½ per cent.

NOTE.—The abbreviation "n. o. p." means "not otherwise provided."

The words "this schedule," in item 711, mean Schedule A of the Canadian customs tariff.

It is understood that these reductions are not to apply exclusively to the products of the United States, but that the Canadian government are free to apply them to the products of any other country.

Yours, faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING.

The Hon. P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Statement of articles entered under tariff item No. 711.

[From the Canadian customs statistical classification.]

Ginger ale.
Arrowroot.
Bran, mill feed, etc.
All other breadstuffs, n. o. p.
Celluloid, manufactures of, n. o. p.
Chalk, prepared.
Charcoal.
Aniline dyes in packages less than 1 pound.
Glycerine, n. o. p.
Gums:
  Camphors.
  Other, n. o. p.
Magnesia.
Morphine.
Salts, glauber.
Soda, bicarbonate of.
Sodium, hyposulphate.
Thorium nitrate.
All other drugs, dyes, chemicals, etc., not otherwise provided for.
Ivory or bone dice, draughts, chessmen, etc.
Ivory, manufactures of, n. o. p.
Lime.
Mineral and bituminous substances, n. o. p.
Mineral and aerated waters, n. o. p.
Oils:
  Other animal oil, n. o. p.
  Vegetable.

Oils—Continued.
  Castor oil.
  Cotton-seed oil.
  Vegetable oil, n. o. p.
  All other oils not elsewhere specified.
Sausage casings, n. o. p.
Sponges.
Straw, manufactures of, n. o. p.
Wax and manufactures of, n. o. p.
Unenumerated articles:
  Bleaching compound.
  Boiler compound.
  Bone and horn.
  Catgut.
  Cocoa butter and substitute.
  Core compound.
  Cut flowers.
  Dental cement.
  Filaments.
  Gun cotton.
  Jewels (for bearings).
  Micanite.
  Oyster shells.
  Poultry food.
  Quills.
  Seaweed.
  Shells.
  Silk, artificial.
  Silk, raw.
  Sweeping compound.
  Tar.

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WASHINGTON, *March 26, 1910.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date.

The Canadian government very heartily reciprocate your expressions as to the desirability of improving the commercial relations between the United States and Canada and will gladly avail themselves of the invitation of the President to take up with your Government, at such time and in such manner as may be mutually satisfactory, the consideration of a readjustment of these relations upon broad and liberal lines. The recent public utterances of the President in that direction have afforded much satisfaction to the Canadian people, who will receive with pleasure the formal confirmation of them which is now conveyed to our government through you. I am confident that your assurances will be received also with much gratification by His Majesty's Government in London, who will find in them further evidence of the desire of the Government of the United States to maintain the most cordial relations with the British Empire.

Allow me to express for myself, as well as for my colleague, Mr. Graham, who has been associated with me in the conference at Washington, the most sincere thanks to the President and yourself for the cordiality of your welcome and the very frank manner in which you have discussed the questions that have engaged our attention.

Yours, faithfully,

W. S. FIELDING.

The Hon. P. C. KNOX,
Secretary of State, Washington.

[Telegram sent.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 1, 1910.

AMERICAN CONSUL,
Ottawa, Canada,

Proclamation extending minimum tariff to Canada dated March 30.

WILSON.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

FORM OF MINIMUM TARIFF PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided in the act of Congress approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes"—

That from and after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, except as otherwise specially provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States, or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of section one of this Act, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; which rates shall constitute the maximum

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tariff of the United States: *Provided*, That whenever, after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied, in view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, that the government of any foreign country imposes no terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured, or other product of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country pays no export bounty or imposes no export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country accords to the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent, thereupon and thereafter, upon proclamation to this effect by the President of the United States, all articles when imported into the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), from such foreign country shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be admitted under the terms of the minimum tariff of the United States as prescribed by section one of this Act.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that the Government of ..... imposes no terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in ..... of any agricultural, manufactured, or other product of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, and that the Government of ..... pays no export bounty or imposes no export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and that the Government of ..... accords to the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent:

Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby make known and proclaim that from and after March 31, 1910, and so long thereafter as the aforesaid act of Congress is in existence and the Government of ..... imposes no terms or restrictions upon the importation or sale in .....of the products of the United States which unduly discriminate against the United States, all articles when imported into the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), from..... shall be admitted under the terms of the minimum tariff of the United States as described by section 1 of the tariff act of the United States approved August 5, 1909;

Provided, however, That this proclamation shall not take effect from and after March 31, 1910, but shall be null and void in the event that, at any time prior to the aforesaid date, satisfactory evidence shall be presented to the President that the Government of ..... has made such change or changes in its present laws or regulations affecting American commerce in ..... as to discriminate unduly in any way against such commerce, and in the further event that a proclamation by the President of such fact, revoking the present proclamation, shall have been issued.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

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Done at the City of Washington, this .....day of ..... A. D. one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundredth and thirty-fourth.

By the President:

.....

Secretary of State.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

List of minimum tariff proclamations issued by the President.

Designation of Government.	Designation of territory.	Date.
Government of His Britannic Majesty.....	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.	Jan. 18, 1910.
Government of Italy.....	Kingdom and colonial possessions of Italy...	Do.
Government of Russia.....	Russian Empire.....	Do.
Government of the Swiss Confederation.....	Switzerland.....	Do.
Government of Spain.....	Kingdom and colonial possessions of Spain..	Do.
Government of the Ottoman Empire.....	Turkey in Europe and Asia.....	Do.
Government of Belgium.....	Belgium.....	Jan. 29, 1910.
Government of the Netherlands.....	The Netherlands in Europe, the island of Curaçao, and Dutch Guiana.	Do.
Government of Denmark.....	Denmark, including the Faero Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the West India colonies of Denmark.	Do.
Government of Norway.....	Norway.....	Do.
Government of Sweden.....	Sweden.....	Do.
Government of Portugal.....	Portugal, and the Azores and Madeira islands.	Do.
Government of Persia.....	Persia.....	Do.
Government of Egypt.....	Egypt.....	Do.
Government of the German Empire.....	Germany.....	Feb. 7, 1910.
Government of Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Feb. 9, 1910.
Government of Panama.....	Panama.....	Do.
Government of the Argentine Republic.....	The Argentine Republic.....	Do.
Government of Brazil.....	Brazil.....	Do.
Government of Uruguay.....	Uruguay.....	Do.
Government of Paraguay.....	Paraguay.....	Do.
Government of Liberia.....	Liberia.....	Do.
Government of Japan.....	The Japanese Empire.....	Feb. 12, 1910.
Government of the Indian Empire.....	The Indian Empire.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of Malta.	Malta.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Aden.	Aden.....	Do.
Government of Chile.....	Chile.....	Feb. 21, 1910.
Government of Peru.....	Peru.....	Do.
Government of Bolivia.....	Bolivia.....	Do.
Government of Ecuador.....	Ecuador.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of British Guiana.	British Guiana.....	Do.
Government of Guatemala.....	Guatemala.....	Do.
Government of Morocco.....	Morocco.....	Do.
Government of Abyssinia.....	Abyssinia.....	Do.
Government of Greece.....	Greece.....	Do.
Government of Portugal.....	The Portuguese colonies, viz, the Cape Verde Islands, the islands of San Thome and Principe, Portuguese Guinea, the provinces of Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese India, the Colony of Macao, and the Colony of Timor.	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the Channel Islands.	The Channel Islands.....	Mar. 1, 1910.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the Isle of Man.	The Isle of Man.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Gibraltar.	Gibraltar.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Ceylon.	Ceylon.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to St. Helena.	St. Helena.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to British East Africa, including Zanzibar and Pemba.	British East Africa, including Zanzibar and Pemba.	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to British Somaliland.	British Somaliland.....	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to British New Guinea.	British New Guinea.....	Do.

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List of minimum tariff proclamations issued by the President—Continued.

Designation of Government.	Designation of territory.	Date.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Ascension.	Ascension	Mar. 1, 1912.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Mauritius.	Mauritius	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Sokotra.	Sokotra	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the Seychelles Islands.	The Seychelles Islands	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the Falkland Islands.	The Falkland Islands	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Cyprus.	Cyprus	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to British North Borneo.	British North Borneo	Do.
Government of British Honduras	British Honduras	Do.
Government of the German Empire with respect to German East Africa.	German East Africa	Do.
Government of the German Empire with respect to German South West Africa.	German South West Africa	Do.
Government of the German Empire with respect to Togoland.	Togoland	Do.
Government of the German Empire with respect to Kamerun.	Kamerun	Do.
Government of Honduras	Honduras	Do.
Government of Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Do.
Government of Korea	Korea	Do.
Government of the Netherlands with respect to the Dutch East Indies.	The Dutch East Indies	Do.
Government of Austria-Hungary	Austria-Hungary	Mar. 2, 1910.
Government of Cuba	Cuba	Mar. 8, 1910.
Government of the Dominican Republic	The Dominican Republic	Do.
Government of Siam	Siam	Do.
Government of Belgium with respect to the Kongo.	The Kongo	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of the Bahamas.	The Bahamas	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of the Bermudas.	The Bermudas	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of Barbados.	Barbados	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of Jamaica with Turks and Caicos Islands.	Jamaica with Turks and Caicos Islands	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of Trinidad and Tobago.	Trinidad and Tobago	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of the Leeward Islands.	Leeward Islands	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony of the Windward Islands.	Windward Islands	Do.
Government of the French Republic	France (including Algeria)	Mar. 19, 1910.
Government of the Empire of China	The Empire of China, including all its dependencies.	Mar. 24, 1910.
Government of Oman	Oman	Do.
Government of Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Do.
Government of Nepal	Nepal	Do.
Government of Bhutan	Bhutan	Do.
Government of Johore	Johore	Do.
Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.	Luxemburg	Do.
Government of Montenegro	Montenegro	Do.
Government of the Principality of Monaco	Monaco	Do.
Government of the Republic of Andorra	Andorra	Do.
Government of the Republic of San Marino	San Marino	Do.
Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein.	Liechtenstein	Do.
Government of Haiti	Haiti	Do.
Government of the Japanese Empire with respect to the Kwantung territory.	The Kwantung territory	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Weihaiwei.	Weihaiwei	Do.
The Government of the German Empire with respect to Kiaochow.	Kiaochow	Do.
The Government of the German Empire with respect to German possessions in Samoa.	German possessions in Samoa	Do.
The Government of the German Empire with respect to German New Guinea, including the insular possessions of the Carolines, Pelew, and the Marianne Islands.	German New Guinea, including the insular possessions of the Carolines, Pelew, and the Marianne Islands.	Do.

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List of minimum tariff proclamations issued by the President—Continued.

Designation of Government.	Designation of territory.	Date.
The Government of the German Empire with respect to Marshall, Brown, and Providence islands.	Marshall, Brown, and Providence islands...	Mar. 24, 1910.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the Straits Settlements, including Keeling Islands.	Straits Settlements, including Keeling Islands.	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the Federated Malay States.	The Federated Malay States.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Brunei and Sarawak.	Brunei and Sarawak.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Hongkong and Kowloon.	Hongkong and Kowloon.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Nyasaland.	Nyasaland.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Northern Nigeria protectorate.	Northern Nigeria protectorate.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Southern Nigeria protectorate (Lagos).	Southern Nigeria protectorate (Lagos).....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the Gold Coast Colony, including Ashanti.	Gold Coast Colony, including Ashanti.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony and protectorate of Sierra Leone.	The colony and protectorate of Sierra Leone.	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the colony and protectorate of Gambia.	The colony and protectorate of Gambia.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Fiji.	Fiji.....	Do.
The Government of His Britannic Majesty with respect to Tonga.	Tonga.....	Do.
The Government of the Ottoman Empire with respect to Turkish possessions in Africa.	Turkish possessions in Africa.....	Do.
Government of Salvador.....	Salvador.....	Mar. 28, 1910.
.....	Territory of Nicaragua.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to French Indo-China.	French Indo-China.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to the French settlements in India.	The French settlements in India.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to French Equatorial Africa.	French Equatorial Africa.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to the French coast of Somali.	The French coast of Somali.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with with respect to French West Africa.	French West Africa.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to Gabun.	Gabun.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to Madagascar.	Madagascar.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to Mayotte and the Comoro Islands.	Mayotte and the Comoro Islands.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to Réunion.	Réunion.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to the protectorate of Tunis.	The protectorate of Tunis.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to Guadeloupe and dependencies.	Guadeloupe and dependencies.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to Martinique.	Martinique.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to St. Pierre and Miquelon.	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to French Guiana.	French Guiana.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to the French settlements in Oceania.	The French settlements in Oceania.....	Do.
Government of the French Republic with respect to New Caledonia.	New Caledonia.....	Do.
Government of Servia.....	Servia.....	Mar. 29, 1910.
Government of Roumania.....	Roumania.....	Do.
Government of Bulgaria.....	Bulgaria.....	Do.
Government of Colombia.....	Colombia.....	Do.
Government of Venezuela.....	Venezuela.....	Do.
Government of the Dominion of Canada.....	The Dominion of Canada.....	Mar. 30, 1910.
Government of Newfoundland.....	Newfoundland, including Labrador.....	Do.
Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.	The Commonwealth of Australia.....	Do.

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List of minimum tariff proclamations issued by the President—Continued.

Designation of Government.	Designation of territory.	Date.
The Government of New Zealand	New Zealand	Mar. 30, 1910.
Governments of the British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and all other possessions and protectorates of Great Britain in South Africa.	The British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and all other possessions and protectorates of Great Britain in South Africa.	Do.
Government of His Britannic Majesty	Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands; the Maldive Islands; the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; British Solomon Islands; Pitcairn Island; Tristan da Cunha Island; McDonald Island, and all other British islands, possessions, and protectorates, not specifically mentioned in or covered by previous proclamations issued in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the tariff act of the United States approved August, 5, 1909.	Mar. 31, 1910.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, May 9, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, by your reference of the 29th ultimo, of a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated the 28th idem, relative to the transactions of this Government with foreign countries in connection with the application of the minimum tariff.

In reply, I have to state that pursuant to proclamations of the President, this department on the following dates issued instructions to the various collectors of customs to extend the minimum tariff to the respective countries hereinafter named:

February 5, 1910.—Belgium; Denmark, including the Faerø Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the West India colonies of Denmark; Egypt; Kingdom and colonial possessions of Italy; Kingdom and colonial possessions of Spain; Netherlands in Europe, the island of Curacao, and Dutch Guiana; Norway; Persia; Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands; Russian Empire; Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey in Europe and Asia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

February 15, 1910.—Argentine Republic; Brazil; Germany; Liberia; Mexico; Panama; Paraguay, and Uruguay.

February 28, 1910.—Abyssinia; Aden; Bolivia; British Guiana; Chile; Ecuador; Greece; Guatemala; Indian Empire; Japanese Empire; Malta; Morocco; Peru, and Portuguese Colonies; the Cape Verde Islands, the islands of San Thomé and Principe; Portuguese Guinea; the Provinces of Angola and Mozambique; Portuguese India, the colony of Macao, and the colony of Timor.

March 7, 1910.—Costa Rica; German East Africa; German Southwest Africa; Honduras; Kamerun, and Korea.

March 14, 1910.—Ascension; Austria-Hungary; Bahamas; Barbados; Bermudas; British East Africa, including Zanzibar and Pemba; British Honduras; British New Guinea; British North Borneo; British Somaliland; Ceylon; Channel Islands; Cuba; Cyprus; Dominican Republic; Dutch East Indies; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; Isle of Man; Jamaica, with Turks and Caicos islands; Leeward Islands; Mau-

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ritius; St. Helena; Seychelles Islands; Siam; Sokotra; the Kongo; Togoland; Trinidad and Tobago; and Windward Islands.

March 22, 1910.—France, including Algeria.

April 4, 1910.—Afghanistan; Andorra; Bhutan; Brunei and Sarawak; Colony and Protectorate of Gambia; Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone; Empire of China, including all its dependencies; Federated Malay States; Fiji; German New Guinea, including the insular possessions of the Carolines, Pelew, and the Marianne Islands; German Possessions in Samoa; Gold Coast Colony, including Ashanti; Haiti; Hongkong, and Kowloon; Johore; Kiaochow; Kwantung Territory; Liechtenstein; Luxemburg; Marshall, Brown, and Providence Islands; Monaco; Montenegro; Nepal; Northern Nigeria Protectorate; Nyasaland; Oman; San Marino; Southern Nigeria Protectorate (Lagos); Straits Settlements, including Keeling Islands; Tonga; Turkish Possessions in Africa; and Weihaiwei.

April 11, 1910.—British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and all other possessions and protectorates of Great Britain in South Africa; Bulgaria; Colombia; Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, French coast of Somali, French Equatorial Africa, French Guiana, French Indo-China, French Settlements in India, French Settlements in Oceania, French West Africa, Gabun, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Kelantan, Tringganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands; the Maldive islands; the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; British Solomon Islands; Pitcairn Island, Tristan da Cunha Island, McDonald Island, and all other British islands, possessions, and protectorates not specifically mentioned in or covered by previous proclamations; Madagascar, Martinique, Mayotte and the Comoro Islands; New Caledonia, Newfoundland, including Labrador; New Zealand, Nicaragua, Protectorate of Tunis, Reunion, Roumania, St. Pierre, and Miquelon; Salvador, Servia, and Venezuela.

On April 2, 1910, customs officers were informed that the President had given the minimum tariff universal application, and that in case it should be found subsequently that through inadvertence some territory from which dutiable merchandise might be imported into the United States had not been covered by proclamation, it would be possible for the President to issue an additional proclamation in time for the entry of the goods at the minimum rates.

In conclusion, I have to state that this department has not the other information or documents called for in the resolution.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 957.

SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING,

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CERTAIN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SALE OF THE FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

JUNE 10, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 7, 1910.

Mr. SPEAKER: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, complete and true copies of all reports, documents, letters, cablegrams, telegrams, memoranda, or other data, contained among the records of his office, or in the files thereof, showing or tending to show, or to throw any light upon the sale or leasing or granting of options upon all or any of the so-called friar lands in the Philippine Islands, including all letters, opinions, requests for opinions, information or data received from any intending purchaser or purchasers, lessor or lessors, or his or their counsel or agents, and copies of all replies thereto, and of all opinions given by the Secretary of War or anyone in his department in relation to the friar lands, setting forth in each instance in detail the particular estate or estates, or parts thereof, referred to, and the number of acres involved, and all letters, cablegrams, telegrams or reports to or from any officer, agent, or attorney of the Philippine government in relation to the sale, leasing, or optioning of all or any of said friar lands. Also, if such information shall be within his possession or ascertainable from the files or records of his office, a statement showing in detail the name of the estate, or a general description of each tract or parcel of friar lands heretofore purchased by the Philippine government, the number of acres included therein and the amount paid therefor, together with a statement showing whether all or any portion of said so-called friar estate or tract has been sold or leased or placed under option by the Philippine government, and stating in each instance the name and address of the purchaser or lessor, the number of acres involved and the price paid or to be paid therefor, either in purchase thereof, or as rental: *Provided*, That in his response hereto, it shall not be necessary for the Secretary of War to furnish

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copies of any letters, opinions, cablegrams, telegrams, documents or data already furnished by him in response to resolutions heretofore adopted by the House of Representatives.

In compliance with this resolution I have the honor herewith to transmit documents, letters, cablegrams, telegrams, and memoranda as shown by the attached list. The originals of many of these are transmitted, inasmuch as it would involve considerable delay in their transmittal to copy them with the limited available clerical force.

The printed reports of Philippine officials may be found in the annual reports of the Philippine Commission, published each year as a part of the annual report of the War Department. For convenient reference, however, attention is respectfully invited in this connection to the attached list which will indicate the portions of the reports that appear to be pertinent.

There are also included several more or less complete memoranda, which were prepared for office use in the Bureau of Insular Affairs as the various questions with reference to the friar lands have arisen. They are all included, but, as will be observed, some of them never were signed.

No paper called for is withheld because its transmittal might be regarded as incompatible with public interest.

I have, notwithstanding the proviso of the resolution, included for convenient reference such papers heretofore furnished in response to previous resolutions of the House of Representatives as are covered by the body of the resolution.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

List of documents, letters, etc., transmitted with letter of the Secretary of War to the Speaker of the House of Representatives June 3, 1910.

[References to House documents are to those of the Sixty-first Congress, second session, unless otherwise stated.]

Inclosures Nos.

1. Act No. 1120 of the Philippine Commission, enacted April 26, 1904. (See p. 5, pt. 3, H. Doc. 894.)
2. Report on friar lands for quarter ending June 30, 1905. (Original.)
3. Report for month of July, 1905. (Original.)

4–8. Reports for months of August, September, quarter ending September 30, October, November, 1905. (Originals.)

9–25. Reports for January, February, June, July, August, September, quarter ending September 30, October, November, December, 1906. (Originals.)

26–36. Reports for January, March, June, July, September, October, 1907. (Originals.)

37, 38, 39. Acts 1705, 1736, and 1749 of the Philippine Commission.

40–44. Reports for quarters ending June 30 and September 30, 1908. (Originals.)

45. Extract from letter Dean C. Worcester, inclosing statement to October 1, 1906.
46. Statement. (Original.)
47. Copy of letter, March 19, 1907, from General Edwards to director of lands.
48. Copy of Captain Sleeper's answer of April 25, 1907.
49. Extract from special report of Secretary Taft. (S. Doc. 200, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
50. Act No. 1847, Philippine Islands legislature. (See p. 11, pt. 3, H. Doc. No. 894.)

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Inclosures Nos.

51. General Edwards's letter of May 16, 1908, to the governor-general of the Philippine Islands. (Original press copy with copy of indorsements.)
52. Captain Sleeper's third indorsement on letter of May 16, 1908.
53–80. Blueprints of plans of Santa Rosa estate. (Originals.)
81. Description of lots, Santa Rosa estate, blueprints. (Originals.)
82. Captain Sleeper's letter of August 6, 1909. (Original.)
83. Statement. (Original.)
84. Act 1933 of Philippine legislature. (See p. 10, pt. 3, H. Doc. 894.)
85. Copy of letter of September 4, 1909, to John H. Hammond, and inclosures. (See p. 2, H. Doc. 916.)
86. Copy of letter of September 7, 1909, from John H. Hammond. (See p. 3, H. Doc. 916.)
87. Chief surveyor's memorandum. (Original.)
88. Copy of General Edwards's letter of September 27, 1909. (See H. Doc. 918, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
89. Copy of cablegram from governor-general October 22, 1909. (See p. 5, H. Rept. 1015, present session.)
90. Copy of cablegram sent to governor-general October 22, 1909. (See p. 5, H. Rept. 1015.)
91. Copy of letter of October 22, 1909, to John H. Hammond. (See p. 7, H. Rept. 1015.)
92. Copy of letter of October 23, 1909, from John H. Hammond. (See p. 7, H. Rept. 1015.)
93. Copy of cablegram sent to governor-general November 23, 1909. (See p. 5, H. Rept. 1015.)
94. Copy of cablegram from governor-general November 29, 1909. (See p. 2, pt. 3, H. Doc. 894, and p. 6, H. Rept. 1015.)
95. Copy of letter to the President, December 2, 1909.
96. Copy of letter from the President to the Secretary of War.
97. Copy of letter of Assistant Secretary of War to the Attorney-General. (See p. 2, pt. 3, H. Doc. 894.)
98. Copy of memorandum of Mr. de Gersdorff. (See p. 3, part 3, H. Doc. 894, and p. 15, H. Rept. 1015.)
99. Copy of cablegram to the governor-general, December 4, 1909. (See p. 6, H. Rept. 1015.)
100. Copy of telegram to Mr. de Gersdorff, December 4, 1909.
101. Copy of letter of December 8, 1909, from Attorney-General.
102. Copy of letter from Dean C. Worcester, secretary of the interior, October 21, 1909. (See p. 6, H. Rept. 1015.)
103. Opinion of Attorney-General. (See p. 2, H. Doc. 911.)
104. Copy of cablegram sent to governor-general December 22, 1909. (See p. 7, H. Rept. 1015.)
105. Copy of letter sent to governor-general December 22, 1909.
106. Copy of telegram to Mr. de Gersdorff, December 22, 1909.
107. Copy of letter to Mr. de Gersdorff, December 22, 1909.
108. Copy of opinion, dated June 15, 1909, of the attorney-general of the Philippine Islands.
109. Copy of letter from E. F. Atkins, dated December 30, 1909.
110. Copy of letter of January 4, 1910, to Mr. Atkins.
111. Copy of cablegram sent governor-general January 12, 1910. (See p. 2, part 3, H. Doc. 894, and p. 7, H. Rept. 1015.)
112. Copy of cablegram received from governor-general January 13, 1910. (See p. 2, part 3, H. Doc. 894, and p. 7, H. Rept. 1015.)
113. Copy of memorandum of Secretary Worcester dated November 26, 1909.
114. Opinion of the attorney-general of the Philippine Islands dated October 18, 1909. (Original.)
115. Copy of cablegram received from governor-general January 17, 1910.
116. Copy of letter to governor-general dated February 2, 1910.
117. Copy of cablegram sent to governor-general February 5, 1910.
118. Copy of cablegram received from the governor-general, February 7, 1910.
119. Copy of cablegram received from governor-general, March 1, 1910.
120. Copy of cablegram sent to governor-general, March 25, 1910.
121. Copy of cablegram sent to governor-general, March 30, 1910. (See H. Doc. 903.)
122. Copy of cablegram received from governor-general, April 1, 1910.

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Inclosures Nos.
123. Copy of cablegram received from governor-general, April 9, 1910. (See H. Doc. 903.)
124. Report of director of lands, dated February 17, 1910.
125. Copy of cablegram sent governor-general, April 19, 1910.
126. Copy of cablegram received from governor-general, April 23, 1910.
127. Copy of cablegram sent governor-general, April 29, 1910.
128. Copy of cablegram received from governor-general, May 3, 1910.
129. Original of reply of director of lands to letter of September 27, 1909, received May, 1910.
130. Original of prospectus of San Jose estate, transmitted by director of lands with his statement of December 4, 1909.
131. Original of prospectus of the Isabela estate, transmitted by director of lands with his statement of December 4, 1909.
132. Copy of letter to Attorney-General, May 12, 1910.
133. Copy of memorandum, dated April 30, 1910, inclosed with letter of May 12, to the Attorney-General.
Inquiries and replies:
134. Copy of letter from Hon. M. E. Olmsted, January 24, 1910.
135. Copy of letter to Hon. M. E. Olmsted, January 28, 1910.
136. Copy of letter from Hon. Coe I. Crawford, January 31, 1910.
137. Copy of letter to Hon. Coe I. Crawford, February 2, 1910.
138. Copy of letter from Hon. James L. Slayden, January 31, 1910.
139. Copy of memorandum of law officer, Bureau of Insular Affairs, February 12, 1910.
140. Copy of letter to Hon. J. L. Slayden, February 14, 1910.
141. Copy of letter to Hon. A. W. Rucker, March 7, 1910.
142. Copy of letter from Hon. M. E. Olmsted, March 25, 1910.
143, 144. Copy of letter to Hon. M. E. Olmsted, March 26, 1910, and copy of letter to him (inclosed with that of March 26) dated March 24, 1910.
145, 146. Copy of letter to Hon. H. C. Lodge, March 29, 1910, and copy of note transmitting same.
147. Memorandum in re sugar producing establishments in the Philippine Islands.
Office memoranda:
148. Memorandum dated February 9, 1910.
149. Memorandum dated April 8, 1910.
150. Memorandum dated April 12, 1910.
151. Memorandum dated April 19, 1910.

REFERENCE LIST OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION REPORTS.

Report of the Philippine Commission for 1904, part 1, pages 747 to 816. (H. Doc. No. 2, vol. 12. 58th Cong., 3d sess.)
Report of the Philippine Commission for 1905, part 1, pages 17, 26, and 216; part 2, pages 40, 41, and 380 to 383. (H. Doc. No. 2, vols. 10 and 11, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)
Report of the Philippine Commission for 1906, part 2, pages 37, 41, and 133 to 149. (H. Doc. No. 2, vol. 8, 59th Cong., 2d sess.)
Report of the Philippine Commission for 1907, part 2, pages 37 to 40 and 184 to 201. (H. Doc. No. 2, vol. 8, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Report of the Philippine Commission for 1908, part 2, pages 48 to 51, and 225 to 261. (H. Doc., No. 1042, vol. 8, 60th Cong., 2d sess.)
Report of the Philippine Commission for 1909, pages 46, 47, and 115. (H. Doc. No. 103, vol. 7, also H. Doc. No. 823, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
Report of the Philippine Director of Lands for 1909. (H. Doc. No. 914, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

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61ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 963.

FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS RELATIVE TO FRIAR LANDS.

JUNE 11, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 10, 1910.

Mr. SPEAKER: In letter of May 5, 1910, transmitting information received from the governor-general of the Philippine Islands by cable in compliance with resolution of the House of Representatives of April 28, 1910, calling for certain information with reference to the public land in the Philippine Islands and the so-called "friar lands," I stated that it should be possible to submit the detailed report by mail on or about June 10. This report has now been received, and I beg to transmit it herewith.

Very respectfully,

J. M. DICKINSON,
Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, or contracted to be sold or leased, by the government of the Philippine Islands since July 1, 1902, in tracts of more than 16 hectares to one person, or 1,024 hectares to any corporation or association of persons, stating in each case the number of hectares sold or leased, or contracted to be sold or leased, name of purchaser or lessee, and since such purchaser or lessee shall have attempted to make such purchase as agent or factor for any other person, association, or corporation, then the name of such person, association, or corporation, if known; whether such lands were part of the public domain of the Philippine Islands or friar lands, the price or rental paid or to be paid in each case; also applications pending for sale or lease of any such lands in the Philippine Islands in lots or tracts of more than 16 hectares to any individual or 1,024 hectares to any corporation or association of individuals.

FRIAR LANDS SALES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON.

Purchaser.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area.			Sale value.
			H.	*A.*	*C.*	
Adriana Sevillana	Banilad	2	19	14	25	₱1,184.58
Victoria Rallos	do	6	25	69	73	1,509.94
Juan P. Gordoro	do	11	18	03	38	25,985.91
Anacleto Reyes	Dampol	2	39	89	87	6,633.97
Jacinto Ycasiano	do	1	26	25	31	4,869.13
Augustin Mariano	do	2	39	35	34	6,984.26
Policarpio de Jesus	do	3	20	93	08	3,679.22
Pedro G. Gonzales	do	3	59	14	34	10,999.41
Monica Galvez	do	2	63	34	98	11,764.09
Claro Castro	do	5	24	79	66	4,818.11
Lazaro Buktaw	do	1	43	67	04	7,644.14
Manuel Casal	do	1	127	87	35	24,372.71
Conrado Ayllon	do	4	44	76	21	8,114.78
Eustaquio Avendaño	do	5	65	37	20	12,306.07
Antonio Alva	do	1	20	44	01	3,577.86
Gervacio Alejandrino	do	1	37	93	13	7,001.00
Benigno Angelo	do	1	38	83	34	6,798.00
Juan Alano	Guiguinto	5	26	90	39	5,015.44
Cayetano Bernardo	do	9	27	04	00	5,803.38
Pedro Bernardo	do	12	19	44	15	4,038.60
Doroteo Bulaong	do	2	17	37	55	3,563.88
Pedro Dimagiba	do	12	19	69	63	3,877.00
Pedro Figueroa y Manalo	do	8	17	30	58	3,194.98
Rosenda Mendoza	do	2	53	92	66	10,163.04
Andres Pascual	do	2	19	05	31	3,621.99
Martina Rodrigo	do	7	29	71	20	6,037.91
Geronimo Angeles	Malinta	3	16	37	27	2,270.18
Remigio Bautista	do	2	29	54	94	2,967.64
Marcelo Buenaventura	do	6	41	13	77	5,784.12
Arcadio Constantino	do	3	31	34	85	7,445.32
Patricio Cuerpo	do	8	30	15	25	6,295.64
Esteban Daes	do	5	46	52	69	9,926.26
Faustino Duke	do	8	25	36	18	5,068.18
Raymundo Duran	do	3	16	72	85	2,900.72
Estanislao Francisco	do	2	17	20	60	1,380.72
Florencio Gregorio	do	7	16	68	92	2,156.96
Patricia Miranda	do	8	37	14	89	13,126.20
Roman Ramos	do	2	19	81	61	2,795.12
Nemesio Delfin Santiago	do	7	49	11	12	9,266.42
Gualberto Santos	do	2	18	39	22	2,527.16
Pascuala Serrano	do	4	39	08	29	6,748.38
Tiburcio Serrano	do	10	22	87	59	3,937.76
Rufino D. Valenzuela	do	7	21	26	59	3,875.60
Joaquina Lanson	Orion	1	19	20	61	3,078.98
Vicente Rodriguez	do	1	22	94	12	3,493.82
Esperanza Monjon	do	5	21	97	22	2,753.72
Macario Santos	do	1	74	63	75	1,244.37
F. J. Banyea and Joseph Pollacek	Muntinlupa	3	308	28	66	10,740.33
Estanislao Espeleta	do	19	42	40	18	2,953.49
Bayanan plantation syndicate	do	1	123	00	16	4,133.09
E. L. Poole (understood to be agent for Mr. Welch).	San José	2	22,484	81	50	734,000.00
Francisco Mendoza	San Marcos	1	87	32	89	14,839.59
Leonardo Alagabre	Santa Rosa	7	23	47	91	5,988.76
Francisca Almeda	do	17	72	86	82	15,988.09
Petronila Almodovar	do	8	15	47	97	3,653.52
Francisco Arambulo	do	20	20	31	37	5,572.52
Florencio Baillon	do	7	24	50	68	5,188.72
Angel Bantatua	do	6	33	90	60	7,574.40
Sotero Battallanes	do	1	24	14	52	4,702.44
Narciso Batiller	do	6	66	41	74	13,126.80
Doroteo Carteciano	do	4	60	32	40	9,794.32
Gregorio Carteciano	do	8	36	04	25	8,907.80

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

FRIAR LANDS SALES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Purchaser.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area.			Sale value.
			H.	*A.*	*C.*	
Petrona Gomez	Santa Rosa	7	17	39	87	₱4,232.88
Antonio Gonzales	do	7	35	86	52	8,530.76
Francisco Gonzales	do	6	18	88	74	4,475.80
Ursula de Guzman	do	14	47	15	36	11,995.80
Teodorico Layon	do	7	18	62	37	4,621.24
Marcelo Leyco	do	9	20	97	14	5,070.84
Antonio Lijauco	do	9	22	54	82	5,762.64
Emilio Lijauco	do	10	36	18	79	8,510.36
Teodora Lijauco	do	7	24	31	11	6,424.20
Nicolas Limcaoco	do	1	19	47	51	3,732.00
Maria Manguerra	do	9	22	12	86	5,248.36
Z. K. Miller	do	4	66	59	87	12,774.64
Tumas Nepomoceno	do	14	29	02	76	7,726.32
Pablo Perlas	do	9	46	51	58	10,010.32
Pedro Perlas	do	2	121	20	51	23,542.62
Viturina de los Reyes	do	3	34	71	97	7,376.16
Delfin Vallejo	do	12	32	03	36	8,180.36
Ponciano Vallejo	do	5	16	02	00	369.40
Andres Zavalla	do	47	120	90	00	29,929.78
Angel Zavalla	do	18	51	96	49	11,849.68

Total.—Eighty-two persons have purchased more than 16 hectares each of friar lands since July 1, 1902—78 Filipinos and 4 Americans. No corporation has purchased more than 1,024 hectares. No person is known to have purchased any friar lands as agent or factor for any other person. It is said that Mr. Edward L. Poole, who purchased the San José estate, Mindoro, represents Mr. Welch, but purchase was made in his own name.

Forty-three of above purchasers have one single tract exceeding 16 hectares; 3 have two single tracts exceeding 16 hectares each; and 1 has three single tracts exceeding 16 hectares each.

No person is known to have purchased any friar lands as agent or factor for any corporation or association of persons.

All the above sales have been made at prices and on terms as provided in acts Nos. 1120, 1847, and 1933.

FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area.			Annual rent.
			H.	*A.*	*C.*	
Bascon, Mauricio	Banilad	2	16	12	87	₱4.00
Coverly, W. G	do	16	37	44	82	41.00
Denzon, Filomena	do	8	18	88	61	38.00
Gabod, Rafaela	do	5	18	59	11	10.00
Knowles, J. F	do	3	23	57	09	49.00
Lamb, Robert N	do	39	86	80	81	55.00
Llorente, Martin	do	1	48	35	27	131.00
Osmeña, Tomas	do	2	39	27	07	96.00
Pulbeyre, Maria	do	2	28	65	67	43.00
Sanson, Miguel	do	4	21	19	57	54.00
Teves, Vicente	do	2	20	78	52	53.00
Valle, Matias	do	4	19	81	76	31.00
Vaño, Jaime	do	2	28	08	26	70.00
Almeda, Francisca	Bifian	6	17	20	63	215.00
Bayabo, Eleuterio	do	5	19	14	40	199.00
Belisario, Faustino	do	5	16	00	72	154.00
Cariño, Pedro T	do	18	21	09	72	175.00
Casano, Isidoro	do	6	16	60	55	203.00
Crisologo, Manuela	do	10	18	15	30	247.00
Dimarsanan, Felipa	do	5	16	41	60	204.00
Ferguson, Frank J	do	13	141	97	00	568.00
Gana, Ciriaco	do	5	32	85	50	248.00
Gana, Filomena O	do	4	35	40	60	283.00
Gana, Maria A	do	6	35	04	60	420.00

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area. H.	A.	C.	Annual rent.
Jaojoco, Justiniano	Bifian	12	36	49	79	₱447.00
Ocampo, Isabel	do	12	31	15	40	350.00
Padua, Catalina	do	7	31	57	02	327.00
Paz, Josefa de la	do	6	19	96	90	214.00
Quintos, Engracio	do	4	17	53	97	213.00
Rizal y Mercado, Felipa	do	5	20	82	80	273.00
Silva, Pastor de	do	15	41	62	49	415.00
Silva, Zacarias de	do	9	17	80	60	211.00
Thayer, A. F. (special)	do	15	614	34	32	1,476.00
Velasco, Lazaro	do	11	19	44	76	226.00
Yaptinchay, Maria	do	15	47	13	61	594.00
Yaptinchay, Pablo	do	8	30	15	54	373.00
Yatco, Jose	do	12	52	36	97	641.00
Yatco, Leoncio	do	12	43	75	36	547.00
Zarraga, Francisco	do	20	47	96	19	542.00
Zavalla, Angel	do	5	92	32	20	739.00
Alcala, Modesto	Calamba	7	17	48	30	156.00
Alcala, Eustaquia	do	7	28	84	82	304.00
Alviar, Mamerta	do	4	18	27	80	158.00
Arambulo, Esteban	do	16	37	58	70	350.00
Banatin, Isidoro	do	4	25	43	54	167.00
Banaybanay, Juan	do	4	17	41	74	132.00
Belarmino, Felipe	do	4	22	39	30	184.00
Cailles, Isidoro	do	9	31	07	93	259.00
Flores, Manuel	do	12	25	67	80	256.00
Garcia, Lorenzo	do	3	40	36	64	242.00
Henry, James A	do	4	38	42	80	232.00
Hidalgo, Paulino	do	3	16	46	50	138.00
Johnson, Daniel B	do	4	64	51	60	406.00
Laureola, Vicente	do	5	17	73	90	207.00
Llamas, Nicolas	do	9	32	07	50	347.00
Prieto, M	do	33	197	16	17	1,245.00
Pabalan, Procopio	do	12	26	02	36	219.00
Rohrer, L. T	do	1	57	64	00	346.00
Salgado, Arcadio	do	12	48	62	92	419.00
Salgado, Matias	do	6	47	98	16	398.00
Santos, Ramon	do	6	17	36	28	201.00
Shelledy, A. M	do	5	35	00	00	216.00
Thompson, W. E	do	3	34	00	00	204.00
Tuason, Aniceta	do	7	17	76	65	195.00
Vicente, Florencio	do	10	37	51	87	300.00
Thayer, A. F. (special)	do	124	3,287	57	55	3,945.00
Alba, Gaspar	Dampol	2	03	16	65	569.00
Saracho, Gavina	do	5	38	95	87	309.00
Zobel, Petrona	do	3	71	54	55	638.00
Acuña, Anastacia	Imus	3	22	82	31	156.00
Acuña, Gregorio	do	7	44	23	99	401.00
Aguinaldo, Emilio (special)	do	5	1,055	82	32	468.00
Alarcon, Maximino	do	6	19	73	88	204.00
Alcantara, Simon	do	4	25	59	76	87.00
Alcantara, Soledad	do	8	25	19	77	237.00
Aledia, Felipe	do	3	24	20	95	83.00
Angeles, Higino M	do	2	31	03	75	42.00
Antonio, Primo	do	4	62	57	50	134.00
Antonio, Rufino	do	2	17	52	51	57.00
Bautista, Felix	do	5	62	00	33	148.00
Bautista, Gavina	do	7	24	40	94	253.00
Bautista, Gregorio	do	12	47	06	12	381.00
Bautista, Matias	do	9	24	94	65	229.00
Bautista, Roman	do	5	16	26	57	159.00
Campaña, Ambrocio	do	7	20	19	11	127.00
Campaña, Eugenia	do	2	16	28	12	₱70.00
Campaña, Rafaela	do	2	19	51	42	160.00
Campos, Placido	do	19	111	09	30	361.00
Crudo, Cecilio	do	4	21	12	19	184.00
Dominguez, Mariano	do	14	35	39	35	360.00
Domingues y Mañago, Mariano	do	4	81	35	85	168.00
Encarnacion, Crisanta	do	11	38	96	13	407.00
Espiritu, Monico	do	5	19	56	15	124.00
Evangelista, Federico	do	1	49	42	50	99.00
Fauni, Gavino	do	10	16	88	81	161.00
Garcia, José	do	4	17	78	14	153.00
Geda, Mamerto	do	2	30	44	63	64.00
Geronimo, Placida	do	5	17	91	58	143.00
Ilano, Bernedicto	do	9	26	37	14	282.00
Ilano, Felipa	do	4	16	03	44	147.00

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area. H.	A.	C.	Annual rent.
Ilano, Isidra	Imus	16	62	25	96	₱574.00
Jesús, Lorenzo de	do	7	24	00	92	119.00
Lacson, Tiburcio	do	6	16	06	40	114.00
Leon, Gervacio de	do	3	30	19	37	130.00
Malicsi, Apolonia	do	7	32	57	35	114.00
Mallari, Blás	do	5	24	41	37	227.00
Mangubat, Doroteo	do	7	26	29	94	98.00
Mangubat, Isidro	do	2	40	13	00	83.00
Mañalac, Mariano	do	2	24	78	75	25.00
Mendoza, Gregorio	do	9	17	58	64	116.00
Mendoza, Paulino	do	6	23	89	38	82.00
Monzon, Dominiano	do	3	26	47	30	78.00
Olaez, J. F., and Mendoza, G	do	2	20	00	00	20.00
Osteria, Domingo	do	19	70	96	56	607.00
Pacifico, Luis	do	6	24	90	56	212.00
Pañganiba, Emilia	do	3	21	62	75	186.00
Paredes, Doroteo	do	4	21	52	19	200.00
Paredes, Epifanio	do	13	49	44	63	422.00
Paredes, Felix B	do	4	17	47	87	189.00
Paredes, Mariano	do	5	21	31	44	128.00
Quilao, Pedro	do	13	35	48	92	307.00
Reyes, Andres	do	8	77	99	69	278.00
Reyes, Francisca	do	7	24	52	28	234.00
Rosario, Hilaria del	do	5	17	50	57	170.00
Rosario, Juan del	do	13	52	43	31	525.00
Rosario, Maria del	do	7	20	57	76	180.00
Sabali, Luisa	do	3	23	38	57	188.00
Sabater, Joaquina	do	5	20	00	65	160.00
Sabater, Julia	do	9	23	44	69	205.00
Sabater, Tomas	do	12	23	57	50	173.00
Sagenes, Lorenza	do	4	18	71	56	152.00
Salasbar, Justo	do	3	47	17	88	188.00
Samson, Francisco	do	3	18	68	71	62.00
Santos, Catalina	do	5	17	65	32	183.00
Sapinoso, Sixto	do	8	34	58	38	211.00
Saprid, Bartolome	do	12	20	32	73	222.00
Sayoto, Basilia	do	7	43	76	02	92.00
Sayoto, Juan	do	3	35	91	69	74.00
Siapuatco, Andres	do	5	22	83	25	124.00
Tirona, Guillermo	do	4	23	45	56	311.00
Tirona, Leocadia	do	4	18	33	13	60.00
Tirona, Simona	do	4	16	48	13	159.00
Topacio, Adelaida	do	1	16	82	50	34.00
Topacio, Eladio	do	17	112	06	27	698.00
Topacio, Rugenio	do	5	118	22	79	125.00
Topacio, Felipe	do	9	17	49	82	179.00
Topacio, Potenciana	do	4	16	00	82	142.00
Topacio, Teodorica	do	10	28	79	89	299.00
Torres, Ladislao	do	4	21	33	74	175.00
Villanueva, Estanislao	do	10	20	18	14	205.00
E. B. Bruce (special)	Isabela	160	19,448	35	44	200.00
Arcega, Anastacio	Lolomboy	13	17	73	40	77.96
Arcega, Ciriaco	do	15	22	16	93	65.08
Avanceña, Mariano	do	7	20	88	50	65.00
Bernardino, Juan	do	2	19	85	60	6.50
Carmen, Teofilo del	do	19	20	29	79	123.70
Concepcion, Pedro	do	11	44	30	79	103.07
Cruz, Diego de la	do	8	16	81	24	49.52
Cruz, Dionisio de la	do	17	22	85	40	101.46
Cruz, Pedro de la	do	17	23	68	06	87.16
Cruz, Valeriano de la	do	8	26	32	00	101.48
Dias, Eulalio	do	5	19	29	69	36.82
Dilag, Juana	do	16	37	59	69	173.62
Dilag, Justina	do	14	18	13	31	84.64
Fabian, Juan	do	17	16	27	10	116.96
Flores, Apolonia	do	17	49	15	30	160.78
Francisca, Ana	do	5	23	55	20	42.68
Hipolito, José	do	18	20	28	20	137.80
Jesús, Juan de	do	13	18	69	61	102.11
Luciano, Alejandro	do	17	21	62	63	72.38
Lucio, Juan	do	13	19	56	75	98.00
Luis, José S	do	14	19	08	09	84.70
Luis, Uldarico San	do	8	17	13	40	74.12
Mateo, Pascual	do	31	53	48	67	259.24
Mendoza, Fabian	do	4	16	10	80	67.92
Mendoza, Guillermo	do	11	30	26	98	360.36
Mendoza, Saturnina	do	14	18	02	89	80.80

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area. H.	A.	C.	Annual rent.
Miguel, Cipriano de San	Lolomboy	9	19	72	40	₱93.16
Nicolas, Rosendo	do	9	16	45	20	66.74
Nicolas, Tito	do	15	16	85	11	86.48
Pablo, José San	do	11	20	76	96	120.96
Porciuncula, Modesto	do	10	25	32	90	87.12
Ramos, Cadido	do	2	28	31	20	82.64
Reyes, Enrique de los	do	17	32	20	39	128.95
Santiago, José	do	17	32	37	37	156.24
Sebastian, Manuel	do	8	16	97	96	71.49
Serapio, Dionisia J	do	6	19	12	00	90.56
Serapio, José J	do	5	17	60	00	66.62
Villanueva, Manuel	do	12	21	50	62	177.62
Ygnacio, Raymundo	do	8	16	63	28	84.40
Alejo, Braulio	Naic	5	71	60	57	191.00
Arcena, Santiago	do	1	16	53	67	32.00
Arenas, Caya	do	5	60	93	97	466.00
Arenas, Flora	do	1	30	00	00	60.00
Beelar, Charles	do	3	79	32	34	214.00
Benedicto, Cipriano	do	8	17	51	89	104.00
Bergado, Marcelino	do	2	16	30	44	68.00
Buenviaje, Eustaquia	do	7	19	97	40	120.00
Bustamente, Cristobal	do	23	136	83	53	825.00
Catibayan, Santiago	do	10	45	26	41	203.00
Cayas, Julio	do	7	29	73	29	267.00
Cena, Blas	do	15	47	19	09	583.00
Cena, Lorenzo	do	5	17	25	34	208.00
David, Isabel	do	7	32	48	84	283.00
Echenique, Baldomera	do	5	34	50	63	420.00
Garcia, Miguel	do	3	17	92	13	50.00
Jinahon, Honoria	do	8	28	71	84	263.00
Joco, Vicente	do	6	22	38	33	232.00
Lagac, Abdon	do	3	19	57	24	88.00
Legaspi, Julian	do	1	200	00	00	400.00
Montoya, Román	do	6	42	25	26	283.00
Nazareno, Gabriel	do	2	18	63	00	52.00
Nazareno, José	do	15	31	47	71	360.00
Nazareno, Marcial	do	8	64	08	57	312.00
Nazareno, Simeon	do	11	30	98	83	351.00
Oleson and Willoamson	do	1	226	19	26	452.00
Paman, Gregorio	do	18	50	29	92	229.00
Papa, Catalina	do	17	63	22	65	709.00
Papa, Maria	do	4	17	55	20	217.00
Perea, Balasia	do	6	19	14	40	112.00
Pilpil, Norberto	do	8	53	20	74	216.00
Poblete, Antonina	do	9	17	12	30	198.00
Poblete, Consolación	do	10	133	69	72	531.00
Poblete, Matias	do	4	31	93	46	165.00
Poblete, Pio	do	6	46	43	47	308.00
Poblete, Ramon	do	6	25	63	01	208.00
Rebollo, Pelagia	do	9	54	49	21	305.00
Ronquillo, Justo	do	5	20	19	81	127.00
Sismaet, Prudencia	do	8	18	50	34	150.00
Tanega, Honorata	do	8	59	07	66	331.00
Upham, H. G	do	2	79	69	84	160.00
Vasquez, Marcial	do	10	21	26	92	228.00
Velazco, Sixto	do	6	67	05	96	278.00
Villafrancia, Policarpio	do	1	118	78	00	238.00
Yncoy, Vicente	do	7	27	88	81	158.00
Yuvienco, Guillermo	do	6	29	53	94	174.00
Aguinaldo, Dionisio	Pandi	3	16	82	43	78.00
Ana, Sinforoso Santa	do	1	17	12	00	68.00
Avendaño, Eustaquio	do	1	21	90	20	121.00
Avendaño Venancio	do	5	16	43	37	108.00
Bernardo, Leoncio	do	6	21	15	50	83.00
Bernardo, Mariano	do	13	58	90	91	327.00
Buenaventura, Maria San	do	20	30	36	21	230.00
Buenaventura, Pedro San	do	5	20	05	04	97.00
Bulaon, Bernardino	do	5	22	13	20	121.00
Cartilla, José	do	2	17	66	80	106.00
Cruz, Faustino de la	do	5	16	70	20	70.00
Cruz, Nemesio G	do	10	23	80	23	115.00
Cruz, Raimundo de la	do	4	17	06	00	103.00
Cruz, Rufino de la	do	4	30	40	50	150.00
Cruz, Severa de la	do	7	30	67	51	198.00
Correa, Francisca	do	5	29	57	45	170.00
Domingo, Atanasio	do	3	32	37	20	167.00

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area. H.	A.	C.	Annual rent.
Domingo, Pablo	Pandi	5	17	63	20	₱39.00
Estrella, Apolinario	do	4	18	66	91	58.00
Estrella, Luis	do	5	29	09	02	17.00
Fabian, Juan	do	5	17	93	24	75.00
Fernandez, Maximo	do	14	17	22	40	121.00
Garcia, José	do	3	24	09	63	136.00
Garcia, Paula	do	2	23	40	20	58.00
Garcia, Petrona	do	2	16	99	19	790.00
Geraldez, Pio	do	12	20	56	65	147.00
Germar, Feliciano	do	8	17	31	21	94.00
Germar Cruz, Josefa	do	11	55	78	00	236.00
Gloria, Pascuala	do	4	16	37	67	81.00
Gumatay, Paula	do	6	20	32	87	135.00
Guzman, Cornelio de	do	5	26	96	68	149.00
Guzman, Simeon de	do	7	21	89	83	164.00
Halili, Saturnino	do	4	19	28	36	131.00
Jacinto, Felix	do	5	28	69	23	128.00
Jesus, Manuela de	do	6	22	03	02	129.00
Jesús Seraplo, Mariano de	do	10	18	81	39	115.00
Joaquico, Maximo	do	3	19	63	60	95.00
José, Crispino S	do	6	22	06	61	149.00
Juan, Martin	do	7	29	01	29	127.00
Libiran, Eulalia	do	7	31	66	53	231.00
Marcos, Carlos	do	4	17	85	14	108.00
Marquez, Eugenio	do	3	18	60	60	112.00
Marquez, Faustino	do	3	16	81	20	78.00
Marquez, Gregorio	do	4	18	55	40	85.00
Marquez, José	do	2	16	69	99	66.00
Marquez, Manuel	do	9	33	03	62	167.00
Mendoza, Juan	do	11	18	44	85	95.00
Mendoza, Mariano	do	10	18	44	55	131.00
Monsayac, Francisca	do	12	21	76	75	185.00
Perez, Francisco	do	10	22	79	86	148.00
Perez, Gregorio	do	10	27	29	16	147.00
Perez, José	do	7	16	05	18	83.00
Perez, Enriquez Maria	do	7	19	14	59	135.00
Ramos, Calixto	do	8	28	44	20	129.00
Resurreccion, Leoncio	do	3	16	75	16	107.00
Reyes, Anselmo	do	10	27	72	62	158.00
Reyes, Francisco	do	5	16	44	82	93.00
Reyes, Gabriela de los	do	9	16	65	26	143.00
Reyes, Prudencio	do	11	21	56	47	146.00
Rialosa, Maria	do	7	24	73	96	116.00
Robles, Catalina	do	4	20	42	68	100.00
Roco, Agapita	do	3	22	45	36	107.00
Rodriguez, Agapita	do	8	18	10	60	84.00
Rosario, Damaso del	do	14	37	06	54	209.00
Salazar, Simeona	do	9	16	32	98	89.00
Santiago, Dalmacio	do	17	16	97	05	153.00
Santiago, Eduardo	do	4	22	68	45	117.00
Santiago, Petronilo	do	8	25	29	88	139.00
Santos, Andrea de los	do	8	18	30	22	123.00
Santos, Guillermo	do	3	18	74	15	82.00
Sebastian, Gabriela	do	3	20	15	86	81.00
Sison, Florentino	do	4	17	30	80	133.00
Vera, Pedro de	do	12	18	08	18	112.00
Vera, Severo de	do	11	22	43	58	122.00
Villarma, Nieves	do	9	47	02	20	314.00
Villarama, Vicente	do	8	23	72	60	207.00
Ygnacio, Felipe G	do	5	25	76	50	154.00
Zuniga, Ciriaco	do	5	19	11	00	134.00
Alberto, Modesto	Piedad	4	99	92	00	200.00
Bartolome, Antonino	do	5	37	55	80	181.00
Cagahastia, Ignacio	do	2	21	25	20	48.00
Calderon, Silvino	do	4	17	03	80	75.00
Carlos, Fausto	do	3	31	69	70	82.00
Carreon, Teodoro	do	7	24	85	00	95.00
Cecilio, Cirila	do	2	22	27	40	44.00
Clemeña, Nemesio	do	1	51	98	80	104.00
Cleofas, Isidro	do	1	16	42	00	57.00
Crisóstomo, Mariano	do	6	148	08	20	296.00
Cruz, Policarpo	do	2	24	29	20	58.00
Dagala, Bernardo	do	2	51	02	00	102.00
Dancel, A. (Special)	do	22	579	79	01	96.00
Diego, Benedicto San	do	2	25	25	30	96.00
Dimalanta, Telesforo	do	1	20	53	20	41.00

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area. H.	A.	C.	Annual rent.
Durupa, Gregorio	Piedad	3	24	36	90	₱117.00
Francia, Cipriano	do	2	25	00	00	50.00
Francisco, Brigido	do	3	22	43	70	69.00
Francisco, Gregorio	do	5	16	04	00	96.00
Guda, Manuel de	do	4	20	73	50	42.00
Labodajon, Bernabé	do	2	16	93	00	101.00
Lazaro, Petrona	do	2	28	46	80	74.00
Ong, Claro	do	8	126	97	60	256.00
Punsalan, Sinforosa	do	3	33	46	00	68.00
Ragundias, Mateo	do	6	16	82	60	118.00
Ramirez, Mauricio	do	2	19	66	90	122.00
Ramirez, Romauldo	do	2	22	83	00	115.00
Ramoy, Matias	do	5	19	39	70	122.00
Salazar, Francisco	do	1	17	98	00	90.00
Sanchez, Emilio	do	2	26	53	50	72.00
Sarmiento, Geronima	do	4	40	67	70	152.00
Susano, Tomas A	do	8	24	61	10	97.00
Teotico, Pelagio	do	1	24	94	00	50.00
Trinidad, Jacoba	do	3	17	52	50	72.00
Victorio, Ramon	do	2	46	99	20	72.00
Abad, Esteban	Santa Cruz de Malabon	7	19	72	39	188.00
Arca, Aquilino	do	4	23	86	56	229.00
Arca, Hugo C	do	5	19	67	05	155.00
Arca, Petrona	do	1	18	64	25	149.00
Arcega, Florencia	do	9	27	33	14	235.00
Arcusa, Paula	do	5	22	62	21	145.00
Arenal, Aquilino	do	7	33	38	35	344.00
Arive, Jacinta	do	5	19	57	03	198.00
Bocalan, Eladio	do	4	85	42	12	418.00
Bocalan, Eusebia	do	4	19	02	95	183.00
Cenizal, Camila	do	8	27	30	30	300.00
Cenizal, Dorotea	do	7	24	25	45	261.00
Estacion, Silvestre	do	7	24	84	62	254.00
Estacion, Tomas	do	11	38	65	81	411.00
Fojas, Agapito	do	14	59	48	60	286.00
Fojas, Anastacio	do	7	32	57	59	383.00
Fojas, Isidro	do	5	31	45	42	272.00
Gunson, Magdalena	do	4	16	55	37	195.00
Jiminez, Leoncio	do	6	25	52	29	207.00
Manson, Whittaker, and Sanderson	do	5	237	51	60	476.00
Montano, Eulalio	do	5	20	99	86	207.00
Montano, Pedro T	do	1	22	76	80	228.00
Prudente, Amado	do	3	16	43	37	146.00
Pulido, Eustaquia	do	9	34	79	99	331.00
Rosario, Hermenegildo del	do	2	24	00	15	202.00
Rosario, Victoriano del	do	2	17	93	20	35.00
Solis, Macario	do	3	20	49	88	206.00
Solis, Valentin	do	3	17	58	20	176.00
Soriano, Leoncio	do	6	22	75	93	207.00
Sosa, Aurea	do	8	32	02	29	328.00
Sosa, Feliciano	do	11	20	78	69	206.00
Torres, Lorenzo	do	5	27	74	40	282.00
Valencia, Francisco	do	9	34	81	60	258.00
Virata, Antonio	do	3	42	70	40	244.00
Bocalan, Teodora	do	4	24	03	01	241.00
Abueg, Isidro	San Francisco de Malabon	6	20	22	70	191.28
Abutin, Macaria	do	12	23	25	60	203.60
Arnaldo, Asuncion	do	2	18	13	75	113.00
Arnaldo, Catalino	do	20	87	50	35	740.16
Arnaldo, Estanislao	do	11	43	41	05	306.16
Arnaldo, Mamerta	do	9	41	54	58	313.04
Arnaldo, Ponciano	do	15	30	97	80	256.16
Asistores, Macario	do	7	17	96	75	143.16
Abancefia, Cirilo	do	12	28	65	50	234.08
Brosas, Antonio	do	7	35	56	85	267.52
Clamor, Simplicia	do	6	19	75	18	107.32
Calorina, Bonifacio	do	5	18	26	66	128.40
Colmenar, Domingo	do	8	66	64	61	221.64
Colmenar, Gregoria	do	1	19	57	95	39.16
Colmenar, Sgundo	do	9	72	59	75	452.28
Cord Cruz, Josefa M	do	3	34	19	90	109.72
Crisostomo, Valeriano	do	4	19	43	00	149.36
Deseo, Mariano	do	3	54	46	26	275.32
Ferrer, Luis	do	13	135	97	12	378.36
Franco, Romana	do	16	42	96	55	338.32
Gaerlan, Abraham	do	5	27	73	44	84.88

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FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area. H.	A.	C.	Annual rent.
Granados, Teodorica	San Francisco de Malabon	23	16	06	14	₱119.68
Jocson, Margarita	do	10	30	51	63	226.20
Joya, Florentino	do	7	21	93	20	219.36
Leaño, Zacarias	do	4	74	46	72	168.52
Loren, Juana	do	9	27	95	64	198.32
Lumunsad, Crisanto	do	12	30	47	53	206.76
Madriaga, Gerarda	do	12	28	66	33	259.68
Mangubat, Doroteo	do	6	22	56	00	122.64
Monton, Esteban	do	11	36	08	58	305.12
Morente, Modesto	do	7	19	70	38	136.00
Nocon, Andres	do	6	25	02	94	108.68
Nocon, Valeriano	do	11	53	51	30	175.60
Olimpo, Cipriano	do	4	20	65	83	78.12
Orate, Juana	do	10	29	08	63	167.96
Palma, Pablo	do	3	33	47	02	76.96
Patricio, Francisco and Ramirez, Canuto.	do	2	134	76	00	377.32
Pio Rodas, Lucia	do	16	29	80	10	237.36
Potente, Bernardo	do	10	66	83	41	278.00
Ramos, Eustacio	do	9	26	92	59	221.28
Raqueño, Catalino	do	16	32	90	65	311.28
Reyes, Andres	do	1	25	55	07	153.36
Reyes, Vicente	do	7	44	12	65	140.04
Rosario, Hilaria del	do	2	22	84	05	149.88
Rosario, Juan del	do	9	30	09	65	224.48
Rosario, Maria del	do	1	32	86	40	197.20
Sales, Francisco	do	10	58	67	30	589.04
Santiago, Eulogio	do	23	39	26	60	271.48
Sison, Manuel	do	9	45	23	95	252.48
Suasa, Felix	do	7	17	96	70	175.28
Trias, Bernabe	do	10	18	96	88	135.64
Trias, Felisa	do	3	18	46	75	176.96
Trias, Julita	do	41	170	14	28	988.28
Trias, Manuela	do	10	37	94	19	230.72
Trias, Mariano	do	20	134	54	92	660.72
Trias y Closas, Maximino	do	11	34	57	38	242.72
Trias, Pedro	do	7	31	68	38	242.80
Velazco, Carlos	do	2	99	76	87	263.56
Soto, Quiteria	do	11	29	87	91	247.12
Arambulo, German	Santa Rosa	23	109	62	01	1,174.00
Ballon, Florencia	do	1	69	08	08	538.00
Batallones, Sancho	do	5	41	06	36	422.00
Limcauco, Nicolas	do	1	27	14	36	244.00
Manguerra, Pablo	do	2	95	77	17	927.00
Yaptinchay, Maria	do	1	74	61	46	620.00
Zavalla, David	do	3	51	13	84	491.00
Hemedes, José	do	1	46	07	26	368.00
Altiveros, Miguel	Tala	3	19	51	76	19.00
Buendia, Maria	do	32	652	51	10	654.00
Carpenter, F. W. (special)	do	197	2,067	83	89	836.20
Constantino, Arcadio	do	3	43	48	60	44.00
Crisostomo, Mariano	do	14	252	33	52	252.00
Cruz, Basilio de la	do	4	18	95	80	114.00
Cruz, Innocencia de la	do	5	21	46	77	71.00
Cruz, Nicolas G	do	40	798	28	73	799.00
Cruz, Pedro de la	do	11	30	64	52	79.00
Daez, Adriano	do	3	16	90	00	68.00
Deato, Pascual	do	7	29	97	80	154.00
Diaz, Adriano	do	4	42	97	63	88.00
Enrile, Domingo M	do	14	346	54	60	347.00
Guansing, Enoc	do	3	75	00	00	75.00
Guia, Manuel de	do	2	24	72	80	49.00
Hernandez, Melesio	do	4	50	90	40	65.00
Ignacio, Lucio	do	3	75	00	00	75.00
Leal, Sotero	do	1	20	38	94	20.00
Manalo, Santiago	do	5	19	30	53	65.00
Mendoza, Eugenio	do	7	30	58	00	86.00
Mendoza, Victor	do	8	21	46	00	123.00
Ponciano, Leopoldo	do	3	29	29	24	36.00
Ramos de la Cruz, Gregorio	do	12	300	00	00	300.00
Resurreccion, Arcadio	do	13	227	97	05	229.00
Santillan, Gregorio	do	12	300	00	00	300.00
Santos, Maria de los	do	6	16	80	20	103.00
Serrano, Juliana	do	3	16	90	00	114.00
Tansinco, Buenaventura	do	6	24	20	60	85.00
Valenzuela, Anselmo	do	6	16	73	60	112.00

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

FRIAR LANDS LEASES SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Lessee.	Estate.	Number of parcels.	Total area. H. A. C.	Annual rent.
Valenzuela, Pio	Tala	6	98 83 60	₱119.00
Wenceslao, Julian	do	3	33 46 80	34.00
Abarques, Toribio	Talisay	36	16 75 35	128.32
Alburo, Leoncio	do	24	37 41 86	270.08
Dejos, Domingo	do	11	23 89 19	127.80
Fernandez, Eugenio	do	30	24 43 90	261.44
Gandionco, Hilario	do	10	18 56 40	151.60
Larrobis, Canuto E	do	20	28 15 80	140.84
Osmeña, Tomas	do	29	54 55 60	427.64
Rosario, Tereza	do	31	27 76 00	224.40
Ramos, Mariano	Pandi	8	44 54 06	220.60
Resurreccion, Celestino	do	4	31 92 13	167.60

There are 492 persons having leases of more than 16 hectares each of friar lands. Four hundred and seventy-five are signed by Filipinos, 15 by Americans, and 2 by Englishmen. Three leases on the Dampol estate and eight on the Santa Rosa estate are three-year leases, and the rate of rent is fixed at 5 per cent per annum of the value of the land. Thirteen leases on the Baniland estate are one-year leases, and the rate of rent is fixed at 5 per cent per annum of the value of the land. All other leases, except those marked "Special" are one-year leases, and the rent is fixed according to the schedule marked "Exhibit A." Leases marked "Special" in the tabulation have special conditions, as follows:

A. F. Thayer, said to represent Mr. Dillingham, has leases for 15 parcels on the Biñan estate, aggregating 1,614 hectares 34 areas and 32 centares, at a monthly rental of ₱0.20 per hectare. Other conditions the same as in regular leases.

A. F. Thayer, said to represent Mr. Dillingham, has leases for 124 parcels on the Calamba estate, aggregating 3,287 hectares 57 areas and 55 centares, at a monthly rental of ₱0.20 per hectare. Both of the above leases run for six months. Other conditions similar to regular leases.

Emilio Aguinaldo has a special lease for 1,050 hectares on the Imus estate. One-year lease, rent at ₱0.40 per hectare per annum. Other conditions same as in regular leases.

E. B. Bruce has a special lease for 160 parcels on the Isabela estate, aggregating 19,448 hectares 35 areas and 44 centares, for all the unoccupied land on said estate on the following terms: Rent, ₱200 per annum; lessee shall cause at his own expense a thorough soil analysis and investigation by a competent expert for the purpose of determining the value of the estate for agricultural purposes, estimate of cost of which investigation is ₱12,000. Lease runs for one year. Lessee may purchase at the valuation fixed by the provisions of act No. 1120 on or before the expiration of lease. Should lessee not exercise right to purchase within the period stated, the report of the expert, including all statistics and data prepared, shall be turned over and become the property of the insular government. It is understood that Mr. Bruce has as his associates Mr. Olsen, of the firm of W. E. Olsen & Co., Mr. Lowenstein, of the firm of Castle Brothers, Wolf & Sons, and one or two other Americans in Manila.

Arturo Dancel has a special lease on the Piedad estate, covering 22 parcels, aggregating 579 hectares, 79 areas, and 1 centare. Rent at ₱0.20 per hectare per annum until the land produces a marketable crop valued at ₱1.50 per hectare or more, from which time the annual rental is to be increased to ₱1.50 per hectare per annum. Lease runs for three years and lessee further agrees to place the entire tract under cultivation within the term of his lease.

Frank W. Carpenter has a special lease on the Tala estate of 197 parcels aggregating 2,067 hectares, 83 areas, and 89 centares, at the rate of ₱0.20 per hectare per annum on vacant lands until marketable crop is produced therefrom, which will net the lessee more than the amount of his rent, after which the rental shall be increased to ₱1.50 per hectare per annum during the balance of the term of the lease. Lessee has the right to purchase at the expiration of the lease, under the provisions of act No. 1120. Lessee further binds himself to rent all vacant lands on the Tala estate or lands now occupied which may become vacant. The entire area covered by lease to be under

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

cultivation at the end of three years. Lessee to increase the cultivated area each year in direct proportion to the total amount leased.

All of the above special leases were made for the express purpose of extending cultivation on unoccupied tracts of friar lands, upon the value of which the government is paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

No person is known to have leased any friar lands as agent or factor for any other person, corporation, or association of persons, except as herein mentioned, and no corporation has leased more than 1,024 hectares of friar lands.

APPLICATIONS FOR PURCHASE OF FRIAR LANDS OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES BY ANY PERSON OR 1,024 HECTARES BY A CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS.

Mr. A. F. Thayer (said to represent Mr. Dillingham) has made application to purchase at the price fixed by law 1,200 hectares of the Santa Rosa estate, all of which land is now vacant.

SALES AND LEASES OF PUBLIC LANDS AND APPLICATIONS FOR SAME IN EXCESS OF 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON OR 1,024 HECTARES TO ANY CORPORATION OR ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS.

No public lands of the Philippine Islands have been sold in excess of 16 hectares to any one person or 1,024 hectares to any corporation or association of persons since July 1, 1902, nor is it known that any agent or factor for any other person, association, or corporation has attempted to make such purchase. No applications for purchase of public lands in excess of the limits mentioned above have been received.

Application for purchase of 930 hectares of public land in Mindoro has been made by the San Carlos Agricultural Company, E. L. Hamann, secretary, signed by Edward L. Poole, managing agent.

Application for purchase of 832 hectares of public land in Mindoro has been made by the San Francisco Agricultural Company, Charles McMullen, secretary, application signed by Edward L. Poole, managing agent.

Application has been made for the purchase of 832 hectares of public land in Mindoro by the San Mateo Agricultural Company, K. M. Nealon, secretary, application signed by Edward L. Poole, managing agent.

The three above-mentioned corporations are organized under the laws of the State of California, duly registered in the Philippine Islands. The three tracts of land applied or are adjoining and lie immediately south of the San Jose friar estate, Mindoro, and connect said estate along the China Sea with Mangarin Bay, the nearest available harbor.

LEASES OF PUBLIC LAND SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON.

Lessee.	Area.	Time.	Rent per hectare per annum.
	Hectares.	*Years.*	
W. B. Dawson	83	25	₱0.50
Louis Gordon	128	25	.50
R. V. Baldwin	74	25	.50
Frank Shepherd	124	25	.50
E. L. Worcester	977	25	.50

Total leases, 5, all Americans.

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued.

LEASES OF PUBLIC LAND APPLIED FOR SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON.

Applicant.	Area applied for.	Time.	Rental to be paid.
	Hectares.	*Years.*	
Ira D. Cobb	48	25	See section 27, act 926.
O. V. Wood	451	25	Do.
Loren L. Day	1,024	25	Do.
M. A. McCleod	100	25	Do.
Jose Miranda	80	25	Do.
Gabino R. Bautista	104	25	Do.
Francisco Bangoy	105	25	Do.
John Clark	422	25	Do.
Mary Carrigan	1,024	25	Do.
J. M. Liddell	327	25	Do.
Alejandro Manalo	80	25	Do.
M. L. McCullough	896	25	Do.
J. H. McCullough	896	25	Do.
Leora J. Day	340	25	Do.
C. H. Sawyer	576	25	Do.
Felipe Bantayan	18	25	Do.
Dalmacio Agton	70	25	Do.
Estanislao Gil	187	25	Do.
Basilio Villanueva	18	25	Do.
Silvestre Jandoc	50	25	Do.
Tomas Zapata	47	25	Do.
Eduardo Laching	49	25	Do.
Sabas Fuentes	21	25	Do.
Domingo Loteria	58	25	Do.
Segundo Esperat	33	25	Do.
E. W. Ames	576	25	Do.
Policarpio Pugida	27	25	Do.
Segundo Perez	100	25	Do.
Enriqueta Bustamente	51	25	Do.
Nazario José	24	25	Do.
G. W. Langford	204	25	Do.
Domingo Ellazor	92	25	Do.
Evaristo de los Santos	28	25	Do.
Marcelo Pio	22	25	Do.
Guillermo Garcia	255	25	Do.
Chas. E. Wade	140	25	Do.
Antonio Matute	231	25	Do.
J. R. Wilson	1,000	25	Do.
Vicente Lukban	1,024	25	Do.
Arsenio Villarosa	41	25	Do.
Virgilio Balleon	64	25	Do.
Juan Palanca	100	25	Do.
J. L. Perrin	85	25	Do.
Mariano Perez	38	25	Do.
Daniel Perez	40	25	Do.
Anacleta Nuñez	36	25	Do.
Enrique Novarro	38	25	Do.
M. V. Sanson	30	25	Do.
Felipe Semiana	33	25	Do.
Antonio Tancontian	64	25	Do.
Samuel Novarro	79	25	Do.
Inocencio Perez	266	25	Do.
Sebastian Matute	418	25	Do.
Geo. S. Worcester	500	25	Do.
Mariano Osorio	31	25	Do.
Pablo Catubog	17	25	Do.
Braulio Reyes	32	25	Do.
Angel Boston	21	25	Do.
P. A. Hill	26	25	Do.
E. B. Bruce	100	25	Do.
W. H. Lawrence	81	25	Do.
Z. K. Miller	350	25	Do.
H. C. Reisser	148	25	Do.
Mariano P. Gil	74	25	Do.
Bunod	45	25	Do.
Ciriaco Guday	27	25	Do.
Modesto Barrera	21	25	Do.
Vicente Bualan	86	25	Do.
Romana Muñoz	25	25	Do.
Isidro Pablo	38	25	Do.
Nieves Quesada	84	25	Do.
Ayao	30	25	Do.
Lewis Main	1,020	25	Do.
O. B. Burrell	100	25	Do.
Luis Baldomero	28	25	Do.

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Report of lands in the Philippine Islands sold or leased, etc.—Continued

LEASES OF PUBLIC LAND APPLIED FOR SINCE JULY 1, 1902, OF MORE THAN 16 HECTARES TO ONE PERSON—Continued.

Applicant.	Area applied for.	Time.	Rental to be paid.
	Hectares.	*Years.*	
G. W. Daywalt	400	25	See section 27, act 926.
Enrique Bustamente	21	25	Do.
Severo Samal	26	25	Do.
Justino Bongoy	53	25	Do.
Claudio Quesada	30	25	Do.
Enrique Navarro	24	25	Do
José Tega	31	25	Do.

Total number of applicants	82
American applicants	24
Filipino applicants	58

No leases of more than 16 hectares to an individual, or 1,024 hectares to a corporation or association of persons, have been made of public lands in the Philippine Islands, and no such leases have been applied for, nor is it known that any person acting as agent or factor for any other person, association, or corporation has leased or applied to lease such lands in excess of the limit mentioned above, except as mentioned in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

C. W. SLEEPER, *Director of Lands.*

BAGUIO, BENGUET, *May 5, 1910.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Schedule of rents on friar lands.*

After sale value is known, 5 per cent of value of land. Until such values are known, rents will be collected as follows:

Estate.	Lots, per hectare per annum.				
	Urban.			Rural.	
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.
Bifian	₱1.00	₱0.50	₱0.25	₱0.20	₱0.10
Calamba	1.00	.50	.25	.50	.20
Imus	1.00	.50	.25	.20	.10
Lolomboy				.20	.10
Muntinlupa				.20	.10
Naic	1.00	.40	.25	.20	.10
Piedad				.20	.10
San Francisco de Malabon	1.00	.50	.25	.20	.10
Santa Cruz de Malabon	.60	.30		.20	.10
Santa Maria de Pandi	.60	.30		.20	.10
Tala				.20	.10
Talisay-Minglanilla	1.00	.50	.25	.20	.10

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EXHIBIT A.—*Schedule of rents on friar lands*—Continued.

Estate.	Agricultural lands, per hectare per annum.							
	Irrigable.			Nonirrigable.				
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.
Bifian	₱12.00	₱10.00	₱8.00	₱8.00	₱6.00	₱4.00	₱2.00	₱1.00
Calamba	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00
Imus	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00
Lolomboy	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00
Muntinlupa	.....	.....	.....	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00
Naic	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00
Piedad	.....	.....	.....	9.00	7.00	5.00	2.00	1.00
San Francisco de Malabon	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00
Santa Cruz de Malabon	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00
Santa Maria de Pandi	8.00	6.00	.....	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	1.00
Tala	.....	.....	.....	9.00	7.00	5.00	2.00	1.00
Talisay-Minglanilla	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	1.00

Estate.	Fisheries, per hectare per annum.		Salt beds, per hectare per annum.		Beach lands, per house.	
	First class.	Second class.	First class.	Second class.	First class.	Second class.
Bifian	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱2.00	₱1.00
Calamba	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.00
Imus	₱20.00	₱10.00	₱20.00	₱10.00	2.00	1.00
Lolomboy	20.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naic	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	2.00	1.00
San Francisco de Malabon	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	2.00	1.00
Santa Cruz de Malabon	20.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	2.00	1.00
Santa Maria de Pandi	20.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Minimum charge, ₱2.
Caifigins, double the price for the class of land to which they pertain.
Quarry permits, per stone, first class, 3 centavos; second class, 2 centavos.
Timber permits, to be governed by the forestry regulations.

C. H. SLEEPER,
Director of Lands.

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61st Congress, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Document No. 967.

COMMERCE COURT, ETC.

JUNE 18, 1910.—Ordered that the bill H. R. 17536 as it passed both Houses be printed as a House document.

[Printed to show bill as agreed to in conference and finally passed by both Houses of Congress.]

AN ACT To create a commerce court, and to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a court of the United States is hereby created which shall be known as the commerce court and shall have the jurisdiction now possessed by circuit courts of the United States and the judges thereof over all cases of the following kinds:

First. All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

Second. Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Third. Such cases as by section three of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Fourth. All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section twenty or section twenty-three of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as enlarging the jurisdiction now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States or the judges thereof, that is hereby transferred to and vested in the commerce court.

The jurisdiction of the commerce court over cases of the foregoing classes shall be exclusive; but this act shall not affect the jurisdiction now possessed by any circuit or district court of the United States over cases or proceedings of a kind not within the above-enumerated classes.

The commerce court shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal of such form and style as the court may prescribe. The said court shall be composed of five judges, to be from time to time designated and assigned thereto by the Chief Justice of the United States, from

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among the circuit judges of the United States, for the period of five years, except that in the first instance the court shall be composed of the five additional circuit judges to be appointed as hereinafter provided, who shall be designated by the President to serve for one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, in order that the period of designation of one of the said judges shall expire in each year thereafter. In case of the death, resignation, or termination of assignment of any judge so designated, the Chief Justice shall designate a circuit judge to fill the vacancy so caused and to serve during the unexpired period for which the original designation was made. After the year nineteen hundred and fourteen no circuit judge shall be redesignated to serve in the commerce court until the expiration of at least one year after the expiration of the period of his last previous designation. The judge first designated for the five-year period shall be the presiding judge of said court, and thereafter the judge senior in designation shall be the presiding judge.

Each of the judges during the period of his service in the commerce court shall, on account of the regular sessions of the court being held in the city of Washington, receive in addition to his salary as circuit judge an expense allowance at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five additional circuit judges no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, who shall hold office during good behavior and who shall be from time to time designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the circuit court for any district, or the circuit court of appeals for any circuit, or in the commerce court.

The associate judges shall have precedence and shall succeed to the place and powers of the presiding judge whenever he may be absent or incapable of acting in the order of the date of their designations. Four of said judges shall constitute a quorum, and at least a majority of the court shall concur in all decisions.

The court shall also have a clerk and a marshal, with the same duties and powers, so far as they may be appropriate and are not altered by rule of the court, as are now possessed by the clerk and marshal, respectively, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The offices of the clerk and marshal of the court shall be in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The judges of the court shall appoint the clerk and marshal, and may also appoint, if they find it necessary, a deputy clerk and deputy marshal; and such clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, and deputy marshal shall hold office during the pleasure of the court. The salary of the clerk shall be four thousand dollars per annum; the salary of the marshal three thousand dollars per annum; the salary of the deputy clerk two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the salary of the deputy marshal two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The said clerk and marshal may, with the approval of the court, employ all requisite assistance The costs and fees in said court shall be established by the court in a table thereof, approved by the Supreme Court of the United States, within four months after the organization of the court; but such costs and fees shall in no case exceed those charged in the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

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The commerce court shall always be open for the transaction of business. Its regular sessions shall be held in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; but the powers of the court or of any judge thereof, or of the clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, or deputy marshal may be exercised anywhere in the United States; and for expedition of the work of the court and the avoidance of undue expense or inconvenience to suitors the court shall hold sessions in different parts of the United States as may be found desirable. The actual and necessary expenses of the judges, clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, and deputy marshal of the court incurred for travel and attendance elsewhere than in the city of Washington shall be paid upon the written and itemized certificate of such judge, clerk, marshal, deputy clerk, or deputy marshal by the marshal of the court, and shall be allowed to him in the statement of his accounts with the United States.

The United States marshals of the several districts outside of the city of Washington in which the commerce court may hold its sessions shall provide, under the direction and with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, such rooms in the public buildings of the United States as may be necessary for the court's use; but in case proper rooms can not be provided in such public buildings, said marshals, with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, may then lease from time to time other necessary rooms for the court.

If, at any time, the business of the commerce court does not require the services of all the judges, the Chief Justice of the United States may, by writing, signed by him and filed in the Department of Justice, terminate the assignment of any of the judges or temporarily assign him for service in any circuit court or circuit court of appeals. In case of illness or other disability of any judge assigned to the commerce court the Chief Justice of the United States may assign any other circuit judge of the United States to act in his place, and may terminate such assignment when the exigence therefor shall cease; and any circuit judge so assigned to act in place of such judge shall, during his assignment, exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of such judge.

In all cases within its jurisdiction the commerce court, and each of the judges assigned thereto, shall, respectively, have and may exercise any and all of the powers of a circuit court of the United States and of the judges of said court, respectively, so far as the same may be appropriate to the effective exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred. The commerce court may issue all writs and process appropriate to the full exercise of its jurisdiction and powers and may prescribe the form thereof. It may also, from time to time, establish such rules and regulations concerning pleading, practice, or procedure in cases or matters within its jurisdiction as to the court shall seem wise and proper. Its orders, writs, and process may run, be served, and be returnable anywhere in the United States; and the marshal and deputy marshal of said court and also the United States marshals and deputy marshals in the several districts of the United States shall have like powers and be under like duties to act for and in behalf of said court as pertain to United States marshals and deputy marshals generally when acting under like conditions concerning suits or matters in the circuits of the United States.

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The jurisdiction of the commerce court shall be invoked by filing in the office of the clerk of the court a written petition setting forth briefly and succinctly the facts constituting the petitioner's cause of action, and specifying the relief sought. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served by the marshal or a deputy marshal of the commerce court or by the proper United States marshal or deputy marshal upon every defendant therein named, and when the United States is a party defendant, the service shall be made by filing a copy of said petition in the office of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the Department of Justice. Within thirty days after the petition is served, unless that time is extended by order of the court or a judge thereof, an answer to the petition shall be filed in the clerk's office, and a copy thereof mailed to the petitioner's attorney, which answer shall briefly and categorically respond to the allegations of the petition. No replication need be filed to the answer, and objections to the sufficiency of the petition or answer as not setting forth a cause of action or defense must be taken at the final hearing or by motion to dismiss the petition based on said grounds, which motion may be made at any time before answer is filed. In case no answer shall be filed as provided herein the petitioner may apply to the court on notice for such relief as may be proper upon the facts alleged in the petition. The court may, by rule, prescribe the method of taking evidence in cases pending in said court; and may prescribe that the evidence be taken before a single judge of the court, with power to rule upon the admission of evidence. Except as may be otherwise provided in this act, or by rule of the court, the practice and procedure in the commerce court shall conform as nearly as may be to that in like cases in a circuit court of the United States.

The commerce court shall be opened for the transaction of business at a date to be fixed by order of the said court, which shall be not later than thirty days after the judges thereof shall have been designated.

SEC. 2. That a final judgment or decree of the commerce court may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States if appeal to the Supreme Court be taken by an aggrieved party within sixty days after the entry of said final judgment or decree. Such appeal may be taken in like manner as appeals from a circuit court of the United States to the Supreme Court, and the commerce court may direct the original record to be transmitted on appeal instead of a transcript thereof. The Supreme Court may affirm, reverse, or modify the final judgment or decree of the commerce court as the case may require.

Appeal to the Supreme Court, however, shall in no case supersede or stay the judgment or decree of the commerce court appealed from, unless the Supreme Court or a justice thereof shall so direct, and appellant shall give bond in such form and of such amount as the Supreme Court, or the justice of that court allowing the stay, may require.

An appeal may also be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States from an interlocutory order or decree of the Commerce Court granting or continuing an injunction restraining the enforcement of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provided such appeal be taken within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree.

Appeals to the Supreme Court under this section shall have priority in hearing and determination over all other causes except criminal causes in that court.

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SEC. 3. That suits to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be brought in the commerce court against the United States. The pendency of such suit shall not of itself stay or suspend the operation of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the commerce court, in its discretion, may restrain or suspend, in whole or in part, the operation of the commission's order pending the final hearing and determination of the suit. No order or injunction so restraining or suspending an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be made by the commerce court otherwise than upon notice and after hearing, except that in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner, said court, or a judge thereof, may, on hearing, after not less than three days' notice to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Attorney-General, allow a temporary stay or suspension in whole or in part of the operation of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for not more than sixty days from the date of the order of such court or judge, pending application to the court for its order or injunction, in which case the said order shall contain a specific finding, based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto, that such irreparable damage would result to the petitioner and specifying the nature of the damage. The court may, at the time of hearing such application, upon a like finding, continue the temporary stay or suspension in whole or in part until its decision upon the application.

SEC. 4. That all cases and proceedings in the commerce court which but for this act would be brought by or against the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be brought by or against the United States, and the United States may intervene in any case or proceeding in the commerce court whenever, though it has not been made a party, public interests are involved.

SEC. 5. That the Attorney-General shall have charge and control of the interests of the Government in all cases and proceedings in the commerce court, and in the Supreme Court of the United States upon appeal from the commerce court; and if in his opinion the public interest requires it, he may retain and employ in the name of the United States, within the appropriations from time to time made by the Congress for such purposes, such special attorneys and counselors at law as he may think necessary to assist in the discharge of any of the duties incumbent upon him and his subordinate attorneys; and the Attorney-General shall stipulate with such special attorneys and counsel the amount of their compensation, which shall not be in excess of the sums appropriated therefor by Congress for such purposes, and shall have supervision of their action: *Provided*, That the Interstate Commerce Commission and any party or parties in interest to the proceeding before the commission, in which an order or requirement is made, may appear as parties thereto of their own motion and as of right, and be represented by their counsel, in any suit wherein is involved the validity of such order or requirement or any part thereof, and the interest of such party; and the court wherein is pending such suit may make all such rules and orders as to such appearances and representations, the number of counsel, and all matters of procedure, and otherwise, as to subserve the ends of justice and speed the determination of such suits: *Provided further*, That communities, associations, corporations, firms, and individuals who are interested in the controversy or question before the Inter-

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state Commerce Commission, or in any suit which may be brought by anyone under the terms of this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory or which are amendatory of it, relating to action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, may intervene in said suit or proceedings at any time after the institution thereof, and the Attorney-General shall not dispose of or discontinue said suit or proceeding over the objection of such party or intervenor aforesaid, but said intervenor or intervenors may prosecute, defend, or continue said suit or proceeding unaffected by the action or nonaction of the Attorney-General of the United States therein.

Complainants before the Interstate Commerce Commission interested in a case shall have the right to appear and be made parties to the case and be represented before the courts by counsel under such regulations as are now permitted in similar circumstances under the rules and practice of equity courts of the United States.

SEC. 6. That until the opening of the commerce court as in section one hereof provided, all cases and proceedings of which from that time the commerce court is hereby given exclusive jurisdiction may be brought in the same courts and conducted in like manner and with like effect as is now provided by law; and if any such case or proceeding shall have gone to final judgment or decree before the opening of the commerce court, appeal may be taken from such final judgment or decree in like manner and with like effect as is now provided by law. Any such case or proceeding within the jurisdiction of the commerce court which may have been begun in any other court as hereby allowed before the said date shall be forthwith transferred to the commerce court, if it has not yet proceeded to final judgment or decree in such other court unless it has been finally submitted for the decision of such court, in which case the cause shall proceed in such court to final judgment or decree and further proceeding thereafter, and appeal may be taken direct to the Supreme Court, and if remanded such cause may be sent back to the court from which the appeal was taken or to the commerce court for further proceeding as the Supreme Court shall direct; and all previous proceedings in such transferred case shall stand and operate notwithstanding the transfer, subject to the same control over them by the commerce court and to the same right of subsequent action in the case or proceeding as if the transferred case or proceeding had been originally begun in the commerce court. The clerk of the court from which any case or proceeding is so transferred to the commerce court shall transmit to and file in the commerce court the originals of all papers filed in such case or proceeding and a certified transcript of all record entries in the case or proceeding up to the time of transfer.

It shall be the duty of every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, within sixty days after the taking effect of this act, to designate in writing an agent in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, upon whom service of all notices and processes may be made for and on behalf of said common carrier in any proceeding or suit pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission or before said Commerce Court, and to file such designation in the office of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which designation may from time to time be changed by like writing similarly filed; and thereupon service of all notices and processes may be made upon such common carrier by leaving a copy thereof with such designated

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agent at his office or usual place of residence in the city of Washington, with like effect as if made personally upon such common carrier, and in default of such designation of such agent, service of any notice or other process in any proceeding before said Interstate Commerce Commission or Commerce Court may be made by posting such notice or process in the office of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SEC. 7. That section one of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended so as read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the provisions of this act shall apply to any corporation or any person or persons engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone, and cable companies (whether wire or wireless) engaged in sending messages from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States or to any foreign country, who shall be considered and held to be common carriers within the meaning and purpose of this act, and to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment), from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property wholly within one State and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid, nor shall they apply to the transmission of messages by telephone, telegraph, or cable wholly within one State and not transmitted to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid.

"The term 'common carrier' as used in this act shall include express companies and sleeping car companies. The term 'railroad' as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease, and shall also include all switches, spurs, tracks, and terminal facilities of every kind used or necessary in the transportation of the persons or property designated herein, and also all freight depots, yards, and grounds used or necessary in the transportation or delivery of any of said property; and the term 'transporta-

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tion' shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation, and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported; and it shall be the duty of every carrier subject to the provisions of this act to provide and furnish such transportation upon reasonable request therefor, and to establish through routes and just and reasonable rates applicable thereto; and to provide reasonable facilities for operating such through routes and to make reasonable rules and regulations with respect to the exchange, interchange, and return of cars used therein, and for the operation of such through routes, and providing for reasonable compensation to those entitled thereto.

"All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property and for the transmission of messages by telegraph, telephone, or cable, as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful: *Provided*, That messages by telegraph, telephone, or cable, subject to the provisions of this act, may be classified into day, night, repeated, unrepeated, letter, commercial, press, Government, and such other classes as are just and reasonable, and different rates may be charged for the different classes of messages: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent telephone, telegraph, and cable companies from entering into contracts with common carriers for the exchange of services.

"And it is hereby made the duty of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable classifications of property for transportation, with reference to which rates, tariffs, regulations, or practices are or may be made or prescribed, and just and reasonable regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates, or tariffs, the issuance, form, and substance of tickets, receipts, and bills of lading, the manner and method of presenting, marking, packing, and delivering property for transportation, the facilities for transportation, the carrying of personal, sample, and excess baggage, and all other matters relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, transporting, storing, and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act which may be necessary or proper to secure the safe and prompt receipt, handling, transportation, and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act upon just and reasonable terms, and every such unjust and unreasonable classification, regulation, and practice with reference to commerce between the States and with foreign countries is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

"No common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January first, nineteen hundred and seven, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation for passengers, except to its employees and their families, its officers, agents, surgeons, physicians, and attorneys at law; to ministers of religion, traveling secretaries of railroad Young Men's Christian Associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosy-

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nary work; to indigent, destitute, and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the National Homes or State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge; to necessary care takers of live stock, poultry, milk, and fruit; to employees on sleeping cars, express cars, and to linemen of telegraph and telephone companies; to Railway Mail Service employees, post-office inspectors, customs inspectors, and immigration inspectors; to newsboys on trains, baggage agents, witnesses attending any legal investigation in which the common carrier is interested, persons injured in wrecks and physicians and nurses attending such persons: *Provided*, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes for the officers, agents, and employees of common carriers, and their families; nor to prohibit any common carrier from carrying passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamitous visitation: *And provided further*, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the privilege of passes or franks, or the exchange thereof with each other, for the officers, agents, employees, and their families of such telegraph, telephone and cable lines, and the officers, agents, employees and their families of other common carriers subject to the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That the term 'employees' as used in this paragraph shall include furloughed, pensioned, and superannuated employees, persons who have become disabled or infirm in the service of any such common carrier, and the remains of a person killed in the employment of a carrier and ex-employees traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier; and the term 'families' as used in this paragraph shall include the families of those persons named in this proviso, also the families of persons killed, and the widows during widowhood and minor children during minority of persons who died, while in the service of any such common carrier. Any common carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense, on conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and any person, other than the persons excepted in this provision, who uses any such interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation shall be subject to a like penalty. Jurisdiction of offenses under this provision shall be the same as that provided for offenses in an act entitled 'An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States,' approved February nineteenth, nineteen hundred and three, and any amendment thereof.

"From and after May first, nineteen hundred and eight, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier.

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"Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, upon application of any lateral, branch line of railroad, or of any shipper tendering interstate traffic for transportation, shall construct, maintain, and operate upon reasonable terms a switch connection with any such lateral, branch line of railroad, or private side track which may be constructed to connect with its railroad, where such connection is reasonably practicable and can be put in with safety and will furnish sufficient business to justify the construction and maintenance of the same; and shall furnish cars for the movement of such traffic to the best of its ability without discrimination in favor of or against any such shipper. If any common carrier shall fail to install and operate any such switch or connection as aforesaid, on application therefor in writing by any shipper or owner of such lateral, branch line of railroad, such shipper or owner of such lateral, branch line of railroad may make complaint to the commission, as provided in section thirteen of this act, and the commission shall hear and investigate the same and shall determine as to the safety and practicability thereof and justification and reasonable compensation therefor, and the commission may make an order, as provided in section fifteen of this act, directing the common carrier to comply with the provisions of this section in accordance with such order, and such order shall be enforced as hereinafter provided for the enforcement of all other orders by the commission, other than orders for the payment of money."

SEC. 8. That section four of said act to regulate commerce be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however,* That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: *Provided, further,* That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, until a determination of such application by the commission.

"Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition."

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SEC. 9. That section six of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended by adding four new paragraphs at the end thereof, as follows:

"The commission may reject and refuse to file any schedule that is tendered for filing which does not provide and give lawful notice of its effective date, and any schedule so rejected by the commission shall be void and its use shall be unlawful.

"In case of failure or refusal on the part of any carrier, receiver, or trustee to comply with the terms of any regulation adopted and promulgated or any order made by the commission under the provisions of this section, such carrier, receiver, or trustee shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for each such offense, and twenty-five dollars for each and every day of the continuance of such offense, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"If any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, after written request made upon the agent of such carrier hereinafter in this section referred to, by any person or company for a written statement of the rate or charge applicable to a described shipment between stated places under the schedules or tariffs to which such carrier is a party, shall refuse or omit to give such written statement within a reasonable time, or shall misstate in writing the applicable rate, and if the person or company making such request suffers damage in consequence of such refusal or omission or in consequence of the misstatement of the rate, either through making the shipment over a line or route for which the proper rate is higher than the rate over another available line or route, or through entering into any sale or other contract whereunder such person or company obligates himself or itself to make such shipment of freight at his or its cost, then the said carrier thall be liable to a penalty of two hunderd and fifty dollars, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"It shall be the duty of every carrier by railroad to keep at all times conspicuously posted in every station where freight is received for transportation the name of an agent resident in the city, village, or town where such station is located, to whom application may be made for the information by this section required to be furnished on written request; and in case any carrier shall fail at any time to have such name so posted in any station, it shall be sufficient to address such request in substantially the following form: 'The Station Agent of the ———Company at ——— Station,' together with the name of the proper post-office, inserting the name of the carrier company and of the station in the blanks, and to serve the same by depositing the request so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid, in any post-office."

SEC. 10. That section ten of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, be now amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. That any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, alone or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall willfully do or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer or permit to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter,

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or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willingly suffer or permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act for which no penalty is otherwise provided, or who shall aid or abet therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not to exceed five thousand dollars for each offense: *Provided*, That if the offense for which any person shall be convicted as aforesaid shall be an unlawful discrimination in rates, fares, or charges for the transportation of passengers or property, such person shall, in addition to the fine hereinbefore provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or, whenever such common carrier is a corporation, any officer or agent thereof, or any person acting for or employed by such corporation, who, by means of false billing, false classification, false weighing, or false report of weight, or by any other device or means, shall knowingly and willfully assist, or shall willingly suffer or permit, any person or persons to obtain transportation for property at less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation of such common carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

"Any person, corporation, or company, or any agent or officer thereof, who shall deliver property for transportation to any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or for whom, as consignor or consignee, any such carrier shall transport property, who shall knowingly and willfully, directly or indirectly, himself or by employee, agent, officer, or otherwise, by false billing, false classification, false weighing, false representation of the contents of the package or the substance of the property, false report of weight, false statement, or by any other device or means, whether with or without the consent or connivance of the carrier, its agent, or officer, obtain or attempt to obtain transportation for such property at less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation; or who shall knowingly and willfully, directly or indirectly, himself or by employee, agent, officer, or otherwise, by false statement or representation as to cost, value, nature, or extent of injury, or by the use of any false bill, bill of lading, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent, or to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry, obtain or attempt to obtain any allowance, refund, or payment for damage or otherwise in connection with or growing out of the transportation of or agreement to transport such property, whether with or without the consent or connivance of the carrier, whereby the compensation of such carrier for such transportation, either before or after payment, shall in fact be made less than the regular rates then established and in force on the line of transportation,

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shall be deemed guilty of fraud, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, within the district in which such offense was wholly or in part committed, be subject for each offense to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That the penalty of imprisonment shall not apply to artificial persons.

"If any such person, or any officer or agent of any such corporation or company, shall, by payment of money or other thing of value, solicitation, or otherwise, induce or attempt to induce any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any of its officers or agents, to discriminate unjustly in his, its, or their favor as against any other consignor or consignee in the transportation of property, or shall aid or abet any common carrier in any such unjust discrimination, such person or such officer or agent of such corporation or company shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense; and such person, corporation, or company shall also, together with said common carrier, be liable, jointly or severally, in an action to be brought by any consignor or consignee discriminated against in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction for all damages caused by or resulting therefrom."

SEC. 11. That section thirteen of said act to regulate commerce be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. That any person, firm, corporation, company, or association, or any mercantile, agricultural, or manufacturing society or other organization, or any body politic or municipal organization, or any common carrier, complaining of anything done or omitted to be done by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, in contravention of the provisions thereof, may apply to said commission by petition, which shall briefly state the facts; whereupon a statement of the complaint thus made shall be forwarded by the commission to such common carrier, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint, or to answer the same in writing, within a reasonable time, to be specified by the commission. If such common carrier within the time specified shall make reparation for the injury alleged to have been done, the common carrier shall be relieved of liability to the complainant only for the particular violation of law thus complained of. If such carrier or carriers shall not satisfy the complaint within the time specified, or there shall appear to be any reasonable ground for investigating said complaint, it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate the matters complained of in such manner and by such means as it shall deem proper.

"Said commission shall, in like manner and with the same authority and powers, investigate any complaint forwarded by the railroad commissioner or railroad commission of any State or Territory at the request of such commissioner or commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have full authority and power at any time to institute an inquiry, on its own motion, in any case and as to any

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matter or thing concerning which a complaint is authorized to be made, to or before said commission by any provision of this act, or concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions of this act, or relating to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this act. And the said commission shall have the same powers and authority to proceed with any inquiry instituted on its own motion as though it had been appealed to by complaint or petition under any of the provisions of this act, including the power to make and enforce any order or orders in the case, or relating to the matter or thing concerning which the inquiry is had excepting orders for the payment of money. No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant."

SEC. 12. That section fifteen of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That whenever, after full hearing upon a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the commission on its own initiative (either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever), the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rates or charges whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classifications, regulations, or practices whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act are unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate or rates, charge or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case as the maximum to be charged, and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is just, fair, and reasonable, to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission finds the same to exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate or charge for such transportation or transmission in excess of the maximum rate or charge so prescribed, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed. All orders of the commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than thirty days, and shall continue in force for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the commission, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the commission, or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Whenever the carrier or carriers, in obedience to such order of the commission or otherwise, in respect to joint rates, fares, or charges, shall fail to agree among themselves upon the apportionment or division thereof, the commission may, after hearing, make a supplemental order prescribing the just and reasonable proportion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto, which order shall take effect as a part of the original order.

"Whenever there shall be filed with the commission any schedule stating a new individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or any new indi-

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vidual or joint classification, or any new individual or joint regulation or practice affecting any rate, fare, or charge, the commission shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, and if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the propriety of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice; and pending such hearing and the decision thereon the commission upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such suspension may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice, but not for a longer period than one hundred and twenty days beyond the time when such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice goes into effect, the commission may make such order in reference to such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice had become effective: *Provided*, That if any such hearing can not be concluded within the period of suspension, as above stated, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, in its discretion, extend the time of suspension for a further period not exceeding six months. At any hearing involving a rate increased after January first, nineteen hundred and ten, or of a rate sought to be increased after the passage of this act, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate or proposed increased rate is just and reasonable shall be upon the common carrier, and the commission shall give to the hearing and decision of such questions preference over all other questions pending before it and decide the same as speedily as possible.

"The commission may also, after hearing, on a complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, establish through routes and joint classifications, and may establish joint rates as the maximum to be charged and may prescribe the division of such rates as hereinbefore provided and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated, whenever the carriers themselves shall have refused or neglected to establish voluntarily such through routes or joint classifications or joint rates; and this provision shall apply when one of the connecting carriers is a water line. The commission shall not, however, establish any through route, classification, or rate between street electric passenger railways not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to their passenger and express business and railroads of a different character, nor shall the commission have the right to establish any route, classification, rate, fare, or charge when the transportation is wholly by water, and any transportation by water affected by this act shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to transportation by water.

"And in establishing such through route, the commission shall not require any company, without its consent, to embrace in such route substantially less than the entire length of its railroad and of any intermediate railroad operated in conjunction and under a common management or control therewith which lies between the termini of

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such proposed through route, unless to do so would make such through route unreasonably long as compared with another practicable through route which could otherwise be established.

"In all cases where at the time of delivery of property to any railroad corporation being a common carrier, for transportation subject to the provisions of this act to any point of destination, between which and the point of such delivery for shipment two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established as in this act provided to which through routes and through rates such carrier is a party, the person, firm, or corporation making such shipment, subject to such reasonable exceptions and regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall from time to time prescribe, shall have the right to designate in writing by which of such through routes such property shall be transported to destination, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the initial carrier to route said property and issue a through bill of lading therefor as so directed, and to transport said property over its own line or lines and deliver the same to a connecting line or lines according to such through route, and it shall be the duty of each of said connecting carriers to receive said property and transport it over the said line or lines and deliver the same to the next succeeding carrier or consignee according to the routing instructions in said bill of lading: *Provided, however*, That the shipper shall in all instances have the right to determine, where competing lines of railroad constitute portions of a through line or route, over which of said competing lines so constituting a portion of said through line or route his freight shall be transported.

"It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any officer, agent, or employee of such common carrier, or for any other person or corporation lawfully authorized by such common carrier to receive information therefrom, knowingly to disclose to or permit to be acquired by any person or corporation other than the shipper or consignee, without the consent of such shipper or consignee, any information concerning the nature, kind, quantity, destination, consignee, or routing of any property tendered or delivered to such common carrier for interstate transportation, which information may be used to the detriment or prejudice of such shipper or consignee, or which may improperly disclose his business transactions to a competitor; and it shall also be unlawful for any person or corporation to solicit or knowingly receive any such information which may be so used: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the giving of such information in response to any legal process issued under the authority of any state or federal court, or to any officer or agent of the Government of the United States, or of any State or Territory, in the exercise of his powers, or to any officer or other duly authorized person seeking such information for the prosecution of persons charged with or suspected of crime; or information given by a common carrier to another carrier or its duly authorized agent, for the purpose of adjusting mutual traffic accounts in the ordinary course of business of such carriers.

"Any person, corporation, or association violating any of the provisions of the next preceding paragraph of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense, on conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars.

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"If the owner of property transported under this act directly or indirectly renders any service connected with such transportation, or furnishes any instrumentality used therein, the charge and allowance therefor shall be no more than is just and reasonable, and the commission may, after hearing on a complaint or on its own initiative, determine what is a reasonable charge as the maximum to be paid by the carrier or carriers for the services so rendered or for the use of the instrumentality so furnished, and fix the same by appropriate order, which order shall have the same force and effect and be enforced in like manner as the orders above provided for under this section.

"The foregoing enumeration of powers shall not exclude any power which the commission would otherwise have in the making of an order under the provisions of this act."

SEC. 13. That section sixteen of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby now amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. That if, after hearing on a complaint made as provided in section thirteen of this act, the commission shall determine that any party complainant is entitled to an award of damages under the provisions of this act for a violation thereof, the commission shall make an order directing the carrier to pay to the complainant the sum to which he is entitled on or before a day named.

"If a carrier does not comply with an order for the payment of money within the time limit in such order, the complainant, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may file in the circuit court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal operating office of the carrier, or through which the road of the carrier runs, or in any state court of general jurisdiction having jurisdiction of the parties, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims damages, and the order of the commission in the premises. Such suit in the circuit court of the United States shall proceed in all respects like other civil suits for damages, except that on the trial of such suit the findings and order of the commission shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and except that the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the circuit court nor for costs at any subsequent stage of the proceedings unless they accrue upon his appeal. If the petitioner shall finally prevail he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit. All complaints for the recovery of damages shall be filed with the commission within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after, and a petition for the enforcement of an order for the payment of money shall be filed in the circuit court or state court within one year from the date of the order, and not after.

"In such suits all parties in whose favor the commission may have made an award for damages by a single order may be joined as plaintiffs, and all of the carriers parties to such order awarding such damages may be joined as defendants, and such suit may be maintained by such joint plaintiffs and against such joint defendants in any district where any one of such joint plaintiffs could maintain such suit against any one of such joint defendants; and service of process against any one of such defendants as may not be found in

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the district where the suit is brought may be made in any district where such defendant carrier has its principal operating office. In case of such joint suit the recovery, if any, may be by judgment in favor of any one of such plaintiffs against the defendant found to be liable to such plaintiff.

"Every order of the commission shall be forthwith served upon the designated agent of the carrier in the city of Washington or in such other manner as may be provided by law.

"The commission shall be authorized to suspend or modify its orders upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper.

"It shall be the duty of every common carrier, its agents and employees, to observe and comply with such orders so long as the same shall remain in effect.

"Any carrier, any officer, representative, or agent of a carrier, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, or agent of either of them, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of section fifteen of this act shall forfeit to the United States the sum of five thousand dollars for each offense. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense.

"The forfeiture provided for in this act shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States, brought in the district where the carrier has its principal operating office, or in any district through which the road of the carrier runs.

"It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of forfeitures. The costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

"The commission may employ such attorneys as it finds necessary for proper legal aid and service of the commission or its members in the conduct of their work or for proper representation of the public interests in investigations made by it or cases or proceedings pending before it, whether at the commission's own instance or upon complaint, or to appear for and represent the commission in any case pending in the commerce court; and the expenses of such employment shall be paid out of the appropriation for the commission.

"If any carrier fails or neglects to obey any order of the commission other than for the payment of money, while the same is in effect, the Interstate Commerce Commission or any party injured thereby, or the United States, by its Attorney-General, may apply to the commerce court for the enforcement of such order. If, after hearing, that court determines that the order was regularly made and duly served, and that the carrier is in disobedience of the same, the court shall enforce obedience to such order by a writ of injunction or other proper process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain such carrier, its officers, agents, or representatives, from further disobedience of such order, or to enjoin upon it or them obedience to the same.

"The copies of schedules and classifications and tariffs of rates, fares, and charges, and of all contracts, agreements, and arrangements between common carriers filed with the commission as herein provided, and the statistics, tables, and figures contained in the annual or other reports of carriers made to the commission as required under

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the provisions of this act shall be preserved as public records in the custody of the secretary of the commission, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of what they purport to be for the purpose of investigations by the commission and in all judicial proceedings; and copies of and extracts from any of said schedules, classifications, tariffs, contracts, agreements, arrangements, or reports, made public records as aforesaid, certified by the secretary, under the commission's seal, shall be received in evidence with like effect as the originals."

SEC. 14. That section twenty of said act to regulate commerce, as heretofore amended, is hereby amended by striking out the following paragraph:

"Said detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in each year, and shall be made out under oath and filed with the commission at its office in Washington, on or before the thirtieth day of September then next following, unless additional time be granted in any case by the commission; and if any carrier, person, or corporation subject to the provisions of this act shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified, or within the time extended by the commission for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make specific answer to any question authorized by the provisions of this section within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required so to do, such parties shall forfeit to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto. The commission shall also have authority to require said carriers to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses or special reports within a specified period, and if any such carrier shall fail to file such reports within the time fixed by the commission it shall be subject to the forfeitures last above provided;"

And by inserting in lieu of the paragraph so stricken out the following:

"Said detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in each year, or on the thirty-first day of December in each year if the commission by order substitute that period for the year ending June thirtieth, and shall be made out under oath and filed with the commission at its office in Washington within three months after the close of the year for which the report is made, unless additional time be granted in any case by the commission; and if any carrier, person, or corporation subject to the provisions of this act shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified, or within the time extended by the commission, for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make specific answer to any question authorized by the provisions of this section within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required so to do, such party shall forfeit to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto. The commission shall also have authority by general or special orders to require said carriers, or any of them, to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses, and to file periodical or special, or both periodical and special, reports concerning any matters about which the commission is authorized or required by this or any other law to inquire or to keep itself informed or which it is required to enforce; and such periodical or special reports shall be under oath whenever the commission so requires; and if any such carrier shall fail

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to make and file any such periodical or special report within the time fixed by the commission, it shall be subject to the forfeitures last above provided."

SEC. 15. That nothing in this act contained shall undo or impair any proceedings heretofore taken by or before the Interstate Commerce Commission or any of the acts of said commission; and in any cases, proceedings, or matters now pending before it, the commission may exercise any of the powers hereby conferred upon it, as would be proper in cases, proceedings, or matters hereafter initiated; and nothing in this act contained shall operate to release or affect any obligation, liability, penalty, or forfeiture heretofore existing against or incurred by any person, corporation, or association.

SEC. 16. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations, subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and the power of Congress to regulate or affect the same, and to fix the compensation of the members of such commission. Said commission shall be and is hereby authorized to employ experts to aid in the work of inquiry and examination, and such clerks, stenographers, and other assistants as may be necessary, which employees shall be paid such compensation as the commission may deem just and reasonable, upon a certificate to be issued by the chairman of the commission. The several departments and bureaus of the Government shall detail from time to time such officials and employees and furnish such information to the commission as may be directed by the President. For the purposes of its investigations the commission shall be authorized to incur and have paid upon the certificate of its chairman such expenses as the commission shall deem necessary: *Provided, however*, That the total expenses authorized or incurred under the provisions of this section for compensation, employees, or otherwise, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. That no interlocutory injunction suspending or restraining the enforcement, operation, or execution of any statute of a State by restraining the action of any officer of such State in the enforcement or execution of such statute shall be issued or granted by any justice of the supreme court, or by any circuit court of the United States, or by any judge thereof, or by any district judge acting as circuit judge, upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of such statute, unless the application for the same shall be presented to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or to a circuit judge, or to a district judge acting as circuit judge, and shall be heard and determined by three judges, of whom at least one shall be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or a circuit judge, and the other two may be either circuit or district judges, and unless a majority of said three judges shall concur in granting such application. Whenever such application as aforesaid is presented to a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or to a judge, he shall immediately call to his assistance to hear and determine the application two other judges: *Provided, however*, That one of such three judges shall be a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or a circuit judge. Said application shall not be heard or determined before at least five days' notice of the hearing has been given to the governor and to the attorney-general of the State, and to such other persons as may be defendants in the suit: *Provided*,

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That if of opinion that irreparable loss or damage would result to the complainant unless a temporary restraining order is granted, any justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, or any circuit or district judge, may grant such temporary restraining order at any time before such hearing and determination of the application for an interlocutory injunction, but such temporary restraining order shall only remain in force until the hearing and determination of the application for an interlocutory injunction upon notice as aforesaid. The hearing upon such application for an interlocutory injunction shall be given precedence and shall be in every way expedited and be assigned for a hearing at the earliest practicable day after the expiration of the notice hereinbefore provided for. An appeal may be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States from the order granting or denying, after notice and hearing, an interlocutory injunction in such case.

SEC. 18. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the expiration of sixty days after its passage, except as to sections twelve and sixteen, which sections shall take effect and be in force immediately.

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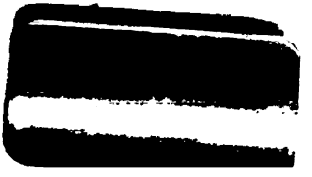

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